

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

IN THE YEAR 1869-70.

FROM THE RECORDS ISSUED BY THE YARIOUS INDIAN GOVERNMENTS IN 1870-71.

VOLUME XV.

SERAMPORE:

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1871.

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PREFACE.

bject of this annual volume is to present a uniform statistical f of India. The Editor desires to supply a work of reference of administration of India, British and Feudatory, in which all irnt facts may be found set forth in orderly array, for the use of als and public writers no less than for the information of ory readers. Uniform results have been arrived at, with consideraccuracy, in the case of almost every branch of the admittion. The year was chiefly marked by the steady and persist attempts of the Viceroy to check undue expenditure in all bres of the services, and for the entirely new system of Finance thas grown out of those efforts. The details of the new system belto the Annals of next year, and are only important here as havingken their rise in events that transpired in the year under rev. The year is of great importance to India as having seen a chre deficit in finance converted into a certain surplus.

It now three years since the appointment of Dr. Hunter, of the Beng Civil Service, to supervise the issue of "Provincial Gazetteers" was ted. This year we can record the rapid completion of the work—onof the greatest ever entered upon as a chronicle of facts in the crent history of India. Next year we shall have to record a vast mount of work done.

The year was one of real depression of trade, and yet, singularly, little of that depression appeared in the Trade and Navigation Returns. New trades were begun, chiefly in consequence of the pening of the Suez Canal, and of the Inland Traffic to Yarkund, the Shan States and elsewhere. To individuals the year was one of uncertainty. To the empire collectively it was one of hope that a

great crisis in trade had been passed. Public Works were necessity checked to some degree, but not in cases where the not as imperative, and it is not too much to say that in no case where the expenditure was curtailed was there any serious loss of admirtrative efficiency.

SERAMPORE, 11th December, 1871.

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THE

ANNALS

OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

IN 1869-70.

INTRODUCTION.

ROUGHLY, speaking British India may be said to be included within latitude 8° and 37° N. and longitude 66° and 44′ and 99° 30′ E. involving 11,260 miles of external boundary. From Tenasserim by the Himalayas to Cape Monze in Sindh the inland frontier is 4680 miles, while the coast line from the Straits Settlements to Kurrachee is 6,580. The length of India from the Indus to Cape Comorin, on the meridian of 75°, is 1,900 miles. The extreme breadth is 1,800 miles, on the parallel of 28°. The whole Peninsula contains an area of about 1,557,000 square miles and a population of 204,000,000 or 123 to the mile. It is thus thirteen times the size of Great Britain and Ireland, and contains ten times the population. Contrasted with the colonial possessions of Great Britain the dependency of India stands thus:—

VOL. XV., PART L.

	10. 3 1			Square miles.	Population.
INDIA				1,558,254	202,111,127
Falkland Isles	•••			7,600	662
Natal	***			16,145	193,103
Cape of Good H	one			200,610	566,158
St. Helena	-	•••	•••	47	6,860
Gold Coast	•••	***	***	6,000	151,346
Sierra Leone	***			468	41,806
Gambia		•••		21	6,939
North America				632,360	3,328,872
Straits Settleme	nts			1.095	282,231
Ceylon	,11 0 ₁₂	***		24,700	2,088,027
Mauritius				708	310,050
Labuan		•••		45	2,785
	200	***	•••	32	115,098
Hong Kong	***	•••		2,582,070	1,662,063
Australia	***	***		24	11,796
Bermuda	***	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	13,500	25,635
Honduras	N ***	100	•••	12,583	934,197
West Indies	***	***	•••	76,000	148,026
British Guiana	***	400	•••	10,000	
Gibraltar	***	•••	****	115	139,502
Malta	•••	•••		110	100,002

Contrasted with other great empires we have the following:-

	100			Square miles.	Population.
India				1,558,254	202,111,127
China	7 C E W 5		***	1,297,999	367,000,000
Russia with Tur		(2007 - 1100)		7,731,881	93,000,000
Netherlands Ind		•••		445,411	18,000 000
Turkey		***		1,812,048	35,000,000
United States				1,486,917	31,445,089
Mexico			•••	1,030,442	8,000,000
Brazil	10.00		.,,	7,677,800	3,100,000
Persia				648,000	4.500,000

The whole Peninsula of India with the exception of the small territories held by Portugal and France and a large portion of Burma is governed by Great Britain. At the last census of 1868 the population of the French possessions was 229,000 and the superficial extent of territory 122,500 acres. In Area India is slightly less than the whole extent of Europe without Russia.

Name.	Locality.	Square Miles.	Population.
Chandernagore Karical Pondicherry Yanaon	FRENCH POSSESSIONS. On the Hooghly Coromandel Coast Ditto Orissa Coast Malabar Coast	1911	32,670 171,217
Goa Damaun Diu	PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS. Western Coast Concan Coast South Coast of Kattywar	1,066 Notknown.	363,788 44,808

The French and Portuguese territories are administered in each case by Governor General, the former from Pondicherry and the latter from Goa.

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India. 3

The division of India into Non-Feudatory and Feudatory States is a necessity of the fact that the entire Empire is at last for many essential purposes one, under the Viceroy and Governor General, though the Non-Feudatory States are also for all ordinary purposes under the direct government of their own chiefs, assisted and guided by British Officers. The forthcoming census, with the surveys not yet complete but rapidly advancing, will give data not heretofore available for an exact estimate of the area and population of India. At present the figures stand in the latest returns:—

	Sq	uare miles.	Population.
Non-Feudatory		910,853	155,348,090
Feudatory		646.147	46,245,888
Native States under	French Government	188	203,887
Ditto	Portuguese ditto	1,066	313,262
			200 311 300
Total Area at	ad Population	1.558.254	202.111.127

These figures show a difference as compared with those of the previous annual returns; the estimated population is a little lower, and the area about 50,000 square miles higher than in the previous year. The census will give an entirely new basis for the Annals of Indian Administration, and will make our work at some date not very distant one of special interest. At present we have merely estimates with respect to many subjects on which after the census we shall have an approach to certainty.

CHAPTER I.

AREA, POPULATION AND LANGUAGES. THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM.

THE East India Company was established in 1599. In 1636 Mr. Boughton, a ship's surgeon, obtained the privilege of planting factories in Bengal. The Presidency of Madras was constituted in 1639, that of Bombay in 1662 and that of Bengal in In 1773 the Governor of Bengal was made Governor General of India with certain powers, chiefly political and financial, over the other two Presidencies. In 1784 the Board of Control was created in England. In 1858 the East India Company ceased to rule, and a Secretary of State with a Council of 15 members took its place. In 1861 the Indian Councils' Act was passed. With the exception of the transfer of North Canara from Madras to Bombay and the addition of Sindh to Bombay on the conquest of that province, these presidencies have retained very nearly their original limits, including the provinces conquered from the Peishwa and Guikwar between 1800 and 1818. The succession of conquests in Northern and Central India and Burma, gradually led to the formation of separate jurisdictions under Lieutenant Governors and Chief Commissioners. In 1853 the Governor General ceased to exercise any more direct supervision over Lower Bengal than over the rest of India. British India has, during the past eight years, been divided into ten local administrations supervised by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, though the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay have retained their old dignity, being in direct correspondence with the Secretary of State as well as under the Governor General. and each having a Governor, a Commander-in-Chief and a Council composed of these officials and two civilians. Berar is administered for the Nizam. Mysore also is under a special administration, but Coorg is directly a British province. All except the first four are more directly under the supervision of the Governor General in Council. Madras, Bombay and Bengal have each a Legislative Council as well as a High Court. These Councils, as well as the Legislative Council of the Governor General, consist of the executive members, of two representatives of the English mercantile community and two or three representatives of the Natives, as extraordinary members. North-Western Provinces have a High Court and the Punjab has a Chief Court. The Governor General's Council for making laws, legislates for all India in general and for the Provinces which have no legislatures of their own in detail, these Provinces being represented by officials. The Governor General must sanction every Act of the three subordinate Councils before it can become law, and the Secretary of State for India may advise Her Majesty to veto any Act of the Governor General's Council.

The administration of all the Provinces is now nearly uniform. In some of the more backward portions of each, all the laws have not been introduced, and even in the older Provinces there are still districts where a speedier judicial procedure is observed and such districts are sometimes still termed "Non-regulation," though that term has lost its original meaning. Each Province is divided into Zillahs, or Districts, or large Counties, under Collector-Magistrates or Deputy Commissioners with Joints, Deputies, Assistants and Extra-Assistants. These Districts are in most cases grouped into Divisions, each under a Commissioner supervised by a Revenue Board or Financial Commissioner. English Counties average 1,000 square miles in extent. In India they are much larger. In Bombay, for instance, Collectorates average about 6,000 square miles and Khandeish is supposed to be 15,000 square miles. There is no Revenue Board in Bombay. There are two Revenue Commissioners, between whom the Collectorates are divided. The Revenue

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Commissioner there corresponds immediately with Government and is also Police Commissioner of his Division. Each District has a treasury and jail. In Lower Bengal Districts are broken up into Sub-divisions under Joint, Assistant, or Deputy Magistrates. Under the new constabulary system, introduced by Act V. of 1861, each District has a Superintendent of Police, and the Districts are grouped for police purposes into circles under Deputy Inspectors General, while the whole Police force of each Province is under an Inspector General. The constabulary, except on the North-Eastern and Trans-Indus frontiers, is a purely civil force organised on the Irish system, and subject in all respects, except internal discipline, to the civil authorities, that is, to Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners, or Collector-Magistrates, of Districts.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Provinces are administered by a covenanted civil service, an uncovenanted civil service and military officers of the Staff Corps. In 1854 the appointments in the Civil Service, which had previously been at the disposal of the directors of the East India Company, were thrown open to public competition among all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, within certain limits of The first examination took place in 1855, under the direction of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India. In 1858 Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control, requested the Civil Service Commissioners to supervise the annual competition. The maximum age of admission to the open competition was originally fixed at 23, with the view of including Bachelors of Arts of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1859 it was lowered to 22, on the ground that candidates selected at any later age, would then be too old to commence life in India, and in the belief that the reduced limit somewhat exceeded in the average age at which the B. A. degree is taken. In 1866 it was further lowered to 21, that the successful candidates might pass a probation of two years in England; and the minimum limit, which had hitherto been 18, was reduced at the same time to 17. A still more important change took place in the year 1864, when, in compliance with a proposal made by the Indian Government, the examinations hitherto held at the Presidency towns were abolished, and the preliminary training of the young civilians, even in the vernacular languages, was to be completed in England. The Troops employed, and the number of Covenanted Civil Servants, are given in the following Table, in which the Provinces are arranged in the order of their importance according to revenue, population and area:-

Statement showing the strength of European and Native Troops in India according to the Distribution Returns dated 1st December 1870.

Presidencies or Provinces.	European Troops.	Native Troops.
Bengal	4,062	9,051
North-West Provinces	9,964	15,120
Madras	5,180	16,345
Bombay	10,840	25,525
Punjab	13,526	30,588
Central Provinces	2,301	3,178
Oudh	3,829	2,327
British Burma	2,011	3,019
Mysore	1,723	3,383
Hyderabad	2,342	11,003
Rajpootana } Central India }		4,339
Total for all India	55,778	1,23,878

On 31st December, 1869, 1870, the strength of the Bengal Civil Service was as follows:—

Government.	Number of Civilians.	Total Ab- sent.	Special leave.	Percentage of Absen- tees.
Government of India Bengal	251 208 54 20	6 39 31 7 2 5	Nil. 1 1 Nil. Nil.	20.6 15.5 14.9 12.9 10. 27.7
Total	. 580	90		
Government of India Bengal North-Western Provinces Punjab Oudh Central Provinces	. 264 206 63 23	4 59 37 15 3	Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil.	19-049 22-348 17-96 23-80 13-04 33-33
Total	592	123	21/3-7	

MADRAS.

Madras consists of twenty-one districts, the Neilgherry Hills having been formed into a district during the year. The entire area is estimated at 141,113 square miles, and the population at 26,097,021. The new district added about 1,000 square miles and a population of 38,142 to the Presidency. Of these 2,616 are Europeans, and 19,891 belong to the hill tribes. The following Statement shows:—

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The Cultivation in the several Districts for the official year 1869-70.

	Decrease.	Assess- ment.	13	s. Rs.	1,611 1,13,256 6,583 5,978 7,477 58,074 7,877 1,13,256 7,477 1,13,256 7,477 1,13,256 7,477 1,13,256	54,133 2,09,045
COMPARISON.	Ğ	Extent	2	Acres,	H H 81	
Сомга	Increase,	Assess- ment.	11	Rs.	2,474 62,62,662 1,64,871 90,965 31,187 43,917 1,84,461 1,84,187 2,64,461 1,3,739 2,6,187 2,6,187 1,7,416	4,98,486 8,51,258
9	Incr	Extent.	10	A cres.	4, 260 3, 1922 3, 1923 1,06, 408 69, 286 11, 029 11, 029 11, 999 41, 322 13, 335	4,98,486
1868-69.	4	Assess- ment.	6	Rs.	6,25,518 11,72,043 11,62,043 11,62,385 17,62,385 17,62,385 17,62,385 11,85,244 11,85,244 11,85,244 11,85,244 11,84,245 23,52,53,103 11,73,44,926 17,64,794	3,19,58,170
1868		Extent.	8	Acres.	2,71,265 71,061 4,69,987 71,061 71,061 71,061 71,061 71,061 71,061 71,061 71,061 71,061 71,061 71,061 71,061 71,061 71,061 71,061 71,061 71,061 71,061 71,061	3,26,00,383 1,65,24,029
Total.		Assess- ment,	7	Rs.	6.27,992 11,99,47 11,99,47 11,6,527 11,6,527 11,6,52,50 11,77,130 11,77,130 11,77,130 11,77,130 11,6,53 12,53 13,53 14,57,99 13,53 14,57,99 15,53 17,63,503	3,26,00,383
Тот	-	Extent.	9	Acres.	2,75,555 4,73,983 4,73,983 4,73,983 17,16,029 17,16,029 18,24,699 11,72,22 11,03,202 11,03,202 11,04,11,16 19,38,514 11,16,128 11,16,128	1,69,68,332
Wer.		Assess- ment,	5	Rs.	1,34,888 6,32,488 6,32,488 7,73,488 7,73,488 7,73,488 7,73,488 7,73,488 19,50,501 19,501 19,501 19,501 19,501 11,60,501	1,64,51,434
W		Extent.	7	Acres.	1,74,624 23,808 23,808 23,4804 1,74,484 1,757 1,74,484 1,757	29,97,745
ov.		ment.	3	Rs.	1,59,202 55,366 56,644 7,66,496 7,66,496 11,23,27,312 11,23,148 2,74,169 15,68,574 16,69,146 17,46,594 17,	1,16,48,949
Dry.		Extent.	2	Aeres.	1,00,831 2,67,048 2,67,048 2,67,048 2,61,801 11,22,218 21,51,133 4,16,138 4,16,138 4,16,138 4,16,138 4,16,138 4,16,138 4,16,138 4,16,138 4,16,138 8,69,285 8,69,285 8,69,465 10,54,888 10,54,888 10,54,888 11,54,468 11,	1,89,70,587
	Districts.		-		Genjam Godavera Godavera Nelisra Nelisra Uuddapah Ellary Madras South Arcot South Arcot Trichinopoly Trichinopoly Trichinopoly Trichinopoly Combacor Combacor South Canara Ralem South Canara	Total

Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts for the official year 1869-70, compared with 1868-69.

Raggy, VBragoo,	1869-70, 1868-69, 18	15 16 17	
	1869-70. 1868-69.	13 14	Rs. Rs.
CUMBOO	1868-69.	13	Rs.
Сногом.	1968-69. 1869-70.	11 11	Rs. Rs.
2ND SORT.	1869-70.	6	Rs.
RT. PADDY,	70. 1868-69.	8	Bg.
Rich, 2nd sorr. Paddy, 1sr sorr. Paddy, 2nd sorr.	868-69, 1869-70.	8 7	Rs.
ND SORT. PA	1869-70, 18	20	Bs
-	1868-69.		B3
RICE, 1ST SORT, PER GARCE.	1869.70		1
RICE, 1	1868.60	83	9
	DISTRICTS.		

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Foregoing Statement.-Continued.

SUGAR, PER CANDY.	·04-698I	35	s. Rs.	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	7
	.69-898I	84	Rs.	H	
OANDY.	·04-6981	33	Rs.	1,230 880 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,240 1,240 1,240 1,240 1,340 1,	940
Indigo, per Candy.	.68-8981	88	Ra.	871 760 880 980 960 1,028 1,191 1,202 1,202 1,004 1,004 1,060 740 850 620 620 650 650 650 650 650	846
	*04 - 698I	31	Bs.	161 164 160 150 150 150 110 113 113 113 1140 1140 1168 1168 1168 1168 1168 1168 1168 116	146
COTTON, PER CANDY.	.69-898I	30	Rs.	1380 1242 1242 1041 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 10	114
0 4	·04-6981	29	Rs.	289 289 289 289 294 338 346 281 268 267 277 277 277 277 277 277 277 277 277	316
SALL,	.68-8981	82	Rs.	28.2 24.0 24.0 25.0 25.0 25.0 25.0 25.0 25.0 25.0 25	296
, стала	·04-698I	12	Rs.	833 827 827 827 838 838 838 838 838 838 838 838 838 83	276
Io. am A.l	1.68-8981	56	Rs.	23.0 23.0 23.0 23.0 23.0 23.0 23.0 23.0	258
LY-ott. D.	°04-6981	25	Rs.	8383 8381 8381 8381 8381 8381 8381 8381	425
61NGELLY-OLL SEED,	*69-8981	24	Rs.	975 975 975 975 975 975 975 975 975 975	401
ij	.07-6981	83	Ba.	65.9 52.3 57.3 57.3 57.3 6.64 6.85 6.85 6.85 6.85 6.83 6.83 6.83 6.83 6.83 6.83 6.83 6.83	552
У ИЕАТ.	.69-8981	23	Rs.	36.3 32.5 32.5 32.5 32.7 33.7 33.7 33.7 34.5 36.0 60.0 60.0 60.0 60.0 60.0 60.0 60.0	409
.000	-04-698 I	21	Hs.	288 300 343 384 284 277 508 483 483 485 485 485 485 485 485 485 485 485 485	478
Огамою.	69-89SI	20	Rs.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	496
GEAM.	:04-6981	19	Rs.	222 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	227
Horse-Gram.	69-8981	18	Rs.	138 134 134 165 165 165 208 238 238 238 280 280 280 280 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 3	237
	DISTRICTS.			Ganjam Vikagapatam, Vikagapatam, Godavery Kistna Childre Childre Bellary Madras South Arcot Tanjore Trichinopoly Madras Coimbatore Coimbatore South Arcot South Canara	Average

It is satisfactory to find that considerable progress has been made during the year in registration. In 1866 the population furnishing death registers was 22,294,694. In the following year there was

an increase of nearly 50,000. In 1868 the number rose to 25,017,023. The register for 1869 showed the following:—

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Total deaths From cholera Do. small-pox Do. fevers Ratio of deaths per thousand of population	600,106 200,961 23,106 110,102 26.6	27,907 112,511	390,959 8,036 34,330 105,692 15 6	21,034 17,448

The large number of deaths in 1866 was owing to the cholera of that year. In 1869 fever prevailed, while small-pox had fallen to a lower rate than it had been at for three years. In 1869 there was an increase of cholera in certain districts, beginning at Secundrabad, and Hydrabad, where it remained for some months; then it passed to the Kurnool and Bellary Districts; then spread by the line of railway through Cuddapah and North Arcot, and from Cuddapah it went to Nellore. In 1869-70 there were 8,616 deaths from accident, 694 from suicide and 135 murders. Turning to the Army we find that the Madras Native Troops on the 1st January 1870 numbered 31,743, and was made up of Sappers and Miners 1,309; Artillery 626; Cavalry, 1371; Infantry 28,417. The average strength of the British force was 10,880; the admissions to hospital were 13,694. of whom 652.6 were constantly sick. The following very useful table shows the mortality among British soldiers according to length of time in India. The four years' men have the honour of contributing the greatest number to the death roll, why it is difficult to surmise, but the fact is noteworthy:-

Period of Residence.		DEATHS PER MILLE OF STRENGTH.		
	1867.	1868.	1869.	
	19 3	19.2	27.2	
From 1 to 2 years	13 2	16.0	42.1	
	150	166	25.03	
,, 3 to 4 ,,	191	18.2	34.1	
, 4 to 5 ,,	44.7	24.0	23 9	
,, 5 to 6 ,,,	11.7	2.8	21.2	
	0.0	5.5	3.6	
Above 7 years	00	9.9	9.0	

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The Madras Presidency may be divided into the Telugu country of the North, extending to and including Nellore; the Tamil country of the South, and the Canarese and the Malayalum districts of the Western or Malabar coast. The first division came most under the influence of the Mahomedans, and we find in it, as in Bengal, the zemindary tenure of big landlords, acting as middlemen between the State and the actual cultivators. 1802 the Regulations extended to this Northern division the permanent settlement of Bengal. In the Southern division, where the Mussulman influence had been very weak, the land was held by cultivating village communities who paid rent direct to the old Hindoo sovereigns. These original village shareholders, or Meerasidars, had tenants under them, and when the Mussulmans obtained power, the Meerasidars ceased to have any surplus income, and were practically reduced to the level of their own tenants who, though they cultivated, did not own the land. In the third or Western division, the village or communal right gives place to that of the individual to land free of all rent to the State, known as Jenm or birthright. Not till Hyder Ali conguered Southern India from Mysore were Malabar and Canara subjected to a land-tax. The landlords were bound to pay only one kind of service-military, and even then they received subsistence money. They had leasehold tenants without any right of occupancy from lapse of time. But the result of this was extravagance on the part of the landlords, and the growth of a class of mortgagees, chiefly Moplahs, who, under Hyder Ali, became the real owners. Thus, though we succeeded to a heavy land-tax, we found Malabar prosperous, being owned chiefly by wealthy capitalists. Canara had been over-assessed, but we have since done it justice.

The cultivation of every ryotwary village is inspected once a month, by a Government officer, but there are no reliable condensed returns giving the extent of land under each crop, and little or nothing is known, with accuracy, of the zemindary estates, whether as to area, cultivation or population. The population in ordinary years has subsisted without difficulty on the produce raised. The extent of land under cultivation in those portions of the Presidency held on ryotwary tenure, has risen from about ten million acres in 1855, to sixteen million acres in 1865. In 1868-69 the area under cultivation increased by 202,696 acres. We estimated the total cultivated land to be

about 28 millions of acres.

In the Ryotwary or Government lands of other districts, the land tax is fixed on each field in regard to its extent and quality, but in Malabar and Canara the tax is upon the holding.

In France in 1865, there were 85 millions of cultivated acres to 47 millions of acres of forest and waste land. In the same year, half the area of Spain was uncultivated, and in 1846 there were, in the British Isles, 46 million acres of arable and pasture land, against 31 million acres of waste. The available returns show, that of the 20½ million cultivated acres of Ryotwary and Inam or rent-free lands of which there are details, a little less than one-fifth is irrigated, and supposing the estimated cultivation of the whole Presidency to be divided in the same proportion, there would be about 5½ million acres of irrigated land,

and 22½ million acres of unirrigated land, under crop.

During the year there have been surveys in Coimbatore, Kurnool, Tinnevelly, Nellore, Salem, Cuddapah, Madras, Ganjam, on the Neilgherry and Poonachy Hills, and in the Nellumboor Valley. On the plains there were 3,054 miles of boundaries surveyed, 2,435 mapped; 3,178 miles of mapping are in progress; 2,896 village maps are lithographed; 2,806 are topographically detailed, and 5,936 are ready for settlement purposes. The boundaries marked during the year have been 888 miles; fields marked 554; in progress 101; handed over to survey 785. 7,03,250 stones have also been erected. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,27,534-11. The total expenditure of survey and demarcation, including cost of the Central Office and Lithographic Establishment and measurement allowance, was 6,27,862-2-11 Rupees, about 39,139-13-1 less than the Budget grant. The following is—

THE RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR:-

	riets.	April to September 1868.	October 1868 to March 1869.	Total from April 1868 to March 1869.			
				1	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Ganjam	***				20.40	2.14	22 54
Vizagapatam	444			1	32.64	1.43	34 07
Godavery			.,,		17:37	1.73	19.10
Kistna		***	100		21.6	2.69	26.95
Nellore	110			100	14.40	10.66	25.06
Cuddapah	***			***	12.93	4:15	17.08
Pellary			***	***	18:35	2.40	20 75
Kurnool			***		21.99	2:34	24.33
Madras	1 100 100	***	***		10.23	7.79	18.02
North Areot	10.	***	• **	***	18.90	10.10	24.00
South Arcot	***		***	4**	10.91	9:65	20.98
Tanjore		- 494	***	**	13.34	14.13	27.47
Trichinopoly		449	***				29 36
Madura	***	***	***	***	19:40	9.96	
Tinnevelly	***	•••	***	***	15.49	12.77	28 26
Coimbatore		***	F4.5	***	9.91	19.48	29 39
Neilgherries		***	- 101	241	13:19	6.18	19 75
Salem	•		250		9.87	23:57	33.44
South Canara	940		444		19:18	6.82	26-35
	***	603			134.52	4.30	138-82
Malabar	***	***	•••	- 04 1	98.98	8 66	107.64

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BOMBAY.

The area of Bombay and Sind is 140,827 miles, rather more than two-thirds of the area of Spain; the population is estimated at about 14 millions. Bombay was the first fruits of our Indian Empire. In 1817-18 the Presidency received considerable extensions, from the territory of Scindia, the Peishwa and Holkar. In 1843 Sind was annexed, and in 1864 the District of North Canara was transferred from Madras to Bombay. Aden also is under the Government of Bombay. The following is the latest detailed estimate of the population and districts, but the items fall short of the total at the latest gross estimate:—

Division.	A rea in square miles.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Number of acres under cultivation in 1867-68.		
Northern Division. Bombay Island Ahmedabad Kaira, including Punch Mahals Surat, including Broach Tanna, including Colaba Khandeish	184 3,849 3,138 2,957 9,268 14,636	816 562 755,185 745,697 792,638 843,565 822,476	Acres. 513,295 380,082 318,049 1,390,044 2,411,194	Beeghas. 13,998 16,973 1,232,177 143,139	
Total Southern Division. Poona, including Sh-lapore Ahmednuggur, including Nassick Sattara Rutnagerry Kulladghee Belgaum Dharwar Canara	33,866½ 7,679 10,000 5,670 4,783 6,500 4,480 6,000 4,138	4,776,123 1,200,000 1,042,410 972,421 680,524 691,425 777,082 800,000 366,351	5,012,664 3,598,850 3,446,180 1,652,740 701,126 1,938,808 1,100,424 1,547,761		
Total Sind. Shikarpore Hyderabad Kurrachee Frontier Thur and Parkur	48,650 9,042 8,914 13,650 2,176 15,000	6,530,163 513,458 566,865 340,000 85,000 225,000	13,985,889 721,671 606,150 360,591 93,092 200,154		
Total	48,782	1,730,323	1,981,658		

The population was some years ago classified as follows:-

1					
Hindoos					5,652,109
Wild Tribes		***		•••	
	***	•••	• • •	***	913,976
Low Castes	***		***		782,003
Jains	•••	•••	•••		128,798
Lingayets			•••		565,447
Mussulmans	including	Siddees	***		779,264
Jews		13			3,608
Parsees	•••		200		132,563
Christians	***				57,766
	1				

In the five Sindh districts the population was thus classified :-

					the first section of the
Mahomedans	•••		•••		1,354,781
Hindoos	•••	•••	•••		363,295
Other religions	- 4.6	***	•••		50,551
				1	

The census of Bombay Island, taken on the night of 1st February 1864, showed the following results:—

Caste or Race.	Number.	Ratio.	Caste or Race.	Number.	Ratio.
Budhist or Jain Brahmin Lingayet Bhatia Hindoo of other Caste Hindoo Out-Caste	30,604 1,598 21,771 491,540	3.75 .19 2.67 60.20 3.97		49,201 2 872 19,993 1,891 8,415 358	2·44 ·23 1 03
Mussulman Negro-African	0.00		All Races	816,562	100-

It will be interesting to compare these figures with those that will be supplied by the next Census. The surface of Bombay Island is about 18:62 square miles, or a square mile to every 42,104 of the land population. The inhabited houses were 24,206 in number; of these, 6,676 were that hed huts.

An average Collectorate contains twelve taluqs or divisions, each of which contains about a hundred Government villages, that is to say, villages that are not alienated and the total revenues of which belong to the State. Each village has its regular officers, who are usually hereditary. The officers on whose services Government is mainly dependent consist of the patel, who is the head of the village for both revenue and police purposes; the tullatee or koolkurnee, who is the

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clerk and accountant; the mhar who is a kind of beadle; and the watchman. The patel and koolkurnee either hold a certain quantity of rent-free land, or are remunerated by a cash payment equivalent to a certain percentage on the collections. The mhar and watchman, in common with the other village servants, also hold land on more or less favourable terms as regards assessment, and receive, besides, grain and other payments in kind from the villagers. The other servants are the carpenter, blacksmith, potter, barber, and those whose services are necessary to the community. A village is, for Government or social purposes, complete in itself; and is, so to speak, independent of the outer world. Each year, what is termed the Jama-bandi of the village, is made, at which time the total amount of revenue due from the village is made out. As far as Government is concerned, this is a very simple business, as there is little or no unoccupied land; and the Jamabandi as nearly as possible represents the sum entered in the register. But it is a process that, nevertheless, is of considerable use, and could not safely be dispensed with. It brings the Assistant or Deputy Collector in annual contact with each village and enables him to judge of its wants and requirements. It is the time at which all cultivation and other returns useful for statistical purposes can be checked and it is the time at which the village-accounts can best be examined; transfers of numbers verified; and such a scrutiny made, as is essential to the protection of the individual occupant from fraud.

Over each taluq or division of a Collectorate there is an officer termed a mamlutdar. Under him is a stipendiary establishment of some fifteen clerks. The mamlutdar is responsible for the treasury business of his taluq. He has to see that the instalments are punctually paid by the several villages; that the village accounts are duly kept; that the occupants receive their payments duly receipted; that the boundary-marks are in proper repair, and in fact that the village officers do their work properly. He has also to answer for the administration of the Local Funds, and he is a Subordinate Magistrate. An Assistant or a Deputy Collector is placed in revenue and full-power magisterial charge of usually, three talugs. He must reside in them during eight months in the year; and must satisfy himself by direct personal inspection, that the revenue and magisterial work is being properly done. He sees that the revenue of each village is properly brought to account at the time of the annual jamabandi; nominates the village officers; judges for himself of the wants of his talugs in respect to local roads, wells, tree-plantations and the like; tries all full-power cases; hears appeals from

the orders of the mamlatdars; replies to references made by them; and generally supervises their proceedings. The Collector and Magistrate is placed over the whole District. He also has to travel at least for six months in the year.

There are two Revenue and Police Commissioners for the entire Presidency. They entertain appeals from the Collectors' decisions, and are the channels of communication between them and the Government. From June to October they both reside at Poona, which is also at that season the head-quarters of the

Government.

Aden is situated at the southerly point of the Arabian coast, in latitude 12' 47' North, and longitude 45' 10' East. It is a peninsula of about fifteen miles in circumference, of an irregular oval form, five miles in its greater and three in its lesser diameter, connected with the continent by a low narrow neck of land 1,350 yards in breadth, but which is in one place nearly covered by the sea at high spring tides. The town and part of the military cantonments are within the crater, and consequently surrounded on all sides by hills, save on the eastern face, where a gap exists, opposite the fortified island of Seerah. The population in 1856 was as follows:—

Christians		1,129
Indian Mahomedans		2,557
Arabian ditto		4,812
African ditto		3,627
Other ditto		58
Hindoos		5,611
Parsees		61
Jews		1.224
Miscellaneous		1,659
Total	- 3	20,738

The population of the cantonment in 1867 was 2,193 classified as follows:—

	Male.	Female.
Hindoos	666	409
Mussulmans	390	241
Parsees	16	11
Jews	45	36
Native Christians	101	19
Indo-Europeans	4	11
Europeans	. 73	157
Unknown Races	11	3
All Races and Castes	1,306	887

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BENGAL.

The territory under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal comprises Bengal Proper, Behar, Orissa including the Tributary Mehals, Assam, Chota Nagpore, and the native states of Hill Tipperah and Cooch Behar. It extends from the meridian 82° to 97° east of Greenwich, and lies within the parallels of 19° 40' and 28° 10' north latitude. From the Chumparun District as far eastward as the recently annexed Bootan Dooars, the Himalaya range, running through the independent states of Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet and Bootan, forms the northern boundary of the Province. Further east, along the northern frontier boundary of Assam, lies a tract inhabited by the Akhas, Duflas, Meeries, Mishmees and other wild tribes; along the eastern frontier lies a part of the independent Province of Burma; below that the Munipore State; still lower are various hill tribes, such as the Nagas, Looshais, Khyens, Meekirs, &c.; and at the extreme south-east is British Burma. On the south of Chittagong, which is the south-eastern district of the Province, is the Akyab District of Arakan. Between Chittagong and Orissa lies the Bay of Bengal. In the south-west Orissa is bounded on the south by the Madras Presidency; and on the west by certain Tributary Estates, and by the Sumbulpore and Belaspore Districts of the Central Provinces. Further north, abutting on the western frontier of the Lieutenant-Governorship, is the native state of Rewa in the Indore Agency, and the districts of Mirzapore, Ghazeepore and Goruckpore of the North-Western Provinces. An attempt has been made to draw a line of British territory from Munipore to Hill Tipperah where British jurisdiction would cease, but this work has been thwarted by another inroad of the Looshai or some other tribe from beyond the frontier.

The territory consists of Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces. The Regulation Provinces are divided into eight commissionerships, and the Non-Regulation Provinces into three. The eight divisions comprise thirty-six districts, each of which is under a magistrate and collector, with the exception of Howrah, where the district officer is a magistrate and deputy collector, and is subordinate, as regards his fiscal jurisdiction, to the collector of the adjoining district of Hooghly. The Non-Regulation Districts are nineteen in number including the Native States of Cooch Behar, now under the management of a

British officer, during the minority of the Rajah. Each of these districts is under a Deputy Commissioner.

	Regu	lation.			Non-Re	gulation.	
bhaugul- pore Di- vision.	Bhaugulpore. Monghyr. Purneah.	Presiden- cy Divi- sion,	Nuddea. Jessore. 24-Pergun- nahs.	sion.	Kamroop. Durrung. Nowgong.	Chota Nag- pore Divi- sion.	Hazaree- baugh. Lohardugga. Maunbhoom.
Patna Division,	Patna. Gya. Chumparun. Sarun. Shahabad. Tirhoot.	Burdwan Division.	Burdwan. Bancoorah. Beerbhoom. Hooghly. Howrah. Midnapore.	Assam Division.	Seebsaugor. Lukhimpore.	Dacen)	Singbhoom,
Rajshahye Division.	Rajshahye. Bogra. Dinagepore. Maldah. Moorsheda- bad. Pubna. Rungpore.	Dacea Di- vision.	Dacea. Backergunge. Furreedpore. Mymensing. Sylhet.		Julpigoree. Gowalparah.	Divi- sion.	Cachar. Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Chitta- gong Di- vision.	Chittagong. Tipperah. Noakhally.	Orissa Di- vision.	Cuttack. Poorec. Balasore.	Cooch Behar Divi- sion.	Garrow Hills. Darjeeling. Cooch Behar.	hitta-Bh ng Di- ision. Di	Chittagon Hill Tracts

The following statement shows the staff of officers who were employed on the 31st March 1869 in the administration of justice and in ordinary duties connected with land revenue. It does not include the police, nor the officers of the special departments, such as salt, customs, opium, income-tax, registration, &c.

Number of officers.	Designation of officers.	Attached to the Regulation or Non-Regulation Provinces.
13 1 2 2 1	Judges of the High Court. Registrar of the High Court. Members of the Board of Revenue. Secretaries to the Board of Revenue. Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.	
8 3 26	Commissioners of Divisions Ditto Civil and Sessions Judges Additional Judges	Regulation Provinces. Non-Regulation Provinces. Regulation Provinces. Ditto.

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Number of officers.	Designation of officers.	Attached to the Regulation or Non-Regulation Provinces.
1	Extra ditto (temporary)	Regulation Provinces.
2	Judicial Commissioners	Non-Regulation Provinces.
23	Magistrates and Collectors, 1st grade	Regulation Provinces.
13	Ditto, 2nd grade	Ditto.
4	Deputy Commissioners, 1st grade	Non-Regulation Provinces.
6	Ditto, 2nd grade	Ditto.
6	Ditto, 3rd grade	Ditto.
3	Ditto, 4th grade	Ditto.
3	Cantonment Magistrates	Regulation Provinces.
2	Magistrates of Police, Calcutta	Ditto.
ī	Coroner of Calcutta*	Ditto.
22	Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collec-	Ditto.
	tors, 1st grade	Ditta
4	Partus on Astin a Sitt.	Ditto. Ditto.
11	D:44 . 0 1 1	
50		Ditto.
41	1 Tolaka 3:11 35 6	Ditto.
22		Ditto.
1	Registrar-General of Assurances	Non-Regulation Provinces. Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces.
4	District Registrars	Regulation Provinces.
19	Special Sub-Registrars	Ditto.
18	Sub-Registrarst	Ditto.
14	Ditto‡	Non-Regulation Provinces
5	Small Cause Court Judges, Calcutta	Regulation Provinces.
17	Small Cause Court Judges, Mofussil	Ditto.
25	Subordinate Judges	51000
37	Moonsiffs, 1st grade	Both Regulation and Non
74	Ditto, 2nd grade	Regulation Provinces.
75	Ditto, 3rd grade	regulation riotificas.
7.	Assistant Commissioners, 1st grade	Non-Regulation Provinces.
8	Ditto ditto 2nd grade	Ditto.
7	Ditto ditto, 3rd grade	Ditto.
54	Covenanted Assistants passed by the 2nd standard:	Regulation Provinces.
29	Covenanted Assistants passed by the	Ditto.
15.	Unpassed Assistants	Ditto.
1	Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st	
2	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2nd grade	
3.	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd	Ditto.
17774	grade	Non-Regulation Provinces.

^{*} Held by one of the magistrates of police, Calcutta.

[†]These are held by assistant magistrates, deputy magistrates, assistant commissioners, extra assistant commissioners, or medical officers, in addition to their own duties, who are

[‡] Most of these are acting in the higher appointments, and a few are employed in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

Number of officers.	Designation of officers,	Attached to the Regulation or Non-Regulation Provinces.
2	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 4th grade	Non-Regulation Provinces.
4	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 5th grade	Ditto.
6	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 6th grade	Ditto.
10	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 7th grade	Ditțo.
10	Officers of the Subordinate Executive Service, lat grade	Regulation Provinces.
17	Officers of the Subordinate Executive Service, 2nd grade	Ditto.
25	Officers of the Subordinate Executive Service, 3rd grade	Ditto.
40	Officers of the Subordinate Executive Service, 4th grade	Ditto.
47	Officers of the Subordinate Executive Service, 5th grade	Ditto.
58	Officers of the Subordinate Executive Service, 6th grade	Ditto.
5	Supernumeraries	Ditto,
913		

A portion of the salary of the Commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division is paid from the revenues of the State of that name, which is under his management during the minority of the Rajah. The Commissioner of Orissa is also superintendent of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack, and has the powers of a magistrate in those Mehals. He has also the powers of a sessions judge in Balasore. The Commissioner of Dacca has the powers of a sessions judge in Dacca and Furreedpore. The commissioners of Assam, Chota Nagpore, and Cooch Behar, have the powers of a sessions judge throughout their respective jurisdictions. The deputy commissioners of the Khasia and Jyntea Hills, the Naga Hills, and the Garrow Hills, exercise the powers of a sessions judge. The deputy commissioners of the

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Khasia and Jyntea Hills and of Cachar, have also the powers of civil judges. The judge of Sylhet has power of a sessions judge in Cachar. The deputy commissioners of the Khasia and Juntean Hills, the Naga Hills, the Garrow Hills, Gowalparah, Darjeeling, Julpigooree, Luckimpore, Cachar, Hazareebaugh, Maunbhoom, Lohardugga and Singbhoom, have powers to try all offences not punishable with death, and to pass sentences of imprisonment not exceeding seven years. Of the 26 civil and sessions judges in the Regulation Districts, one, the judge of Cuttack, has jurisdiction over three districts, eight have jurisdiction over two districts each, and the remaining seventeen over one district each. There are three classes of uncovenanted judges, namely, Small Cause Court Judges, Subordinate Judges and Moonsiffs. In the city of Calcutta there are two stipendiary magistrates and 53 honorary magistrates. In the interior, the 36 collectors of revenue in the Regulation Districts are also chief magistrates in their respective districts. There are also 33 joint-magistrates and deputy collectors, 3 cantonment magistrates who are military officers, and 287 magistrates of lower grades: of the latter, 53 are honorary magistrates, and 234 are stipendiary magistrates. In the Non-Regulation Provinces, besides the deputy commissioners, there are 85 magisterial officers, of whom 30 are honorary and 55 stipendiary magistrates: of the stipendiary magistrates, 28 are assistant commissioners, 18 extra assistant commissioners, and 9 members of the subordinate Executive Service. The total number of sub-divisions in the Regulation Provinces is 76, and in the Non-Regulation Provinces 22, including the 4 sub-districts in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

In the subordinate Judicial and Executive Services there were in March 1869 286 Hindoos, 87 Mahomedans and 106 Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians.

No regular census has ever been taken of Bengal. The figures are chiefly estimates made when the districts were surveyed, years ago in many cases, and not since corrected. The population of Bengal has without doubt increased in at least the same ratio as that of other Provinces, and it is probably nearer 60 than 40 millions. An experimental census was taken in some municipalities and towns in 1869, preliminary to the general census of 1871. On that Mr. H. Beverley, F. S. S., the Registrar General, reports that the total number counted was 2,782,114 in the several divisions. Of these 1,419,124 were males and 1,362,990 females. Of the males 877,812 were above and 541,312 under twelve years of age. Of the females 905,043 were above and

754

457.947 under twelve. The males comprise 51 per cent. of the population, thus confirming the results of other Indian censuses as opposed to the experience of European statistics. In Burdwan and Rajshahye the females actually exceed the males, while in Cooch-Behar and Assam, there are only 77 and 81 females respectively to 100 males. But no great stress can be laid on these figures, showing as they do the results for selected towns and districts only. While there are only 49.23 males among every 100 of the adult population there are 54.17 males in every 100 children. The number of adult men who were counted was 877,812 against 905,043 adult women, whereas the number of boys counted was 541,312 against 457,947 girls. A large number of girls may have been returned as women, although from the males exceeding the females in the total population, it must be inferred that in Bengal, as in England, male births are more frequent than female births. The average number of persons to a house varies from 2.65 in Dacca to 5.71 in Cooch-Behar but the terms "house" and "enclosure" were understood in very different senses in different parts of the country. The density of population varies from 134 souls to the square mile in Cooch-Behar to 2,629 in Burdwan. In regard to castes, it would appear that out of 637,515 souls (with some few exceptions all adult males), 428,163 are Hindoos, 185,720 Mahomedans and 4,002 Christians—the remainder being Sonthals, Paharis, and other hill tribes. The following shows the occupations of the people-

Government Servants, &c. 14,245 or 2.75 per cent. Professional Persons ... 12,967 2.52 Personal Servants, &c. 22,851 4.45 119,524 Agriculturists, &c. 23.27 84,542 Merchants and traders 16.46 ... Artisans ... 39.635 445 Indefinite ... 219,787 42.79 Total 513,551

The number of petty traders returned is remarkable; they would appear to be more than twice as numerous as the artizans. Indeed the small proportion of this latter class, notwithstanding that these figures mainly relate to an *urban* population shows the very backward condition of the mechanical arts and manufactures in Lower Bengal.

The areas which follow are taken from the survey results for last year.

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Revenue, Area, and Population of the several districts of the Lower Provinces according to the latest returns.

Division.	District.	Number of estates in each district.	revenue.	Area in acres.	Popula- tion.
	Phananlmana	4,181	Rs. 6,86,425	4,560,073	1,533,196
BHAUGULPORE	Bhaugulpore Monghyr		8,03,147	1,848,322	755 995
DIACGCLPORE	Monghyr Purneah		12,35,511	3,385,555	755,385 727,562
Y			17,852	713,167	44,000
SONTHAL PER-	Deognur Doomka		13,270	145,708	28,675
GUNNAHS	Godda	1	26,109	561,280	100,000
	Rajmehal	4 44 04 111			200,000
	20032202222	khas mehals.	24,718	Not known yet.	49,046
	Burdwan	4,736	30,55,358	1,851,313	1,542,440
1	Beerbhoom		7,35,923	1,250,149	625,123
BURDWAN	Bancoorah		4,47,842	594,296	448,892
	Hooghly		14,62,234	1,206,912	1,142,758
	Midnapore	2,819	20,22,715	3,095,126	1,600,128
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Chittagong	80,422	7,75,622	1,514,586	800,000
CHITTAGONG }	Tipperah	1,991	9,81,955	1,549,496	700,428
- 1	Noakhally	1,755	7,00,247	1,440,515	544,998
}	Cuttack		7,05,184	1,273,917	215,838
	Ditto Tributary Mehals	24	82,833	883,193	49,000
ORISSA	Pooree	421	4,66,455	1,103,599	545,918
111	Ditto Tributary Mehals		6,926	230,000	42,000
	Balasore	1,477	4,14,548	1,149,668	489,975
The second of	Ditto Tributary Mehals	600	4,969	870,400	280,000
- (Dacca		5,55,842	2,174,118	1,029,328
	Mymensing		8,52,000	4,084,583	947,247
	Furreedpore		2,19,947	1,091,315	147,125
DACCA	Backergunge		12,45,362	1,825,440	858,438
	Cachar	8,235	2,84,596	790,663	113,757
	Dittounstryeyed waste			0.000.00	4 92, 27
	lands	mm drip	4,45,411	2,209,337	38,242
ļ	Sylhet	77,672	14,39,463	2,688,985	1,044,651
	Patna Shaliabad		17,00,807	1,367,599	845,790
	Gya	4,556 4,339	13,80,386	2,402,057	1,583,938
PATNA	Sarun		12,33,224	3,336,496	1,367,392
	Chumparun		5,14,719	1,672,114 2,290,483	1,299,162
	Tirhoot	9,191	17,29,281	4,014,350	850,000
	Calcutta	0,101	31,212	4,996	1,529,485
	24-Pergunnahs		15,82,910	1,333,901	361,400
PRESIDENCY	Soonderbuns		1,24,249	2,699,191	771,932
	Nuddea		11,20,616	2,141,612	545,398
	Jessore		12,16,365	2,732,944	568,712 982,235
	Rajshahye		10,29,001	1,896,134	736,588
4.70	Malda	501	2,99,839	711,932	309,560
	Dinagepore	780	17,48,818	3,349,883	772,841
RAJSHAHYE	Rungpore	565	11,11,197	3,172,958	995,472
	Bograh	867	4,07,787		470,000
	Pubna	818	2,93,066	676,854 739,229	387,679
	Moorshedabad		13,48,909	1,495,706	1,100,080
(Kamroop	1,950	3,63,638	2,158,862	80,861
	Durrung		2,02,834	720,806	186,692
V No 1	Nowgong Sibsagur		2,16,169	Notknown yet.	378,675
ASSAM	Sibsagur		2,71,905	2,028,265	222,397
	Luckimpore Khasi Hills (British	260	1,54,833	1,798,939	109,902
	estates)		11,209	1,354,931	115,218
CITOTIA NIAC (Lohardugga		65,886	4,253,465	750,294
CHOTA NAG-	Hazareebaugh		63,752	4,493,361	715,386
PORE)	Maunbhoom Singbhoom		90,348	3,552,219	688,712
	Cooch Behar and Wes-	13	57,760	148,230	289,383
	tern Dooars		81 805	0.000 777	
COOCH BEHAR	Gowalpara and Eastern	1,381	81,805	2,220,111	241,889
COUCH DEHAR			14,104	7.000.00=	
	Danicalina	000	61,327	1,832,287	238,060
	Darleening	020	01,024	789,186	86,002
		-			Marine Company

A special enquiry into the mortality caused by the Famine in Orissa in 1866 was made by Deputy Collectors, with the aid of corrected returns made by the zemindars. The total population in 1865 was 3,015,826; of these 814,469 perished, and 115,028 either emigrated or disappeared, making a total loss of 929,497 and leaving 2,086,329 surviving. The percentage of deaths to population is 27, which, added to 3.81, the percentage of emigrants or missing, gives a general percentage of 30.81 as loss of population during the famine.

On the night of 8th January 1866 the Municipal Commissioners took a census of that portion of the city of Calcutta which is under their jurisdiction embracing 78 square miles. The results were as follows, but they are not reliable:—

Population	•••	. 444 8	377,924	
Average proportion of males	to females	•••	157.83 t	0 100
Ditto, children to adults	•••	414	100 t	485.60
Average rate of mortality	•••	***	5·40 p	er hundred.
Rate of mortality among Eu	ropeans	•••	2.71	ditto.

The floating population is assumed at about 50,000, raising the total population of the Municipal portion of Calcutta to 430,000. The population of all Calcutta, including the densely inhabited suburbs, may fairly be taken to be a million:—

		2.00		78	Males to
3 P. S.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	100 Females.
Europeans	6,820	2,545	907	952	220.96
Indo-Europeans	4,082	4,218	1.324	1,412	96.02
Greeks	17	7	2	4	172.72
Armenians	291	238	88	86	116.98
Asiatics	786	412	120	123	169-34
Jews	240	228	111	102	10636
Parsees	73	15	6	4	415.79
Africaus	39	9	2	3	
Chinese	378		31		
Mussulmans	65.812	28,738	9,667	8,842	200-85
Hindoos	1,19,539	78,901	21,010	19,740	142-48
Total	1,98,077	1,15,311	33,268	31,268	

The following tables show the average temperature in the shade, and the rainfall in inches in 1869.

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	RAI	NFALL I	N INCH	BS.	A	/ERAGI	E T	SHA	DE.	UR	: IN	THE	-
Places at which obser- vations are taken, and	ay.	mber.	cember.		7	Iay.		J	uly.		Dece	mbe	r
year for which taken.	January to May.	to September	October to December				jt.			at.			4.4
	Janua	June	Octob	Total	Min.	Max.	Sunset,	Min.	Max.	Sunset.	Min.	Max.	
Cherapoonjee	104·48? 39·76	414·29 58·17	3·71 3·86	522·48? 101·79		85.3			90.0			 78-6	
lachar Acnakhall Hylakandy	30.10	53.70	5.37	59-07?	:::				•••			•••	ŀ
Cipperah	34.48	46-94	5.68	87.10	***.	• • • •	•••	••••	4	•••		***	ŀ
Noakhally	9·01 17·91	69·70 83·93	4·50 3·27	83-21 105-11	79-8			78.0	•••		56.3		ľ
Chittagong Rangamatea Hill	6		1		1 1					1			ľ
Jhittagong Hill Tract)	24.95	57.70	6.20	88-85		***	•••	••••	•••	***	***	•••	ľ
Raneegunge	5-75	39-21	4·40 5·85	49·37 76·70	,		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	1
Soory Deoghur	6.00 4.42?	64·45 31·71	7.98	44-11?	:::	***		***			::		ľ
Burhee		36.083	9.66	45-74?					***				1
Hazareebaugh	3.97	37.41	7.00	48.38	77.7	103-9	•••	73.4	83.4	***	51.3	72.1	ŀ
Pooree False Point	1.00 6.80	43.87 34.25	Nil 13.25	44·87? 54·30		m) ****		***			***	***	1
Nestha alv	6.01	36.78	5.35	48.14	85-1	100-1		80-2	9		61.8	?	١
Sumbulpore	1.29	34.76	10.30	46.35			•••		***			***	-
Balasore	8·42 11·50	34·61 21·40	6·74 7·70	49-77 40-60	***	***		***		•••	**	***	١
Midnapore Bancoorah	9.10	32.40	9-10	50-60		***			***			***	١
Chyebassa	2.56?	40-99	5.68	49-23							***		-
Purulia	1.10	42-06	5.95 6.90	49-11?		• • • •	•••	•••	•••			1964	
Burdwan Saugor Island	5.60 9.49	28-10 36-72	5.76	51.97	81-9	89.5?	•••	81.3	87.52		59.5	78.4	-
Contai	12.05	54-69	8.53	75.27								***	١
Calcutta	11.66	47.31	3.03	62-00	80.1	94.7		80.6	88.4		61.2	77.6	1
Howrah Hooghly	19.18	46.51 42.98	3.53	71·30 57·81	••••	***	•••		-140	•••		***	-
Toppore	1625	39.70	2.64	58-59	78.4	96.1		79.4	89.1		52.0	79-1	
Berhampere	8.96	51.69	5.76	66-41	83.69	100-2			91.5		56.6	78-1	
Furreedpore	15.40 9.70	38·90 50·80	3.20	59·80 63·70		•••					***		1
Burrisal Bhaugulpore	3.14	36.93	2.40	42.47	***	of there's	***				***	***	-
Monghyr	2.31	32-92	2.20	37-43	79.6	102.7		79-0	90.4		53.6	75-0	
Gyah	3·39 1·31	40.36	3.42	48.64 44.91		7000			91.4		50-8		
Patna Arrah	0.90	38.70	9.10	48-70	77.5	106.9			92.5		49-1	Water .)
Buxar	1.20?	33-68	6.10	40.98?				:::	1 :::				
Chuprah	0.83	29.40	3.50	33-73							***	•••	
Chumparun Benares	1·10? 0·45	17·44 33·28	6.11	23·74 39·84	***	***	• • •	***		•••	***	•••	
Roorkee	6.51	26.44	2.16	35.11	78-7	109-7		78.5	94.7		43.7	74.9	1
Rampore Beauleah	9.25	53.15	3.10	65.50						1		200	
Pubna	3.07	62.93	5.72 2.20	86·10 54·99	***			***			•••	***	
Bograh	14.10	71.30	4.20	89-60					***		•••	***	
Dinagepore	10-35	97:30	4.40	112.05	1::	- 1				1	***		
Rungpore Julpigoree	12:50 17:40	85.90 141.58	3.05	99.20	****	****					•••		-
Buxa (Bootan Dooars)	36.20	203.80	12.00	252.00?				•••			***		
Rungbee (Sikkim)	22.05	132-65	3.00	157.70	***								
Rishop (ditto)	13.00	80.20	2.40	95-60									
Goalparah		86·92 62·13	2.24	100:58 85:64	70.9	72·7 84·1		70.	73.6 87.6		54.0	54	
Gowhatty	23-60	38-53	1.90	64.03		04.1	-	764	101.0	1	54.0	754	9
Shillong		58.27	8.80	81.93	63.5	74-9		66	76.9		43.8	65	1
Nowgong Tezpore		58·40 42·42	6:60	87.50 66.72	•••		***					1	5
Dholebagann	32.41	59.07	12.51	103.99		- ***	-					•••	
Seebsaugor	38.80	62-40	2.10	103-30						1::	:::		
Samoogoodting Dacca		27-25		41.25									
Mymensingh	0000	60-70		75.65	76-2	1	1	78	9 88.8	3	55.0	78	8
Sylhet		91.15		178-55					1	1.0			

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The following table has especial interest from the fact that during the year 1869 and still more recently these gardens have been the subject of flerce raids of the Hill Tribes :-

General return of imported labourers employed in the Tea Districts under contract during the year 1869.

Total number of labourers re. 6881 to bue out ta guiniam	7,529 280 680 306 11,087 2044	20,9503
.Late.T	9,424 171 945 130 120 701 7,707 406	1,473 68 19,611
Imprisoned.	113 13	89
Deserted.		
Died during the year.		1,876
.letoT	7,725 87 777 120 104 6,750 396	15,397
Heleased by cancelment of		106
Transferred to other districts.	310	210
Released by purchase.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	143
Released by completion of service.	7,418 87 87 776 100 104 438 5,545 396	14,864
Released by permanent unfit-	æ : :- : :¥ : E	#
Transferred ander section 6 of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1865.	242 4 22 529 	137
.lsto.f	16,958 451 1,625 448 315 1,370 18,794 610 ₂	40,0018
Begagad in the province.	356 356 26 26 	2,035
Heturned from imprisonment	44 122 1 6 1 1 1 1 47 52 2	0_
Returned from desertion.	63 22 22 4 1 1 6 1	3
Received from other districts	201 23. 53. 498 	-
Imported during 1869.	3,699 179 468 123 885 3,134 	
Manber of labourers remain 2021 to bue edd ta yui	12,258 214 800 298 314 896 14,076 6105	
Division of Pro- vince or Dis- triot,	Upper Assam Nowgong Ourwing (Chardooar) Mungledye Kamroop Bishnath (Soo. Leah) Cachar Sylhet	

Statement shows religion, races, height, weight, &c., of the men of the Regular and Municipal Police of the Lower Provinces on the last day of the year 1869.

Classification 2	according to religion, accs, &c.	Total strength of the regular police.	Average	Average height.	Average weight.
	, *,		Yrs. M.	Ft. In.	Mds. S. C.
According to	Mahomedans Hindoos Seikhs Christians Parsees	5,895 19,591 248 426 2	26 3 26 6 31 6 29 8 31 5	5 2 5 2 5 6 5 6 5 3	1 18 7 1 18 7 1 22 0 1 25 0 1 20 0
RELIGION		26,162			
	Europeans Hindostanees Afighans Ooriahs	163 14,594 397 11 1,235	33 2 28 0 31 0 30 0 27 8	5 6 5 4 5 1 5 5 5 4	1 28 5 1 21 14 1 23 8 1 20 0 1 22 12
	From Western Hima- layas From Eastern Hima-	19 643	28 6 28 0	5 3 5 3	1 15 6 1 18 2
ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES AND	layas Bengalees From Mahratta countries Telingas Napalees Khunds Tamuls Burmese Goorkhas Meekies Assamese Munipoories Hill Tribes	9,388 2 103 166 3 4 4 131 3 1,671 143 482	28 9 31 0 27 5 36 2 30 0 29 6 28 5 27 0 28 0 29 2 25 9	5454525425424	1 16 14 1 21 0 1 22 10 1 22 10 1 17 0 1 17 0 1 19 7 1 19 7 1 17 9 1 21 13 1 18 12
		26,162			
HINDOOS AC- CORDING TO CASTE	Brahmins Rajpoots High classed Soodras Low classed Soodras	3,596 3,727 3,517 8,751 19,591	27 6 28 0 27 2 29 4	5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4	1 18 0 1 20 12 1 20 13 1 23 2
	General average	•••	29 14	5 35	1 20 9

The administration report for the year gives the following analysis of character:—

Milatysis of Character:—

The Mahomedans and Hindoos resemble one another much, both in feature and figure. They are much alike in temper and qualifications, and are equally good for police work. The Seikhs have sharp features of intelligent and pleasant expression. They are useful for guard and military duties. Hindoostanees are middle-sized, dark complexion; generally steady, and useful for police work. Punjabees trustworthy, obedient, and fairly courageous, Oorlahs not inclined to hard work. Men from Himaloyas are truthful and courageous, but very ignorant. Bengalees are mild and clever, but the lower classes are untruthful. They are good as detectives. Goorkhas are short and steady men, generally of fair complexion; true and obedient soldiers. Assamese not well fitted for police work. Munipoories are tall, well-made men.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The North West Provinces are situated in latitude between 30° 7' and 23° 51' North, and Longitude between 77° 4' and 84° 40' East. They are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaon, Himalayas, Oudh and the Nepalese Terai; on the south by the Saugor District of the Central Provinces, and the Native States of Bundlekund and Rewah; on the west by the river Tonse, until its junction with the Jumna, thence the Jumna till the 28th degree of Latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpore and Bhurtpore; and on the east and south-east by the Sarun, Shahabad, Behar and Palamow Districts of Lower Bengal. The "non-Regulation" portions are Kumaon and Gurhwal to the extreme north, Jhansie to the south-west, and Ajmere, which is separated from the western boundary by several intervening Native States. Division from its isolated position, requires distinct demar-It lies to the west, extending between Latitude 22° 15', and 27° 45' north, Longitude 71° 45', and 77° 22' east. It is bounded on the east by the Rajpoot States of Kishengurh and Jeypoor, on the north and west by Jodhpore. and on the south by the territory of Odeypoor. The Ajmere Division comprises Aimere proper and Mairwarra. The Mairwarra tract belongs in unequal portions to the British Government, to Meywar or Odeypoor, and to Marwar or Jodhpore. There are in the North West Provinces 77,900 villages. The latest report shows that there are few very wealthy persons in these Provinces. Of twenty-one assessed in the class over £10,000, 5 belong to the district of Allahabad; 3 to Furruckabad, 2 to each of the districts of Muttra, Allygurh, Agra, and Benares. Of the 804 persons assessed between £1,000 and £10,000, 80 belong to Allahabad, 62 to Benares, and 57 to Mirzapore. 74,667 persons, or one in every four hundred paid the income-tax. Computing the population of the North-Western Provinces at 30,000,000, and comparing this number with the demand, it appears that an income-tax of 2 per cent, which touches agricultural as well as commercial and other profits, falls at the rate of 9½ pies per head of population, i. e. about 1½d. per head. The following table shows the :-

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Total, ... 83,785

Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications, for the year 1869-70.

Total Abea in Square Miles	Waste.	Culturable. Unculturable.	2. 3. 4	Square Square Square Miles.		670 269 11,420	27,501 7,873 10,149	9,425 3,702 4,883	252 211 659	37,848 12,055 27,110
	·an	Total.	6.	Square Miles, Acres.	100	12,359 95,989	45,523 383,567	18,009 448,159	1,122	77,013 927,715
UNAPPROPRIATED CUL- TURABLE WASTE IN ACRES.		Sold or Granted d the year. Remaining at clo	7.	Acres.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1,999	81,111	:		5 88,110 844,605
	Buids	year. Water distingui Wavigable Biver Canals.	.9.	Acres. Miles.	Rivers, Canals.	93,990	302,456 1,260 793	448,159 657 42		605 1,917 835
COMMUNICATIONS-MILEAGE OF	'puz	Made Roads—lst,	10.	Miles.	j.	499 867	2,130 2,533	683 7,899	i	3,312 4,799
OF.	1	Railroads.	II.	MIS.	ຕໍ	1,00,1	1,686 539.	3,781 217	-	6,474 756

Crops Cultivated, in Acres, Actual or Approximate, during the official year 1869-70.

Name of Works.				·sure.						3"					.901	•6	
	.90îA	Wheat	Barley.	Other Foodgr	-speəs-IiO	regar	Cotton.	Fibres.	.muiq0	Other Drugs.	.ogibnI	Ofper Dies.	Palses.	Fodder-crops	darden-produ	Miscellaneous	TotoT
	Acres.	Acres.	Асгев.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres, Acres, Acres,	veres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres. A	Acres, A	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges Canal	41,754	264,866	123,144	52,492	4	798,79	40,671	666	2,654	381	128,550	189	40,387 5,121		10,072	549	779,592
Eastern Jumna Canal	-	46,270 106,654	8,018	18,701	631	27,310	15,316	20	47	127	1,762	H	13,644	6,1179	3,549 1	1,788	251,067
Doon Canals	2,536	4,130	729	1,211	:	575		4	37	622	;	:	286	:	541	:	10,428
anals	25,676	8,028	989	1,985	215	8,279	.98	10	· :	ra	:	:	316	:	166	8	45,432
		- 1 6 y								-							*
Total	116,236	383,178	132,577	74,389	850	1,04,031	5,623	1,083	2,738	892	130,312	583	54,633	12,800 14,828 2,867	14,328 2		1,086,519
Bijnour Canals	672	288	19	53	137	388		:		:		:	6	:	:	:	1,973
Humeerpore Irrigation, } Jhansie Do,	10	137	540	55	8	194	11	•		:	•		88	1	H		
Grand Total	116,918	116,918 383,603 183,136	183,136	74,413	852	104,608	56,023	1,083	2,738	768 89	130,312	282	54,675	54,675 12,300 14,329 2,367	14,329		1,088,831

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Census. 31

The first attempt to take an accurate census of the North-Western Provinces was made on the night of 31st December 1852. It was then intended to take a decennial census, but owing to the Mutiny and Famine, the next enumeration was not made till the night of 10th January 1865. The village accountants form an admirable agency for collecting information, being acquainted with the circumstances and the residents of the several villages, and accustomed to enquiries of a similar nature. The villages themselves are compact. The facilities for enumeration are still further increased by the numbers living in one enclosure. The mode adopted was: I.—A preliminary enumeration of the people was first made by the tellers, one of whom was allotted to an average of a hundred houses. The returns thus formed were then carefully tested on the spot by supervisors, each supervisor, having under him from ten to twenty tellers, and all ascertained errors were corrected. The returns were then subjected to a second check by the Government officials. II.—All errors having in this way been eliminated as far as possible, the returns thus checked were redistributed to the enumerators, and on the night fixed for the census, each teller carefully compared the entries in his return with the actual facts to be recorded. The returns were then finally collated and compared in the offices, first, of the Sub-Collector (the Tehseeldar), and afterwards of the Collector, by whom they were furnished to the Board; and they form the ground-work of the tables published. The preliminary enumeration was completed in the early months of the cold weather of 1864, and was then subjected to a double test-first by the supervisors, and second by the county officials. This scrutiny was accomplished by the end of the year; and the returns then revised were again checked by, and altered so as to correspond with, the actual facts existing on the night of the 10th January 1865.

	S-,(INH	ABITED H	ouses.	
		Number of Masonry Dwellings.	ler ler	- ,	
D		081	oti		1
DISTRICTS.		Mes.	Α	-	
		of B	of a	Total.	Men.
		ë jë	a o e	41 4	1.00
	2.1	n da y Maga	np gs ind		140,000
		E A	Number of Dwell. ings of all other kinds.		1 - 1
Dehra Doon		1,238	18,976	20,213	41,38
Saharunpore	****	19,955	158,882	178,837	295,88
Mozuffernuggur	••••	01 970	070.100	159,260	228,80
Meerut Bolundshuhun	***	21,378	276,406	297,784	413,35
Bolundshuhur Allygurh		7,270 33,334	107,499	114,769	262,080
Kumaon		00,004	156,425	189,759	314,88
Gurhwal		49,186		86,399 49,186	117,21
Bijnour			*****	149,967	75,89
Moradabad				250,872	370,85
Budaon		******	180,665	180,664	297,119
Bareilly		7,631	69,633	77,264	495,25
Shahjehanpore	•••	2,439	180,186	182,625	313,86
Terai			21,509	21,509	35,532
Muttra	***	13,492	164,481	177,973	270,518
Agra	***	33,813	184,765	218,578	359,26
Furruckabad	***		261,064	261,064	314,210
Mynpoorie Etawah	***	9 500	100.040	148,916	244,071
Etah	***	2,562	132,046	134,608	220,668
Jaloun		9,565	81,401	120,269 90,966	213,728
Jhansie	-	19,249	57,750	76,999	144,39
Lullutpore			01,100	36,382	78,24
Cawnpore		92,400	184,889	277,289	422,258
Futtehpore		8,855	148,996	157,851	229,617
Banda				169,138	242,159
Allahabad		7,102	292,207	299,309	476,509
Humeerpore	•••	17,788	96,127	113,915	179,536
Jounpore		1,065	195,514	196,579	358,131
Goruckpore	•••	4.00	000 107	359,655	624,147
Bustee Azimgurh	***	468 1	239,137 297,067	239,605	448,904
Mirzapore	••••	3,202	175,128	297,068 178,330	945 996
Benares	•	0,202	1.0,120	116,507	345,236 268,894
Ghazeepore		*****	291,103	291,103	450,046
Ajmere		******		86,117	146,942
Railway		*** **			10,086
Military	•••	*****			38,961
				17	6 9
Total	••••	.,	*****	6,007,330	10,160,030

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26,256 250,493 197,071 350,397 244,403 281,293 124,097 79,952 212,005 386,829 263,627 428,701 272,108 25,824 241,253 309,058 277,029 208,225 187,319 179,184 130,850 111,357 78,963 371,846 215,223 230,001 443,124 165,000 315,933 594,921 420,588 443,687 344,196 265,508 457,098 86,426 2,418 8,405

9,194,668

lution.

Populatio	on.	7.00		CLASSI	FIGATION (F Popu-
Children und	er 12 years.		quare		Christians	١.
Male.	Female,	Total.	Number per Square Mile.	Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed Classees.	Natives.
19,908 179,954 141,261 234,330 162,689 184,764 82,797 51,995 141,748 209,599 182,656 287,750 181,039 16,461 164,552 198,631 187,369 147,814 128,329 128,559 76,950 68,853 51,598 213,908 126,639 136,022 257,994 94,622 197,716 427,113 315,095 288,351 197,541 143,854 251,576 122,540 1,123 5,086	15,287 140,149 115,052 201,515 131,309 144,596 61,678 40,904 109,948 178,026 146,408 252,490 151,836 13,985 123,998 162,806 137,385 100,110 90,128 92,880 53,081 57,607 44,407 180,850 109,307 116,120 215,556 81,783 143,647 337,635 262,110 189,685 167,440 115,021 173,683 70,360 817 3,865	102,881 866,483 682,189 1,199,593 800,481 925,538 385,790 248,742 690,975 10,95,306 889,810 1,464,199 918,850 91,802 800,321 1,029,760 915,943 700,220 626,444 614,351 405,272 357,774 248,146 1,188,862 680,786 724,372 1,393,183 520,941 1,015,427 1,983,816 1,455,697 1,385,872 1,054,413 793,277 1,385,872 1,054,413 793,277 1,385,872 1,054,413 793,277 1,382,403 426,268 14,444 56,317	110 889 440 508 424 498 64 50 367 445 451 501 1,713 125 496 548 1,694 420 284 427 262 222 126 504 239 504 504 505 653 456 556 556 556 556 556 556 556	791 1,126 36 317 43 66 180 26 17 38 21 713 8 81 873 51 58 82 20 14 54 44 46 398 41 34 53 14 20 117 235 558 685 14,371	120 110 18 328 90 74 29 17 21 5 6 19 90 11 9 40 13 28 231 222 42 42 685 80 23 26 12 650 169 128 284	1111 188 522 67 4 5 61 120 100 5556 187 98 00 277 100 118 00 118 111 188 00 181 411 181 411 181 00 181 181 181 181 181 181 181 18
6,018,786	4,713,414	80,086,898	16,600	21,823	3,968	4,70

Vol. XV., PART I.

Distr	icrs.	2	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddists and Jains	A borigines.
Dehra Doon			01.070	10.000			
Saharunpore			91,073	10,823	24	6 057	•••
Mozuffernugg	ar .		585,781	273,098	•••	6,257	
Meerut		• •••	482,450	190,318	•••	9,354	***
Bolundshuhur	•••	•••	889,887	291,194	•••	17,338	
Allygurh	***	••••	650,982	149,343	S	0.470	***
Kumaon	***		829,295	93,557	•••	2,479	00170
Gurhwal	***	•••	52,392	128,986	• • • •	9	204,19
Bijuour	•••	***	247,963	733	***	12	• • • •
Moradabad	***	•••	468,566	222,255		•••	• • • •
Budaon	•••	***	733,034	362,106	•••	•••	***
Bareilly	***	•••	772,368	117,361		•••	• • • •
Shahjehanpor		•••	1,157,347	306,002	6		
Terai		***	797,910	120,759		•••	•••
Muttra		•••	57,918	33,881		0.505	•••
Agra		***	729,804	66,802		3,565	• • • •
Furruckabad	•••	***	927,628	99,740	***	050	***
Mynpoorie -		- ***	809,102	105,560		852	• • • •
Ltawah			662,597	37,450		•••	
Etah	***	***	589,220	37,150	•••	***	
Jaloun	•••	4	558,200	56,091	***	•••	
Jhansie		•••	365,596	39,649	10	***	
Lullutpore		***	343,766 220,637	13,916		11,278	11 14
Cawnpore		• •••	1,114,870	5,073	•••		11,14
l'uttehpore	•••	***	608,876	73,121 71,811	•••	•••	
Banda			669,761	43,110	***	17	11,38
Allahabad			1,178,929	183,335		465	28,63
Humeerpore		, •• ·	488,161	32,739	•••	400	
Jourpore			927,945	87,408			
Goruckpore		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,792,489	191,046	14		
liustee			1,232,114	223,569	- 1) (
Azimgurh			1,204,642	181,175			
Mirzapore			927,798	68,330	4-19-01		57,86
Benares		111	721,684	70,098		198	
Chazeepore			1,204,989	126,978			
Ajmere			347,742	54,058	66	23,795	98
Railway			10,706	2,925	75.00		300
Military			30,154	11,508		•••	
	Total		25,484,376	4,183,057	120	75,629	313,21

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Occupa	ATION.	- X			Emigration or Immigre-	ar.
	Non-Agriculturists.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Imi	e ye
	(ii	Duomailing I and	110 000		i.	7
B t's	Tt	Prevailing Lang	uages.			a
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Agriculturists.	ž	-				
10 500	ro 040	Paharee and Oordoo		•••	Emgn.	luga.
49,583	53,248	Oandaa			OPE	***
470,954	395,529	TY: LL	•••		865	•••
280,849	401,340	O	•••		••••	•••
521,890	677,703	A 1 1 17' 1	•••	•••	***	• • • •
395,647	404,834	17 10 1	•••		7 001	10 499
398,908	526,630	0 3 101			7,261	10,438
360,767	25,023	NY	•••		104	
202,591	46,151	0.1	•••		124	-
276,080	414,895	A 1 11 1	•••	•••		
660,505	434,801	13:1		200	- 1990e	••••
630,528	259,288	Ourdoo	•••	•••		
995,086	469,113	0 1 111111	•••		2000	0 200
665,326	253,524	15014	•••	•••	2,988	2,590
56,507	35,295	Nagree and Oordoo	•••	• • •		• • • •
438,672	361,649	Hindbostance and Hind	d		•••	• • •
569,541	460,219	Oordoo	ueo	***	•••	
539,869	376,074	Hindee and Oordoo	•••	••••		•••
446,316	253,904 232,429	Thinks Triber	•	**!	7 710	000
394,015 372,137	242,214	11.44		20	7,129	663
217,750	187,522	Ditto Ditto		***	1,000	
167,253	190,521	H:			1,000	V-11
145,813	102,333	Hinder and Caules	•		16,890	3,225
717,813	471,049	116.4. 1.14.		3	10,090	0,000
354,015	326,771	Hinda	•••		45	•••
412,396	311,976	Ditto	•••			•••
773,343	619,848	Ounday and Him to	•••	***	1, 10, 10, 10, 10	
303,027	217,914	Ditta ditta	•••			***
633,351	382,076	Hindee and Oordoo	•••	***	970	
1,555,478	428,338	Hindee		2.00	279	0.3
1,125,881	329,816	O 1 1 13: 3	te enge	•••	3,958	
901,049	484,823	Linder and O 1		•		
580,234	474,179	Hindon			104	
370,414	422,863	Hinden and Oandes	•••		1,574	
708,790	623,613	Hindee	7			11.21
223,594	202,774	Mixed Hindee		20	1,585	***
4	14,440			•••	- •••	100
	56,317					
1776 7	100					A August
7,915,976	12,170,922			i e	43,802	22,91€

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Mr. W. Chichele Plowden, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, analyses the details of the Census in his valuable Report of 1867. The density and increase of population since 1853 is seen in the following table:—

		tion to	square mile.	tage of		186	35.	188	53.
DISTRICT.		Population	adner	Percentage	Area.	Area.	Cultiva- tion,	Area.	Cultiva- tion.
		1865.	1853.	1865.	1853.	Square	miles.	Square	miles.
			7-0			3.0		100	12 1
Benares	•••	797	857	69.4	65.9	995.70	692-20	995-48	656-36
Jounpore		654	737	60.3	57.7	1.552-16	935.73	1.552-16	896-27
Ghazeepore	•••	604	732	65.5	66.7	2.222-15	1.457-11	2,180-95	1,454,50
Bareilly		582	442	66.4	53.	2.372.78	1.577-74	3.119-10	1.651.50
Agra	•••	549	537	66	62.6	1,873-50	1.241.38	1.864.90	1.168-02
Azimgurh	•••	545	637	49.8	49-6	2,545.07	1,268-64	2.516.40	1.247.98
Furruckabad	***	541	501	56.7	55.1	1,694-37	961-80	2.122.94	1.170-34
Meerut	•••	508	516	68.5	64.5	2.361-97	1.618-88	2,200.10	1.418-37
Allahabad		504	495	55.9	54.4	2.764-95	1.548-47	2.788-72	1.518-06
Cawnpore		502	500	55.2	53.3	2,366-16	1,305-92	2.347-96	1,250-68
Allygurh	•••	498	527	76	70-7	1.859-56	1.414-02	2,122-19	
Muttra	• • • •	493	535	70-6	69-1	1.612-53	1.138-97	1.613-35	1,501.63
Goruckpore		465	421	55.9	47.5	7,400.81	4.140-96	7,340-16	3,488 90
Budaon		451	424	64.3	60.4	1.972-64	1.270-18	2.401.86	1,450.47
Moradabad		445	422	50.7	48-6	2,460-74	1.248-42	2.698-77	1,312-37
Shahjehanpore		437	427	53	484	2,328.77	1.245-97	2,308-37	1,119-00
Etah		437	0	63.1	0	1,404.43	886-15	0	1,1100
Futtehpore		431	428	53.3	50.3	1,580-35	842-60	1.583-08	796.5
Mynpoory		420	412	52.8	58.3	1,666-45	879-70	2.020-23	1.073-5
Boolundshuhur			427	63.6	61.3	1,908-39	1.214-37	1.823-58	1.118-1
Mozuffernuggur			409	61.7	63.7	1,646.98	1.015-90	1,646-31	1.047-6
Seharunpore			370	54.8	55.9	2,227.85	1.221-67	2,162.34	1.209-7
Etawah		384	364	51.5	47.8	1,631-44	841.55	1.676-99	871.5
Bijnour	***	367	366	47.5	48.6	1,882-28	894-96	19,100.00	922.8
Jaloun		262	. 0		0	1,546-43	940-09	0	5220
Banda	S	239		45.8	43.9	1,030-14	1.389-95	3,009,55	1,323-1
Humeerpore	•••	228		51.4	53.7	2,288.50	1,178-20	2,241.64	1,203-5
Jhansie		222		39.9	0	1.608-27	642.05	0	1,2000
Mirzapore	***			24.3	23.3	5.200.23	1.263-01	5,152,30	1,200.4
Ajmere				9.3	0	2.672-13	251-15	0	1,200 1
Lullutpore	1	127				1 1,947-41	834-05	0	
Turrai				18.9	0.		139-63	0	
Kumaon						6,000-00	Unknown	Ö	
Gurhwal		. 50	. 0	3.4	2 0	5,000-00	171-38	0	

Benares is as it was in 1853, the most thickly peopled district. The density stands at 797—or, including the Military and Railway, 803—per square mile, against 856 in 1853. The most thinly populated districts are in the Kumaon division, where the density averages 58 to the mile. Large tracts of Gurhwal are thickly populated. Where the situation is favourable, the cultivation may often be found stretching high up the hill, terrace after terrace. Of the plain districts, leaving the Turrai out of consideration, Lullutpore, in the Jhansie di-

vision, is the most sparsely peopled, the average to the square mile being only 127 persons. Ajmere, with its population of 160 to the mile, comes next, and in density approaches very near to Switzerland, which it slightly exceeds. Of the remaining districts, twenty-nine in number, five have an average density of between 200 and 300 persons to the mile; three between 300 and 400, eleven between 400 and 500; seven between 500 and 600; two between 600 and 700; and one close upon 800, viz., 797, the most thickly peopled of all. The extremes of density in the sub-divisions into which the districts of the North-Western Provinces are divided, vary from 6,773 to the square mile in the Dehat Amanut of Benares, which contains the city of that name, to 37 to the square mile in Agoree, Robertsgunge, in the Mirzapore district. Looking at the people according to creed we find that of the 30 millions nearly 26 millions are Hindoos and 41 Mussulmans. The Divisions in which the Mahomedans are most numerous, are those of Meerut and Rohilkund, where they comprise nearly a fifth of the population; more than half of the entire number of the Mahomedans in these provinces—viz., 2,197,202 out of 4,243,207—reside in those northern districts. There are fewest in Jhansie, where they dwindle down to less than an eighteenth of the population. The tables show the large proportion non-agricultural Mahomedans bear to agricultural. compared with the same classes in the Hindoo population. The details are:-

Christian.			medan.
to the first of the first of the first	- 30 Front William	Not classified	2,207,576
European .	21,831	Sheikhs	1,140,208
Mixed	3,968	Pathans	515,426
Native	4,702	Syuds	170,248
	سنسببت	Moguls	41,748
	30,501		
			4,105,206
		Hin	doo.
	. 20	Frahmins	3,451,692
		Kshatryas	2,827.768
Buddhist and Jain	75,629	Vaisyas	1,091,250
Parsee	120	Soodras	18,304,309
Sikh	1,425		10,000,000

The aborigines are returned as 313,215, and seem to be mixed up with the other sects. Looked at as to age the returns of an Asiatic population will never be reliable. Of 30,039,854 people exclusive of the Army and Railway services, 19,337,080 were above twelve years of age, and 10,702,774 below that period of life.

The proportion of the sexes is opposed to European experience, but the results seem to be at once accurate and intelligible. In

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all the countries of Europe the number of females is in excess of the males, except in Italy and Belgium where they are nearly equal. In the North-Western Provinces the number of females is astonishingly below that of males. Thus there are females to every 100 males in:—

Sweden,		105.93	North Western Province	3.		
Netherlands,	•••	105.04	total,	,	86.94	
England,	•••	104.74	Hindoos, total,		86.09	
Norway,		104.16	Agricultural Hindoos,		84.83	
Prussia,	•••	101.93	Non-agricultural do.,	***	87.99	
Spain,	***	101.85	Mahomedans, total,		89.44	
France,		100.94	Agricultural Maho-			
Italy,		99.84	medans,		88.36	
Belgium,		99.40	Non-agricultural, do.,	***	90.16	

The difference is traceable primarily to climate and is supported by physiological facts. In northern climates there is an excess of females, in more temperate regions the proportion is equal, in warm countries there is an excess of males. Researches shew, moreover, that male conceptions are greatest, in Europe, in the hottest months. Almost equally important as a cause is the relative age of the parents. In England, where nearly 105 females are born to 100 males, the census of 1861 shows that the husband is on an average only 2½ years older than the wife. In France, where about 101 females are born to 100 males, men marry later than in England, while women marry as early as in England. In India the husband is on an average more than six or seven years older than the wife. A third cause is to be found in social customs. The intense desire of all the natives of India. on religious grounds, is for a son. The boy is reared with a care not shown to the girl. The girl is exposed to chances productive of greater female mortality, being married the moment she attains the age of puberty, bearing children at 11 and 12, subject to a sedentary and listless life in the zenana or one of hardship in the fields, and treated oppressively as a widow. Then some allowance must be made for the existence of infanticide, and the fact that the woman suffers more from such visitations as famine and carrying away in war than the man in Asia, though such cases tell less under English rule than is generally imagined by writers on this subject. And this solution of the difficulty is supported by the consideration that among the Mussulmans, who marry wives nearer their own age than is the custom of the Hindoos, the proportion of female births is greater.

The occupations of the people are divided according to the system followed by Dr. Farr in the English Census of 1861. In the first or "professional" class, 93,904 are Government servants, 20,454 are soldiers and 313,888 belong to the learned professions. Of the last 176,701 are priests, 40,344 pundits, 11,828 doctors or bleeders, 18,497 druggists, 5,312 schoolmas-

ters, 509 actors, 1,970 conjurors, 140 picture painters, 17,458 surgeons, 1,329 players on drums and other instruments, 8,065 dancing girls, 334 dancing boys, 165 rope dancers, 6,472 bards and 3,733 acrobats. In the second class, "domestic" are 2,345,009, of whom 1,413,987 are servants, 154,622 water-carriers, 343,893 barbers, 207,568 washermen, 206,413 sweepers and 16,405 inn-keepers. In the third class, "commercial, we have 1,493,065 of whom 954,732 buy and sell and 437,333 are carriers. The 4th class, "agricultural," contains the great majority of 17,656,006 of whom 138,559 are engaged about animals. The "industrial" class embraces 3,868,822 of whom a million and a half have to do with textile fabrics and dressweavers chiefly, about a million with food and drink, and about the third of a million with the arts and mechanics; no less than 733,038 deal in metals, 374,826 in vegetable substances and 49,876 in animal substances. Only 787 booksellers are returned, but pedlars are the great distributors of idle and obscene literature. So many as 135,515 gold and silversmiths go far to account for the disappearance of the silver we import. The 6th and last class, "indefinite and non-productive," is 4,369,049, strong including labourers, 3,824,956, persons of rank and property, 4,080, and persons supported by the community, 540,013. The last half million is as follows from returns made by the people themselves : -

Beggars		479,015	Makers of Caste Marks		51
Prostitutes		26,806	Wrestlers		2
Eunuchs		2,251	Charmers		4
Pimps		321	Sturdy Beggars		35
Mourners		29	Professional Thieves	10.54	23
Alms-takers		111	Informer		1
Pedigree-makers		28	Hangmen		133
Flatterers for gain		226	Fortune tellers		3
Vagabond		1	Jesters		851
Horse-painter		16	Astrologers		1,123
Budmashes	***	974	Mimics	7	259
Grave-diggers		97	Divers		143
Ear-piercers		18	Miscellaneous		22,534

Two-thirds of the population, or 17,517,442 proprietors or tillers of the land and 3,824,956 labourers, are agricultural. Only an eighth, or 3,868,822, follow industrial pursuits. A thirteenth or 2,345,309 are "domestic" and but 1,392,065 "commercial." The cost incurred in taking the census and in the preparation of the report and returns, exclusive of the charge for printing the report, was £1,854-2-3. Of this, £876-18-9 was incurred in the preparation of printed returns, £684-15 was the cost incurred by district officers in taking the census and preparing their returns; and £292-8-6 was expended in the compilation of the statements. The cost of the last English census was £139,885.

Return showing Births, Deaths, and Marriages among the may have been ascertained during the year, and the

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	Num.	of Mar- during ar.	Pirths 1e year.	Deaths e year.	Age at death.
Districts.	Population of Place or Num- ber of Class.	Number of riages du the year.	Number of Births during the year.	Number of Deaths during the year.	A verage time of d
	- 60	12 1	Ž.	P. C	A ti
Dehra Doon	102,831			1,350	35
aharunpore	866,483			18,299	37
100zuffernuggur	682,189			17,090	25
leerut	1,199,593			19,221	34
Boolundshuhur,	800,481	1		16,075	30
llyghurh	925,538	1 1		16,966	28
umaon	385,790	Carlo I		5,988	27
urhwal	248,742			4,513	26
ijnour	690,975	1		6,465	29
loradabad	1,095,306		•	11,869	19
udaon	889,810	1 0	4.3	9,497	44
areilly	1,464,199 918,850	13		28,475 15,695	33 38
hahjehanpore	91,802	Reliable information not available.		3,010	31
erai Iuttra	800,321	V 28		18,077	38
	1,029,760			28,527	26
gra 'urruckabad	915,943	100	d	12,985	38
Iynpoorie	700,220		10	12,311	26
Itawah	626,444	5		10,559	34
Etah	614,351	14	4.15	10,216	28
aloun	405,272	8		9,352	
hansie	357,774		1	20,331	39
ullutpore	248,146		0'	11,848	30
awnpore	1,188,862	0		26,733	27
uttehpore	680,786	- c		17,125	31
Banda	724,372	15	3	26,742	19
llahabad	1,393,183	F		14,073	. 28.
Tumeerpore	520,941	1 1 1 1 1	47	18,727	32
ounpore	1,015,427	The San San		14,502	37
loruckpore	1,983,816			21,845	32
Bustee	1,455,697		100	8,553	81
zingurh	1,385,872	1 2		19,653	36
lirzapere	1,054,413			15,906	31
Benares	793,277	1.0		15,308	26
hazeepore	1,332,403			21,867	34
\jmere	426,268			•••	38
Total	30,086,898	-		529,753	30½ Years.

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Population of any Place or in any Class in respect of which particulars average Age at which deaths occurred in 1869.

7	•	* * *, * ·	8.		9.		10.
Under 1	Under 10 years.		n 10 and 20.		en 20 and 40.	Between	40 and 60.
Males.	Females,	Males.	Females.	Males,	Females.	Males.	Females.
254 4,3883 4,564 5,789 5,743 1,183 1,316 3,002 5,401 3,849 7,225 8,060 2,059 2,6430 2,059 2,6430 3,537 1,123 3,716 2,6407 4,444 4,187 4,1936 2,972 2,972 2,979 2,984 2,156	167 3,210 3,242 3,551 4,869 3,899 1,129 1,005 993 2,429 1,170 4,760 3,256 626 4,381 6,036 1,391 2,642 1,928 2,359 643 2,854 1,390 4,670 8,617 5,112 1,092 3,232 1,234 1,763 8,617 5,112 1,092 3,232 1,234 1,763 8,617 5,112 1,092 1,	63 673 832 767 885 583 257 169 286 475 1,799 484 157 1,942 1,920 600 895 449 892 1,067 1,209 638 914 1,311 740 1,662 1,662 1,860 2,208 1,149 1,309 2,239 	48 582 960 959 379 632 239 193 175 395 508 127 508 127 507 1,526 1,462 1,845 423 398 1,023 687 796 894 456 574 1,610 875 888 1,623 875 888 1,623 687 796 894 456 574 1,610 875 888 1,023 687 1,282 814 926 1,482 1,482 1,482 1,484 1,610 1,484 1,610 1,484 1,610 1,484 1,610 1,484 1,610 1,484	282 1,752 1,469 1,617 752 1,050 712 377 749 1,054 1,172 2,796 1,241 414 983 2,005 1,913 887 2,612 1,512 2,234 1,271 2,662 1,287 2,234 1,287 2,234 1,287 2,234 1,287 2,234 1,297 2,281 2,218 4,220 1,441 2,706 2,281 2,027 2,427	136 1,324 1,225 1,155 736 944 498 332 438 785 785 782 1,839 877 244 931 1,481 1,636 854 621 549 683 1,444 1,218 1,923 1,141 1,677 1,324 1,227 1,235 2,718 1,545 1,545 1,934	201 2,241 1,838 1,800 904 1,234 569 366 871 1,239 1,932 317 1,438 2,488 1,300 680 1,330 730 1,504 3,441 1,424 3,379 1,900 3,961 1,769 2,873 1,862 3,296 3,29	97 1,298 1,344 1,312 600 900 450 280 498 680 700 1,842 1,038 210 977 1,640 962 518 775 470 971 2,121 1,087 2,320 1,393 2,964 1,182 1,907 1,119 1,817 663 1,305 1,267 1,074 1,856
114,538	87,671	33,023	26,639	55,150	39,868	60,918	39,636

Return showing Births, Deaths, and Marriages among the Population of any Place or in any Class in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the average Age at which deaths occurred in 1869.

1.	. 1	1.	-	12.	13.
25.	Ove	₹ 60.	To		
Districts.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Dehra-Doon Saharunpore Moozuffernuggur Moerut Bolundshuhur Allygurh Kumaon Gurhwal Bijnour Moradabad Budaon Bareilly Shahjehanpore Terai Muttra Agra Furruckabad Mynpoorie Etawah Etah Jaloun Jhansie Lullutpore Cownpore Futchpore Banda Allahabad Humeerpore Jounpore Goruckpore Bustee Azimgurh Mirzapore Benares Ghazeepore Ghazeepore Ajmere	94 1,532 1,229 1,854 872 1,124 511 314 615 980 1,055 2,472 1,402 1,02 1,428 2,010 174 183 684 701 891 1,813 874 2,079 1,221 1,513 1,702 1,463 1,507 798 3,039	58 1,378 1,038 1,642 789 856 420 294 524 824 750 2,044 1,113 1,110 1,521 146 139 521 443 794 1,201 718 1,618 1,028 1,414 959 1,777 883 1,143 558 1,499 706 645 2,072	844 10,507 9,251 10,602 8,702 9,735 3,252 2,409 3,837 6,756 5,764 16,617 8,908 1,710 10,171 16,323 7,388 6,313 6,291 •5,997 5,238 12,024 6,639 15,001 7,906 10,909 9,156 13,416 4,707 11,993 9,038 8,714 13,005	506 7,792 7,839 8,619 7,373 7,221 2,736 2,104 2,628 5,113 3,733 11,858 6,787 1,300 7,906 12,204 5,597 5,998 4,268 4,219 4,114 8,307 7,635 11,741 6,167 7,818 8,429 3,846 7,660 6,868 6,594 8,862	1,350 18,299 17,090 19,221 16,075 16,966 5,988 4,518 6,465 11,869 9,497 28,475 15,695 3,010 18,077 28,527 12,985 12,311 10,559 10,216 9,352 20,331 11,848 26,733 17,125 26,742 14,073 18,727 14,502 21,845 8,553 19,653 15,906 15,308 21,867
Total	40,292	32,018	303,921	225,832	529,753

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Table showing the Monthly Mean Temperature and Mean Daily Range of Thermometer, and the Rain-fall, in Four Stations of the Central Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1869.

NG.	Prevailing Wind.	N. & N. W. Varions. W. & N. W. W. & S. W. W. & S. W. W. & S. W. W. & N. W. W. eelm. V. eelm. S. E. & W. W. eelm. S. E. & W.	i
Nowgong	Total Rain-fall.	0-10 0-20 0-50 0-30 0-60 5-30 6-90 8-90 6-20 1-00	57-90
	Mean Temperature of the Month.	201 102 104 102 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	83
1.3	Mean Vight Temperature.	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	73
	Mean Day Temperature.	488 888 1112 122 123 123 124 125 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127	30
E.	Prevailing Wind.	N. & E. N. W. & N. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. & N. W. W. & N. W. W. & N. W. W. & N. W.	
NAGODE	Total Rain-fall,	0.76 0.01 0.01 0.16 0.17 0.17 16.40 1.849 5.49 8.42. 14.13	45.41
4	Mean Temperature of the Month.	42 111 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	7.9
	Mean Might Temperature.	2255888885522	22
	Mean Day Temperature.	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	98
	Prevailing Wind.	E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	
FYZABAD.	Total Esin-fall.	 1-30 2-40 21-10 10-30 12-50 0-50	48.70
FYZ	Mean Temperature of the Month.	69 23 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	78
	Mean Might Temperature.	69 69 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	74
	Mean Day Temperature.	673 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	82
	Prevailing Wind.	E. E	
SEETAPORE.	Total Rain-fall.	0.41 0.30 0.10 0.10 4.60 8.70 2.90 4.90	22-91
SEET	Mean Temperature of the Month.	25 66 66 57 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	76
8.7	Mean Might Temperature.	52 52 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53	Z
	Mean Day Temperature.	99188888888	- 08
	Months.	January, February, Abril, Abril, June, August, August, Cotober, November,	Annual Means,

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Statement showing Religion, Races, Height, Weight, &c., of the Men of the Regular Police of the North-Western Provinces, on the last day of the year 1869.

Classification according Races, &c.	to Religion,	Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General Physiog- nomy and Charac- teristics of each Race and Caste.
Mahomedans Hindoos Sikhs Christians Christians Pareees Other Castes Hindoostanees Punjabees Afighans Beloochees From Western Him Ditto Eastern Beloochees From Western Him Ditto Eastern Beloochees From Mahratta Cou Telingas Canarees Tamuls Malabars Other Castes Brahmins Rajpoots Kayeths Beneahs Aheers Jats Kahars Sikhs Hill-men Other Castes		31 29 31 32 33 31 30 30 30 30 31 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	Feet. Inch. 767465652422532225766455555555555555555555555555555555	Stns. Ihs. 9 0 9 1 9 7 9 0 9 0 8 8 8 8 4 5 9 0 8 10 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 0 8 10 8 10 8 10 8 11 8 7 9 0 8 11 8 9	

Climate for the Year 1869.

	EAINFALL IN INCHES.				AVE	RAG	E TE	MPER.	ATU	REIN	THE	SHAI	E.
			AT ALTOMA			May.			July		Dec	emb	er.
Places of Observa- tion.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean Maxi- ma.	Mean.	Mean Mint- ma.	Mean Maxi- ma.	Mean.	Mean Mini- ma,	Mean Maxi- ms.	Mean.	Mean Mini-
Roorkee Meernt Bareilly Agra Ajmere Goruckpore Morar Benares Jhansie Nagode	6-53 3-40 2-85 2-05 2-75 0-78 1-67 0.30 1-30 1-51	26·42 15·07 34·54 20·80 20·80 29·45 22·61 33·19 43·07 43·80	2·16 0·75 4·90 4·50 0·33 10·70 6·21 4·90 6·10 14·86	35·11 19·22 42·29 27·35 23·88 40·55 30·49 38·87 50·47 60·17	110 112 111 112 104 113 114 113 104	95 91 96 99 98 95 99 97 98 95	77 71 82 88 84 83 88 81 87 89	94 96 97 94 91 94 96 95 86	86 83 88 88 87 86 85 85 82	78 70 79 81 78 76 81 77 78 80	76 75 74 73 75 72 79 81 72	58 55 60 62 65 64 60 65 65 65	43 46 46 50 48 51 50 43 52 57
General Means	2.32	28.97	5.54	36.84	110	96	83	94	85	78	75	62	48

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Native States.

Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.	Chiefly grains. No mines are worked, though there are irou and copper ores,	Purely agricultural.	Superior description of rice and sugar, fire-arms, and a description of cloth call- ed "khais."
Transit-du- ties or not.	None.	Transit-	None.
Military Forces.	None.	About 1,000 Foot, and 500 Horse. Total, 1500	1,700
Supposed Gross Re- venue,	Rs. 80,000	2,50,000	10,00,000
Population.	About }	About 100,000 }	484,961
Tribute in Men or Money.	Моле {	Rs. 10,000 {	Neither
In Subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Kumaon. Tehree, Fendatory None	Feudatory Rs. 10,000 {	Ditto
Name of States.	Kumaon. Tehree,	Ajmere. Shahpoora,	Rohilkhund, Rampore,

The following Excellent Table is given in the Administration Report for the year: POLITICAL RELATIONS.

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Statement of Native Chiefs and the Principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of N. W. Provinces.

REMARKS.	two The Rampore Jagheer has an area of short 850 equate niles, a population of 455,000 souls, and a gross revente of short Rs. 10,00,000. The Nawab keeps up a military force of about 1,700 men.	Waharajah Ish- Rajah of Be- Brahmin; Vo- 51 By private tui- In the man- ree Pershad Na- rate Singh Ba- rate Singh (grandson of Bulwurt Singh), on the Rebellion of Cheyt Singh in 1781, for a stipulated payment of 40 lakhs of rupees. In 1794, it was declared the Pershad Nathaniah, declares that although the Maharajah of Barares, and an agreement was accordingly mate with the Rajah, on 2764, dated the School of Barares, and an agreement was accordingly mate with the Rajah, on 2764, dated the 2844 April, 1861, the Government of 10 ludis, No. 2004, dated the 2844 April, 1861, the Government of 10 ludis, No. 2004, dated the 2844 April, 1861, the Government in Comen within the Infantism of the chieft of North or North of Rajah, on 27th Octo- which the fall-fall of Bajah, on 27th Octo- which the fall-fall of Bajah, on 27th Octo- which the chieft for North or North North or North North or North N
Has Male Heirs, or not.	Has two sons.	Ilas one son by adoption. tion. tion. the object of the control
Family follows primo- geniture, or not.	Family follows prinogeniture.	Family follows, printers,
Has Sumud Family fol- authorizing lows primo- Adoption, or geniure, or not.	Has a sumud. Family follows: primogent. y ture.	Yes. stipulated paynerement was a
How Employed.	In the man-agennent of his territorry.	In the man- agement of his estate. his in 1781, for a hares, and an a of behaves does
Education.	Well-read in Arehie and Persian. He also knows Brighth and Hindee, Pri- vately edu- cated.	By private tuilar, the management of his estate. his estate. Of Cheyt Singh in 1781, for a royinces of Benares, and an an an analysis of Benares, and an an analysis of Benares and an analysis of the State April, and Management of Benares does not be seen and an analysis of benares does not be seen and an analysis of benares does not be seen and an analysis of benares does not be seen and an analysis of benares does not be seen and an analysis of benares does not be seen and an analysis of benares does not be seen and analysis of benares does not benares does not be seen and analysis of benares does not
.93A	×, 8	fillion ellion the Folds.
Caste or Bace, and Religion.	Hunfeea; Pa- than; Islam.	Brahmin; Voda., on the Rel Regulations inter
Position.	Jagheerdar; has criminal and civil powers within his own territuries.	Rajah of Be-Brahmin; Vonners, das, das, das, das, das, das, das, da
Individual Fa- mily and State.	Nawab Mahom- med Kulb Ally Khan Baha- door, descen- dart of Nawab Ally Khan Ba- ladoor, Nawab of Rampore.	Maharajah Ish- ran Singh Ba- ran Singh Ba- hadones, Got- tun Buns, Singh (grandson cided to introduc cided to introduc ber, 1794, under w
District.	Bareilly (Rampore State).	Benares.
Division	ноникномр.	BENYBES'

KUMAON.	mere.		AndA.
Bhawanee Shah. Tehree, Gurh- wal.	Bajah Luchmun Singh, of Shah- poore, of the family of the Rana of Oodey- pore.	of Oodeypore. Meywar, and in lands of Ajmer deypore, and Sh 10,000 per annua	Rajah Sir Din- kar Rao, K.C. S.L.
Rajah,	Annual in- c o m e i s about Bs. 2,25,000, de- rived from the estate, which is hereditary.	The title of D is son also obta e, of the pergun and a subport under n. His estate is	
Rajpoot; Hindoo; Sooraj Bunsee,	Sasodia Raj- poot, of the E a n a w a t Khamp; Hin- doo.	heeraj was cor ined from the F mah of Phoolia, the British Gov s ancestral.	The Rajan has D e c a nee as general Gavalion as 1 a signeral Gavalion and Cavalion and Diolepore State, and mastee villages in the Arra and Benares Districts, which yields a profit of about Rs. 5,000, bestowed on him by the British Government for loyal services during the mutiny.
48	26	lerred Imperc and for	47 47 holepo
Privately.	Privately educated; knows a lit- tle Hindee.	by the British in Shah Jehan unded the present. In 1847, h	Privately educated. ucated. re State, and re 5,5000, bestow
Governing his estates.		Government, E of Delhi a gran ent town of Sha e received a sur	In the management of his family affairs. masfee village wed on him by
Yes.	n the man- Has a sumud, Family fol- agement of his estate, mogeni- ture,	Sooraj Mul rece Kin reward foi thipoora. The j mud from Gove	Dinkur Rao is a titular not a terri- torial Ra- jah.
Yes.	Family follows primogeniture.	ived as his purity this gallant stagan holds farment, fixir	Family follows primogeniture.
Two sons.	None.	artion the perservices) out Chyrar under Ig the amoun	Has one son.
	The present incumbent, the Bajah Dheerai, of Shab-poora, is the only Chief of Alinere who governs his descended from Sooral Mui, young-	of Oodcypore. The title of Dheersj was conferred by the British Government, Scorsj Mul received as his portion the pergumah of Khyrar in Meywar, and his son also obtained from the Emperor Shah Jehan of Delhi a grant (in reward for his gallant services) out of the khalsa Crownlands of Afmer, of the pergumala of Phoblis, and founded the present town of Shahpoora. The Rajah holds Khyrar under the Sovereign of Oo-deeppore, and Shahpoora under the British Government. In 1847, he received a sumund from Government, fixing the amount of his tribute at Ra. 10,000 per annum. His estate is ancestral.	Dinkur Rao is the well-known ex-muli-known minister of dya-lior, which he ruled for several years with signal gencess. His estates are all adquired.

Civil Divisions of Bri-

Name of Com sionerships		Names of Executive Districts.	3	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles,	Population,
1.		2,		3.	4.	5.
Meerut,	·{	Dehra Doon, Saharunpore, Moozuffernuggur, Meerut, Boolundshuhur, Allygurh,		2 4 6 38 28 39	934 2,227 1,650 2,368 1,910 1,858	102,831 866,483 682,189 1,199,593 800,481 925,538
Kumaon,	{	Kumaon, Gurhwal,	:::	4	6,000 5,500	385,799 248,742
Rohilkhund,	:{	Bijnour, Moradabad, Budaon, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Terai,		7 12 10 12 85	1,884 2,460 1,919 2,925 1,718 734	690,975 1,095,306 889,810 1,464,109 918,850 91,802
AGRA,	{	Muttra, Agra, Furruckabad, Mynpoory, Etawah, Etah,		23 11 10 5 23 3	1,610 1,883 1,704 1,666 1,631 1,401	800,321 1,029,760 915,948 700,220 626,444 614,351
Jhansie,	{	Jaloun, Jhansie, Lullutpore,		19 4 2	1,544 1,610 1,947	405,272 357,774 248,146
Allahabad,		Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Banda, Allahabad, Humeerpore,		49 6 10 6 7	2,353 1,584 3,030 2,765 2,289 1,555	1,188,862 680,786 724,372 1,393,183 520,941
Benares,		Jounpore, Goruckpore, Bustee, Azimgurh, Mirzapore, Benares, Ghazeepore, Ajmere and Mhairwara,		5 5 9 13 5 6	4,688 2,797 2,553 5,200 995 2,226	1,015,427 1,983,816 1,455,697 1,385,872 1,054,418 793,277 1,332,403 426,268
and all things	•••	viniele suo musitwata	7		2,012	720,200
		Total,		434	83,785	30,016,137

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tish Territory, 1869-70.

	Ch	ief T	owns, with (above 5,00	Population	ı		Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.
* *******			6.				7.	8.
			× ,	-		Souls.	, v	
Dehra, Saharunpor Kyrana, City and Ca Khoorja, Coel,		 		***		6,847 44,119 16,953 79,378 24,584 48,403	423 1,926 1,039 2,061 1,596 2,029	\$ 11 11 17 9 23
Almorah,		:::	***	•••		6,151	3,487 4,417	9 3
Nujeebabad Moradabad, Budaon, Bareilly, inc Shahjehanp	 luding Ca	nton	nents,	*** *** *** ***		19,557 57,304 31,044 105,649 71,719	3,028 3,027 2,021 3,438 2,356 488	11 20 16 22 17
Muttra, Agra, City of Furi Mynpoory, Etawah, Kasgunj,	 ruckabad, 		*** *** *** *** ***			51,540 142,667 73,110 21,179 27,220 15,107	1,080 1,144 1,645 1,117 1,591 1,447	14 21 17 14 13
Calpee, Mow, Lullutpore,	::	•••	 	- 😃	 	18,514 19,410 9,258	952 699 749	11 11 6
Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Banda, Allahabad, Gaat, Jounpore,	*** *** *** *** ***		234 244 244 244 244 244 244			113,601 20,478 27,573 105,926 25,531	2,272 1,617 1,265 3,994 918 4,363	21 11 16 20 11 15
Foruckpore Mhendawul, Azimgurh, Mirzapore C Fown and C Fhazeepore,	ity, antonmen	t of 1	Senares,	:: :: ::		50,853 7,349 14,543 71,849 173,352 34,385	8,361 7,563 6,316 5,376 2,290 5,115	14 11 14 11 9
Ajmere,	//s = }		."	15 -		34,763	936	11
							92,155	472

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Civil Divisions of British

				ics, of all sorts.	in Miles of Vil	
Names of Con sionerships		Names of Executive Districts.		How many Magistrates, of all	Maximum Distance in Miles of VIII luges from nearest Court,	Average of ditto.
1.		2.	-	9.	10.	11.
7						
MEERUT		Dehra Doon Saharunpore Moozuffernuggur Meerut Boolundshuhur Allygurh		6 19 14 20 20 23	95 24 18 112 38	18 29 12 17 28 20
Kumlon	{	Kumaon Gurhwal		3	150 103	50 82
Borilkhund	:	Bijnour Moradabad Budaom same Barailly Shahijehanpore Terai	:::	10 15 15 24 15	24 16 26 33 43 50	8 13 20 17 34 50
AGRA	{	Muttra Agra Furruckabad Mynpoory Etawah		12 17 11 16 2 13	133 18 29 15 44 34	19 3 19 11 24 12
JHANSIR	{	Jaloun Jhansie Lullutpore	::	11 11 5	22 20 36	12 14 24
ALLAHABAD	••{	Campore Futtehpore Banda Allahahad Humeerpore Jompore	 	25 11 14 24 11 12	45 85 40 24 30 18	29 19 21 8 9
Benares		Goruckpore Bustee Azingurh Mirzapore Benares Ghazeepore		11 9 9 8 8	46 32 84 96 20 28	32 12 23 62 19 10
AJMERE	yes	Ajmere and Mhairwara	,	10	64	28
		TOTAL	- 	462	3 8	

Territory, 1869-70.

		Reven	TUE.
Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police, of all kinds.	Land.	Gross.
12.	13.	14.	15.
	No.		
208 768 616 1,382 503 580	Rs. 87,911 1,95,963 88,068 3,63,144 1,69,004 3,57,629	Rs. 56,288 11,63,067 11,12,851 20.39,321 12,65,523 18,93,842	Rs. 2, 37, 215 15,79,650 13,55,619 24,17,629 14,27,037 21,88,457
155 26	1,17,416 35,534	1,36,160 95,456	3,42,629 1,31,546
544 615 696 4,984 673 110	1,72,872 2,87,019 2,19,839 3,96,498 3,41,839 48,086	12,71,609 14,91,082 10,49,767 17,06,142 9,72,651 2,47,111	14,29,171 18,14,683 12,31,273 24,29,301 12,51,081 2,52,820
640 1,297 875 414 423 440	2,20,549-11-8 7,17,804 3,06,450 2,49,116 2,41,781 1,03,988	16,28,445 16,09,953 11,01,666 11,19,677 11,94,298 7,40,510	8,162,430 ·12 · 4 70,36,751 14,38,042 12,81,036 13,24,042 12,69,622
593 631 407	1,59,709 2,35,546 1,38,951	7,53,956 4,11,417 1,25,139	8,59,594 6,59,282 4,27,905
764 481 579 977 446 489	3,33,850 2,27,706 1,75,164 3,60,591 1,27,351 1,58,020	21,38,330 14,20,993 12,73,805 20,48,894 10,55,268 12,50,269	25, 35, 561 15, 48, 501 14, 00, 172 24, 34, 316 11, 42, 748 14, 43, 067
669 414 513 781 981 596	2,66,253 1,51,365 2,36,752 93,646 2,31,571 2,60,592	16,44,358 13,18,847 14,89,501 8,39,036 8,99,252 14,93,384	19,30,648 14,34,152 17,14,459 8,74,540 12,98,879 18,40,000
1,447	2,53,469	2,90,859	4,97,099
26,717	79,27,051	4,02,99,052	4,07,44,907

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- 1	100	٩

	Inh	ABITED Ho	USES.		P
Districts,	Number of Masonry Dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Womer
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Dehra Doon Saharunpore Moozuffernuggur Meerut Poolundshuhur Allygurh Kumaon Gurhwal Bijnour Moradabad Budaon Bareilly Shahjehanpore Terai Pergunnah Muttra Agra Furruckabad Mynpoory Etawah Etah Jalaoun Jhansie Lullutpore Cawnpore Futtehpore Banda Allahabad Humeerpore Jounpore Goruckpore Bustee Azimgurh Mirzapore Benares Ghazeepore Ajmere	20,121 28,509 7,270 38,384 49,186 7,681 2,489 13,492 33,813 2,562 9,565 19,249 10,249 7,187 25,048 1,065 10,065	18,976 158,001 269,327 107,499 157,719 180,665 69,633 180,186 21,509 164,481 184,765 261,064 182,046 181,401 57,750 184,889 141,996 291,998 103,663 195,514 299,967 174,375 291,108	20,214 178,122 159,260 292,926 114,769 191,053 86,309 49,186 149,967 250,872 180,665 77,264 182,625 21,509 177,978 261,064 148,916 134,608 120,269 90,966 76,999 36,382 277,289 157,851 169,138 299,155 169,138 299,155 240,492 297,068 177,730 116,507 291,103 87,117	41,380 295,878 228,805 413,351 262,080 314,885 117,218 75,891 227,279 370,852 297,119 495,258 313,867 35,532 270,518 359,265 314,210 244,071 220,668 218,728 144,391 119,957 78,243 422,258 229,617 242,159 476,509 47	26,25 250,49 197,07 350,39 244,40 281,29 124,09 79,95 212,00 336,82 263,62 428,70 274,57 25,82 241,25 309,05 277,02 208,22 187,31 179,18 180,85 111,35 73,96 371,84 215,22 230,00 443,12 249,58 443,68 344,19 265,50 457,09 86,42
					86,42 2,41
Total	-		6,018,931	10,160,030	9,194,66

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ULATION.				CLASSII	FICATION O	F Popt		
Children und	er 12 years.	Square			Christians.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per Squ Mile,	Europeans,	East Indian and other Mixed Classes.	Natives.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.		
19,908 179,954 141,261 234,330 162,689 184,764 82,797 51,995 141,743 209,599 182,656 287,750 178,574 16,461 164,552 198,681 187,369 147,814 128,329 128,559 76,950 68,853 51,533 213,908 126,639 136,092 257,994 94,622 197,716 427,113 315,095 288,351 197,541 143,854 251,576 122,540 1,123 5,086	15,287 140,149 115,052 201,515 131,309 144,598 61,678 40,904 109,948 178,026 146,408 252,490 151,836 123,998 162,806 187,835 100,110 90,128 92,880 53,081 57,607 44,407 180,850 109,307 116,120 215,556 81,783 143,647 387,685 262,110 189,685 167,440 115,021 178,683 70,360 817 8,865	102,831 866,483 682,189 1,199,593 800,481 925,538 885,790 248,742 690,976 1,095,306 889,810 1,464,199 918,850 91,802 800,321 1,029,760 915,943 700,220 626,444 614,351 406,272 357,774 248,146 1,188,862 680,786 724,372 1,392,183 520,941 1,015,427 1,983,816 1,455,697 1,385,872 1,054,413 793,277 1,382,403 426,268 14,444 56,317	110 389 414 508 424 498 60 50 367 445 451 5,022 549 125 468 547 550 420 384 437 269 222 126 502 431 239 504 505 605 606 607 607 608 607 609 609 609 609 609 609 609 609	791 1,126 36 817 48 66 180 26 17 38 21 716 71 873 51 58 52 20 14 426 42 46 398 11 426 42 46 398 11 17 558 53 14 20 117 235 157 558 685 14,871	120 110 18 328 90 74 29 619 90 11 9 40 13 28 3 231 22 42 685 30 23 242 685 30 23 242 685 30 23 242 685 30 242 685 885 885 885 885 885 885 885 885 885	111 13 529 23 67 4 8 120 107 55 137 98 900 278 104 13 741 118		
6,018,786	4,713,414	30,086,898	390	21,829	3,970	4,702		

	CLASSIFIC	CATION OF I	POPULA'	rion.—/C	oncluded.
District.		1 26		Budhists and Jains.	To the same continuous
21311		1 2		g	70
	ró.	ed		202	ne
	Ö	E	sea	iis	Ξο:
	Hindoos.	Маһотедапя	Parsees	둳	Aborigines.
	ä	M	<u>a</u>	- B	- A
i.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
		* *	Chinese		
Dehra Doon	91,073	10,823	24		***
	585,781	273,098		6,257	
loozuffernugg ur	482,450	190,318	• • • •	9,354	
deerut	889,887	291,194		17,338	
Boolundshuhur	650,982	149,343	, · · ·	0.000	•••
Allygurh	829,295	93,557		2,479	
7	52,392	128,986	• • • •	9	204,19
Y 1	247,963	733		12	•••
***	468,566	222,255	•••	•••	***
(Inc. John J	733,034	362,106		7.2	***
) Jan	112,308	117,361	• • • •		•••
Bareilly	1,157,347	306,002		•••	***
IL Listinguage	797,910	120,759	6	[
Canal Danamanah	57,918	33,881		9 5 6 5	•••
	729,804	66,802		3,565	***
V	927,628 809,102	99,740 105,560		862	***
Furruckabad .	. 662,597	37,450	7	002	***
Mynpoory	. 589,220	37,150	- 1	1	
Etawah	. 558,200	56,091	- ::		***
Etah	. 365,596	39,649			•••
Jaloun	343,766	13,916	10		
Jhansie	220,637	5,073		11,278	11,144
	1,114,870	73,121			
Cawnpore	608,876	71,811			***
Futtenpore	669,761	43,110		17	11,383
	1,178,929	183,335		465	28,630
	488,161	32,739			•••
	927,945	87,408			
	1,792,489	191,046	14	***	
Danakaa	1,232,114	223,569			
t and a second	1,204,642	181,175	•••		
Minananana	927,798	68,330		100	57,868
D	721,684	70,097	• • •	198	•••
	1,204,989	126,978	00	99 705	
	347,742	54,058	66	23,795	•••
D 11	10,706	2,925			•••
1.0 131	30,154	11,508	- "		***
winitary	•				
Total	25,483,337	4,193,057	120	75,629	314,254

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Agriculturists	Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing Lan	Emigrations or Immigra- tions during the year.			
19.	20.	21.	*		22.	23.
		Behaves and Oandes			Emgn.	Imgn
49,583	53,248	Paharee and Oordoo Oordoo	•••	***		
470,954	395,529	Ditto			1,050	
280,849	401,340	Ditto				
521,890	677,703	Oordoo and Hindee			•••	
395,647	404,834	Oordoo and Nagree	4		5,361	9,32
398,908	526,630	Oordoo			0,001	0,02
360,767	25,023	Nagree	•••	- 444	28	
202,591	46,151 414,895	Oordoo				
276,080 660,505	434,801	Oordoo and Persian		• • • •		
630,528	259,282	Hindee	***			
995,086	496,113	Oordoo	•••			
665,326	253,524	Oordoo and Hindee Ditto Ditto	•••		2,603	2,393
56,507	35,295	Ditto Ditto Oordoo and Nagree	***			
438,672	361,649	Hindee			•••	
569,541	460,219	Oordoo			10.1	
539,869	376,074	Hindee and Oordoo			••• 1	4.5
446,316	253,904	Ditto Ditto			3,153	7.02
394,015	232,429	Ditto Ditto			0,100	1,85
872,137	242,214	Ditto Ditto				•••
217,750	187,522	Hindee	Sec. 1		64	15.00
167,253	190,521	Hindee and Oordoo			2,375	1,69
145,813 717,813	102,333	Ditto Ditto			5	2,00
354,015	471,049 326,771	Hindee	•••			- 117
412,396	311,976	Ditto				
773,343	619,848	Oordoo and Hindee			1,086	913
303,027	217,914	Hindee and Oordoo			1.85	
633,351	382,076	Ditto ditto			2,507	
1,555,478	428,338	Hindee	•••	***		
1,125,881	329,816	Oordoo and Hindee	•••		4,037	1166
901,049	484,823	Hindee	***	• • • •	36	• • •
580,234	474,179	Ditto		•••		•••
370,414	422,863	Hindee and Oordoo		•••	304	
708,790	623,613	Hindee		•••	2;147	men James
223,594	202,674	Mixed Hindee	•••	• • • •	No. un	certain
4	14,440 56,317	······				

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THE PUNJAB.

The Punjab consists of 32 districts and ten divisions. territories and dependencies include all British India north of the province of Sind, the Rajpootana States, and the District of Mattra, in the North-Western Provinces, which lies between the River Jumna on the east and the Sulemani Hills on the west. The extreme length is about 800 miles, and the extreme width, about 650 miles. The ten divisions have an average area of 10,200 square miles, and the 32 districts an average of 3,188 square miles, which are again sub-divided into 132 tahsils, or revenue and judicial sub-divisions, with an average area of 772 square miles. There are 451 Magistrates of all grades, most of them exercising civil and revenue powers, and 15,218 Police, to a population of upwards of 17½ millions, or 173 to the square mile. There are 34,462 villages, each at an average distance of 14 miles from the nearest Court. The principal towns of the Province are—

			Poz	mlation
Delhi	***	**4	444	154,417
Amritsar	• • • •	• • •	444	135,813
Lahore	***		4+4	98,924
Peshawar	***	***	***	58,555
Multan			411	56,826

Of the total population, 9,581,292 were males, and 8,015,460 females; -10,210,805 were adults, 1,137,505 were youths and young women, and 6,248,442 were children under 12 years of age;—17,411 were Europeans, 2,044 were Eurasians, 2,513 were Native Christians, 1,141,848 were Sikhs, 6,094,759 were Hindus, 9,331,367 were Mahomedans, and 1,006,810 were of other classes; -9,430,868 also were agriculturists, and 8,165,884 The British possessions in the Province non-agriculturists. returned at 102,001 square miles, of which, 31,513 square miles, or less than one-third, are cultivated, 25,333 square miles, or about one-fourth, are culturable; and the remainder is unculturable waste. The unappropriated waste at the disposal of Government is returned at 8,331,000 acres; but a very small portion of this area is really available for cultivation. The water communication is entered as 2,902 miles, and the length of roads, metalled and unmetalled, as 19,852 miles. The length of railway communication open within the Province at the end of the year was 412 miles. The density of population is very slightly less than that of France. It is higher than the average of all non-feudatory India, which is 159, and it falls below that of the North-West, Bengal and Madras alone.

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In the division of Jullundhur, with its good rainfall, there are 586 per square mile, omitting hilly Kangra. In the well-watered division of Umritsur the proportion stands at 532 per square mile, in Umballa at 412, at Syalkot, 512, at Delhi, 490, at Gurdaspore, 488, at Hushiarpore, 450, at Ludiana, 429 and in Lahore 210. In the Derajat frontier it falls to 77, and in desert Mooltan to 73. The country between the Beas and the Sutlej, the home of the Sikhs, is thus the most populous. The rate of population follows the rainfall, and the number of mouths waits on the facilities for cultivation, which react on each other.

Rainfall.—The following table exhibits the average fall of rain in the province during the three past years:—

Year.	January to May.	June to September.	October to De-	Total.
1867 1868 1869	Inches. 5-01 8-01 7-43	Inches. 17:40 11:89 19:44	Inches. 0-89 0-68 0-87	Inches. 23.3 20.58 27.74

Thus, the average rainfall in 1869 was about 7½ inches in excess of that of 1868, and about 4½ inches in excess of that of 1867.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the Province for the past three years was:—

Year.	May.	July.	December.
1867	81° Fah.	87° Fah.	55° Fah.
1868	87° ",	86° ",	57° "
1869	94° ",	91° ",	56° "

The Native States with which the Government of the Punjab has political relations are of two classes, viz., Dependent and Feudatory States, and Independent States (including frontier tribes).

The Dependent and Feudatory States are 34 in number:—Kashmir, Patiala, Bhawalpore, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthalla,

Mandi, Sarmur (Nahan), Kahlur (Bilaspore), Bassahir, Hindur (Nalagurh), Keonthal, Maler Kotla, Faridkot, Chamba, Suket, Kalsia, Pataodi Luharu, Dujana Baghal, Jubbal Kumbharsian, Bhajji, Mailog, Balsan, Dhami, Kuthar, Kunhiar, Mangal, Bija, Bhagat, Darkuti, and Taroch.

According to the last most excellent Administration Report, the total population of the Feudatory states amounted to about five millions; their revenues, about £1,600,000 per annum; their military forces (exclusive of mere armed retainers), number about 50,000 men; the total tribute received from them, is £28,000 per annum.

The relations of Kashmir and Bhawalpore with the British Government are regulated by treaties; those of Patiala, Jind, and Nabha by sannads, or receipts of the Governor General. Kashmir pays an annual tribute of shawls and shawl-goats; Patiala, Jind, and Nabha furnish a quota of horsemen for general duty in British territory. A nazzaranah or relief is payable to the British Government by the last three Chiefs, on succession of collaterals to the Chiefship; and the Chiefs are bound to execute justice, and promote the welfare of their subjects; to prevent satti, slavery, and female infanticide; to co-operate with the British Government against an enemy; to furnish supplies to troops; and to grant, free of expense land required for railroads and imperial lines of road. On the other hand, the British Government guarantees them in full and unreserved possession of their territories. They differ from the remaining feudatories in the fact that they have been granted full powers of life and death over their subjects, and that the Government has undertaken not to receive any complaints from their subjects, whether mafidars, jagirdars, relatives, dependants, servants, or other classes. The remaining feudatories have not full power of life and death over their subjects, -all capital sentences passed by them requiring the confirmation of a British Officer, they are, moreover, not exempt from enquiry into complaints made by their subjects or dependents; and all but two or three of the minor States pay tribute in cash to the British Government. Of the Chiefs, those of Bhawalpore, Maler Kotla, Dujana, Luhary, and Pataodi are Mahomedans; those of Patiala, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthulla, Faridkot, and Kulsia are Sikhs; the rest are Hindus.

Of the Mahomedan Chiefs, the Chief of Bhawalpore is of the Daudputra tribe, descendant of Bhawal Khan, who acquired

independence at the dismemberment of the Durani Empire, after the death of Shah Shuja. The Chief of Maler Kotla is the head of an Afghan brotherhood, originally natives of Cabul their ancestors held positions of trust in the Sirhind Province under the Mogul Empire, and gradually became independent as the Mogul dynasty sank into decay. The Chiefs of Luharu Dujana, and Pataodi are descendants of Afghan adventurers, on whom the estates were conferred by the British Government in reward for services, under Lord Lake, in the beginning of the present century. The Sikh Chiefs are with one exception of the Jat race. The founder of the Faridkot family was one Bhullun, who rose to importance in the time of Akbar. Thul, the founder of the houses of Patiala, Jind, and Nabha, carved out for himself a principality a little more than a century ago. The Chief of Kapurthulla is of the Kalal tribe, and his ancestor. Jassa Singh, rose to importance about the middle of the last century.

The Chief of Kashmir is a Dogra Rajput, whose father, Gulab Singh, commenced his career as a horseman in Maharajah Ranjit Singh's service. The remaining Chiefs are Rajputs of an-

cient lineage.

Bhawalpore, Chamba, and Pataodi are at present under the management of British officers. The management of the first State was undertaken by the British Government in 1866, on the repeated requisition of the leading men, owing to the anarchy consequent on the death of the late Chief, and the minority of his successor.

In Mandi, a British officer exercises the functions of Councillor to the Chief, and in *Kalsia* and *Dhami*, the Chiefs being minors, the Administration is carried on by a Native Council of

Regency.

The following table shows the :-

Assessed Acres 1869-70.

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		CULTIVATED.	ξD.			UNCULTIVATED	TATED.		-SB T	
DISTRICT.	Irrig	Irrigated.			Grazine		Uneultur-	Total	are sed.	Gross amount.
	By Govern- ment works.	By private works.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Lands.	Cuituranie	able.	70007	istoT asa	
										Rupees.
Dalhi	199 178	84.680	318,402	525,255	168,197	12,044	109,176	289,417	814,672	9,39,669
: :	L141	115,090	852,516	968,747		112,312	186,867	299,179	1,507,920	10,30,01
	108,460	134,385	402,275	645,120	2,093	578,027	2/3,680	000,000	9,909,920	4 90 044
	-	36,611	1,256,247	1,346,836	44,547	746,998	127,047	270,072	1 159 680	2,00,0
		24,955	758,607	906,600	868',	139,942	109,240	7 756 604	1 990 766	1 89 343
:		65,789	168,373	235,162		1,030,304	459,418	736 404	1,681,930	19.94.95
	\$ 9,272	122,410	818,844	945,526	707 000	200,000	54 877	130,507	869,787	9.59.88
***		23,148	706,742	729,890	22,430	02,020	10020	100,000	11,435	7410
:		079	10,284	10,924	681.1	28 763	115 959	195 204	852,298	12.91.13
0.0		200,097	456,997	1001,03±	ZOTIT	64.583	518,955	583.538	1.335,245	13,70,68
Te		17,836	1/98,011	677,107	:	976 655	4.895.537	5.179.192	5,753,534	8,08,43
Kangra		118,079	403,201	997.730	5.275	173,664	196,519	375,458	1,803,188	12,85,74
-	40c,111	100,100	077,170	895 874	806 26	131.022	196,520	425,450	1,251,324	12,12,80
Syalkot		51 917	120,000	615 114	200	58,704	184,752	243,456	858,670	9,08,41
		000 400	574 557	985 888		990,935	857,402	1,348,337	2,334,225	6,33,89
	_	70,670	1 051 971	1 137 050	253.4182	227,970	113,217	594,605	1,725,655	5,94,27
		997 699	1,001,011	416 444		896,589	326,647	1,223,236	1,639,630	5,83,04
		16,097	040 561	967 498		207,847	2,810,640	3,018,487	3,975,985	7,31,74
	0	71,460	609 885	763.845	358.747	358,825	1,120,873	1,738,445	2,502,290	6,15,00
	-	995 579	418 885	654 458	18.636	254,644	316,690	589,970	1,244,428	6,12,15
Gulerat	À	929,919	170 880	493 680		2,079,360	503,680	2,583,040	3,006,720	3,95,31
		900,000	119,684	694 434	2.053	715,441	2,422,260	3,139,754	3,764,188	5,33,4(
	000,021	174 743	66 589	941 395	1.504,481	985,601	919,460	3,409,542	3,650,867	2,84,2
	_	150,700	212 045	538 940		604,667	2,426,839	3,031,506	3,569,746	3,26,78
		145,000	15,083	413 583	265.707	106,371	1,148,515	1,520,593	1,934,176	5,21,2
	-	135,000 100,000	112,300	541 913	364,864	1.329,796	2,305,227	3,999,887	4,541,800	8,72,2
Ders G Khan	100 410	69 739	64.896	234,968		780,818	468,546	1,249,364	1,484,332	3,31,039
		199,145	251,374	450,519	414,607	58,562	1,092,493	1,565,662	2,016,181	4,05,1
ar		259,676	490,835	120,511		174,449	209,514	483,963	1,234,474	8,18,18
		40,108	120,792	160,900	132,510	25,430	1,497,760	1,655,700	1,510,600	1,79,4
		32,690	178,691	211,381		6,815	1,701,804	1,708,619	1,920,000	2,15,00
Towar.	1 379 987	4 611 904	14 186 667	20.171.558	. 3.665,618	14,017,793	27 428,081	45,111,492	65,283,050	2,17,09,288
	Transport I see	1 TANTTOIL	and anythry							

Civil Divisions of British Territory 1869-70.

Names of C sionersl		Names o	of Ex	ecutive Distri	ets.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Di- visions.	Areains quare miles.	Population.
						n 27 s		
Delhi		Delhi Gurgaon Karnal			***	3 5 5	1,27 1,93 2,35	1 690,29
Hissar		Hissar Rohtak Sirsa			***	5 4 3	3,54 1,81 3,11	2 531,227
Ambala		Ambala Ludiana Simla		*** *** ***		6 3 3	2,628 1,859	583,245
Jullundhur	{	Jullundhur Hushiarpore Kangra				4 4 5	1,332 2,086 8,990	939,972
Amritsar	{	Amritsar Syalkot Gurdaspore	111	•••	:::: :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	4 5 4	2,036 1,955 1,342	1,083,515 1,005,004 655,362
Lahore	{	Lahore Gujeranwala Ferozpore	·			4 3 4	8,647 2,562 2,696	789,666 550,576 549,253
Rawalpindi	{	Rawalpindi Jhelum Gujerat Shahpore		*** *** *** ***		7 4 3 3	6,212 3,910 1,944 4,698	711,256 500,988 616,361 368,796
Iultan	{	Multan Jhung Montgomery Mozuffurgurh			•••	5 3 4 3	5,882 5,704 5,577 3,022	471,563 348,027 859,437 295,547
erajat	{	D. I. Khan D. G. Khan Bunnoo		214 214 214	:::	5 4 4	7,096 2,819 3,150	394,864 308,840 287,537
eshawar	:-{	Peshawar Kohat Hazara	***			8 3 2	1,929 2,838 3,000	523,152 145,419 367,218
				Total	•••	132	17,5752	96,102,001

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Civil Divisions of British

Name of Com- missioner- ships.	Name of Execu- tive Districts.		Chief Towns, with Population.
, w			* *
Delhi {	Gurgaon		Delhi 1,54,417 Sonepat 12,176; Faridabad 7990. Riwari 24,508; Palwal 12,629; Farraknaggar 10,731 Karnal 29,000; Panipat 25,276; Kaithal 14,940.
$ ext{Hissar} $	Rohtak	'	Hissar 14,133; Hansi 13,563; Bhiwani 32,154. Rohtak 14,153; Berie 9,723; Jahajjar 10,545. Sirsa 11,000.
Ambala {	Ludiana	•••	Ambala city 24,040; Cantonments 16,622; Jaga dri 11,676. Ludiana 39,983; Gurgaon 7,096; Raikot 9,165,
(1	Simla 7,037.
Jullundhur,			Jullundhur 45,607; Rahun 14,394; Kirtarpur 16,953 Nurmahal 8,866; Nakodar 8,800; Philor 7,535. Hushiarpore 12,964; Oormur 9,6632; Hariana 77,45
	Kangra	••	Miani 7,706; Anandpore 6,859. Nurpore 9,928; Kangra 4,338.
Amirtsar {	Syalkot	1	Amritsar 155,818; Batala 28,725, Syalkot 25,837; Pasrur 8,527; Zaffarwal 5,641, Dinanaggar 7,622; Kalanaur 6,121,
Lahore {	Lahore Gujeranwala Ferozpore		Lahore 98,924; Muzang 8,321; Nain Mir 13,757 Kasur 15,209. Gujeranwala 19,381. Ferozpore 20,592.
Rawalpindi, {	Rawalpindi Jhelum Gujerat		Rawalpindi 19,222; Pindigheb 8,223. Jhelum 5,140; Pind Dodan Khan 18,340; Chak wal 5,467; Tallagang 5,647.
()	Shahpore		Gujerat 15,207; Jalalpore 15,626. Bhera 14,514; Miani 6,857; Khushab 8,509; Sa wal 8,900.
Multan	Multan Jhung Montgomery Mozuffurgurh		Multan 56,826. Mughiana 10,854; Chisusti 11,477; Jhung 9,224. Kamalia 5,695; Pak Pattan 6,086. Kot Adu 5,552; Jatohi 4,812; Mozuffurgurh 4719,
Derajat $\left\{ \right.$	D. I. Khan D. G. Khan Bunnoo		D. Ismail Khan 24,906; Leia 17,033; Kulachi 9,92 Dera Ghazi Khan 17,164; Jampore 7,796. Esa Khail 17,746; Kalabagh 6,419; Edwarde bad 3,135.
Peshawar	Peshawar Kohat Hazara		Peshawar 58,555. Kohat 11,274. Harripore 4,646; Abbottabad 4,483.
			TOTAL

Territory (Punjab) 1869-70.

	nue.	Reve	of Police.	ditto	dis- miles from ourt.	of all	Civil & Judges ts.	36
Remarks	Gross. Rs.	Land. Rs.	Number of]	Average of	Maximum di tances in mil ol villages fro nearest Court,	How many gistrates Sorts.	How many Civil & Bevenue Judges of all sorts.	No: of Villages.
19,85,344,	44,05,902 11,90,078 7,25,122	8,88,738 10,96,415 6,56,369	518 364 482	12 8 15	24 52 70	18 9 16	10 9 14	794 1,264 913
ted to Rs.	25,13,303 8,50,788 2,16,347	4,45,309 8,00,823 1,86,564	420 407 315	26 6 20	36 18 40	19 11 11	12 11 8	658 436 654
тошт	9,96,088	7,84,483	804	10	28	24	20	2,324
, which	8,90,598 1,70,871	7,72,460 47,021	464 138	13 2	54 12	12 5	21 6	880 270
tment	15,18,081	13,19,555	467	5	20	11	13	1,257
Depar 53,065,	14,75,885	12,86,529	409	12	48	16	15	2,182
ration 3. 3,54,	8,48,728	7,39,819	387	10	34	17	16	731
y the Irrigevenue, Es	11,37,069 12,34,721 12,10,847	8.72,312 10,66,512 10,84,479	491 391 430	12 13 8	27 25 21	28 17 12	15 18 11	1,574 2,314 1,880
tions b	9,91,152	6,61,986	897	10	30	23	13	1,455
al collecte total	5,91,849 5,59,724	4,78,032 4,74,263	411 350	12 16	32 44	19 15	12 15	1,202 312
e of Can saking tl	8,45,234 6,80,978	6,95,417 6,15,094	828 445	8 16	36 35	16 11	16 11	1,658 966
xelusiv	6,40,984 49,74,486	5,81,541 4,25,289	345 381	5 19	28 54	9 8	9 8	1,428 667
Bevenue is exclusive of Canal collections by the Irrigation Department, which amounted to Es. 19,86,344, making the total gross revenue, Es. 3,54,63,065.	7,73,949 4,24,000 4,76,466 6,18,974	6,13,684 3,69,643 4,26,732 5,71,005	676 411 496 325	16 39 15 19	50 46 40 4 5	18 7 14 9	12 9 11 9	1,211 786 2,155 552
gross B	4,99,656 4,64,564	4,12,928 8,39,293	550 406	15 8 29	50 30 32	14 18 10	14 17 10	716 354 625
75	4,56,425 7,81,065 2,25,112 1,93,685	4,09,530 6,40,626 97,924 1,65,114	431 788 539 446	9 16 20	88 65 87	17 6 11	17 7 15	654 843 1,251
The column	4,34,67,731	2,00,25,489	15,218	14	87	451	404	35,426

Statement of Population

			IN	HABITED HO	USES.		Popu-
				T	1		1
Dis	TRICT.		No. of masonry	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Fe
-			dwellings.	-			mores.
2, 2,	1	-					
Delhi	***		59,666	111,678	171,344	193,296	175,788
Gurgaon Karnal		•••	59,666 22,776	133,648	156,424	205,196	195,000
Exting:	•••	•••	43,839	81,482	125,321	186,958	166,677
Hissar	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		16,960	00.007	107 051	150 505	
Rohtak	***	•••	25,913	90,091 111,635	107,051 137,458	153,787 160,821	125,529
Sirsa	•••	. ***	1,862	41,769	43,131	67,525	141,477 52,504
Ambala		*	00.000	919 470	040.000	007.045	
Ludiana	•••	•••	29,830 13,744	213,472 138,190	243,302 151,934	331,046 183,698	281,163
Simla	•••	•••	7,830	50	7,880	16,025	154,756 7,773
Jullundhur							
Hushiarpore	•••	•••	25,884 17,080	216,948 192,139	242,832 209,169	247,724	208,682
Kangra *	•••	• •••	442	146,992	147,434	284,406 225,067	253,678 214,651
Amritsar				201.000	X	1.0	
Syalkot	***		49,518 11,240	204,018 186,245	. 253,586	354,688	282,606
Gurdaspore			9,391	140,375	187,485 152,766	311,637 208,942	267,142 176,118
Lahore			*****	7.0			
Ferozpore		***	56,797 7,335	144,739 112,383	201,536 119,718	260,892	206,405
Gujeranwala	•••		26,624	131,046	158.270	170,785 181,572	136,432 144,629
Rawalpindi			4 000	#1 FF0			
Jhelum	***		4,000 9,647	71,579 110,363	75,579 113,010	213,423 141,811	184,189
Gujerat Shahpore	•••		2,647 14,588 12,787	141,607	156,195	187,191	135,246 163,152
Shanbore			12,787	78,762	86,549	111,329	100,347
Multan		- 3	18,255	00 500	*****		
Jhung			2,828	93,539 72,158	74,986	157.275	129,875
Montgomery Mozuffergurh	***		7,255	65,021	72,276	116,666	90,209
Mozanti garn	•••	0	5,578	59,557	72,276 65,135	93,458	81,569
Dera Ismail KI			2,141	82,959	85,100	19.1 700	110 000
Dera Ghazi Khi Bunnoo			4,255	57,884	62,139	124,782 99,554	112,272 85,554
-umuo		•••	10	60,627	60,637	85,834	77,738
Peshawar			4,848	116,608	191.450	100,000	140 880
Kohat Hazara	***	•••	96	28.543	121,456 28,639	166,090 45,299	143,779 39,012
TOTAL P	•••	•	300	75,000	75,300	96,162	92,567
	Total		505,769	3,509,707	4,015,476	5,492,985	4,717,820
TERROR OF THE PARTY OF		18					-,,

of the Punjab, -1869-70.

			EN UNDER		square	0.1	TION.	N S
Youths.	Young Women	Males	Females.	Total.	No. per squ mile.	Euro- peans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Native
	. 20					31171,7	180	- tellingt
27,545 28,706 29,276	17,698 17,052 18,941	3 112,345 2 183,298 113,137	111,043	621,675 690,295 608,942	490 348 259	648 17 58	233 1 33	1,36
20,007 26,055 8,398	13,531 19,770 5,417	93,053 98,410 41,129	78,774 84,694 35,822	484,681 531,227 210,795	137 293 68	51 31 12	62 16 33	•••
45,212 26,935 1,447	26,044 17,820 936	108,709	160,851 91,827 8,667	1,035,488 583,245 33,995	394 429 1,885	1,195 81 2,312	111 31 283	8 12 8
35,236 38,878 37,940	20,701 24,629 21,236	146,449 181,470 180,564	121,373 156,911 114,424	780,165 939,972 743,882	586 450 83	631 39 248	14 22 8	101 26
41,402 33,508 20,845	19,510 18,784 12,021	211,220 201,014 129,224	174,088 172,919 103,212	1,088,514 1,005,004 655,862	532 512 488	358 1,535 109	37 62	. 139 214
-28,012 23,750 24,982	16,519 15,251 15,465	149,431 108,954 99,742	125,407 94,081 84,186	789,666 549,253 550,576	217 204 207	2,292 900 19	598 10 25	98 24 57
27,591 19,591 20,367 13,028	17,785 12,477 14,823 9,428	144,213 103,288 124,370 71,466	124,055 88,575 106,458 68,203	711,256 500,989 616,861 268,796	115 128 342 78	2,072 42 25 14	64 16 21 1	61 3 3 1
14,52: 12,50s 11,319 -10,370	7,708 6,532 6,770 5,139	89,603 70,980 72,081 58,293	72.577 57,662 61,345 46,718	471,563 348,027 359,437 295,547	80 61 64 98	910 13 48 24	252 5 4 6	72 3
12,822 9,612 6,109	7,855 5,050 9,625	75,130 61,086 58,612	62,007 47,984 49,629	394,864 308,840 287,547	56 133 91	169 54 27	31 . 10 11	83 2 4
18,962 5,844 17,955	10,527 2,141 20,498	100,954 28,180 77,306	\$2,840 23,943 62,730	523,152 145,419 367,218	271 51 122	3,375 53 49	37 7 5	
698,827	433,678	3,589,480	2,858,962	17,596,752	173	17,411	2,044	2,513

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Statement of Population

	19.7 1.77	Cı	LASSIFICATIO	N OF POPULA	TION—Cont	inued.
District.		Sikhs.	Hindus.	Mahome- dans.	Others.	Total
				-		
Maria Caracteria de la				 		
Delhi	***	582	447,079	133;912		
Gurgaon		128	477.214	212,914	37,859	621,67
Karnal		9,236	355,816	151,213	92,556	690,25 608,94
						1,.
Hissar Rohtak	- ****	1,813	376,833	102,928	2.986	484.68
Sirsa	***	253 21,525	77,980	71,295	37,329	531.22
	•••	21,020	11,000	82,120	29,125	210,79
Ambala		56,440	689,333	286,874		
Ludiana		95,413	219,371	206,603	1,455 61,619	1,025,48
Simla	•••	410	24,794	5,175	934	588,24 38,99
Jullundhur		771000				- 1
Hushiarpore	****	114,993 79,400	312,471	351,932	23	780.16
Kangra	•••	1,314	415,755 693,643	318,686 48,613	126,065	939,97
				20,010	35	743,88
Amritsar		262,639	191,321	502,348	100 070	
Syalkot	*	50,289	218,771	601,959	126,672 132,174	1,083,51
Gurdaspore	***	39,967	249,813	297,083	68,390	655,36
		1	2 1	1 23		3 1 -
Lahore Ferozpore	•••	119,268	116,287	470,216	80,907	789,66
Gujeranwala	•••	160,487 38,911	68,406 104,156	245,659 357,550	73,767	549,25
		-,1	103,100	001,000	49,858	550,570
Rawalpindi	****	24,355	E0 700	401.14-	*	
Thelim		13 865	60,720	621,169	2,815	711,250
Guierat		20,653	49,111 53,174	484,157 587,701	3,794	500,988
Shahpore	,,,,,	3,122	53,590	305,507	4,784 6,561	616,361 368,796
	104.7		*		7001	000,196
Mu'tan	***	907	87,009	360,190	22,223	477
Thung Montgomery	***	2,994	57.297	270,819	16,899	471,562 348,027
Mozufurgarh		12,286 2,571	69,805 36,748	277,291 249,865	******	359.437
Seller E	4 10	-1	50,120	240,000	6,333	295,547
Dera Ismail Khan		1,587	48,756	338,387	Y 0.0-	
Dera Ghazi Khan Bunnoo		1,124	38,467	264,527	5,901 4,656	394,864
emmo0	•••	493	26,222	260,550	240	308,840 287,547
Peshawar				The Contract		
Kohat		2,014 1,837	27,408	481,447	8,871	523,152
Hazara	:::	973	6,544 18,563	136,565 346,112	413	145,419
			-4000	070,112	1,516	367,218
TOTAL		1,141,848	6.004.750	0.001.007		TO SEE
		-,121,010	6,094,759	9,331,367	1,006,810	17,596,752
Life of the second	Sec. 25 1	S 11 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	77. 77	1 11 10	Sec. 11.	

of the Punjab, 1869-70.—(Concluded.)

OCCUP	ATION.	
1 1 1 1 1		
		Prevailing languages.
Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists	
277,491 399,826 305,974	344, 184 2 90,469 302,968	Urdu and dialects of Hindi.
351,395 812,522 149,469	133,286 218,705 61,326	Urdu.
501,056 320,638 13,466	534,432 262,612 20,529	Urdu, Punjabi. Ditto. Urdu, Pahari.
405,041 518,201 540,034	375,124 421,771 203,848	Urdu, Punjabi. Ditto. Pahari, Urdu, Lahaoli.
417,747 433,617 371,581	665,767 571,887 283,781	Punjabi, Urdu, Persian, Cashmiri, English. Punjabi, Hindustani. Punjabi.
334,075 340,842 213,514	455,591 208,411 337,422	Urdu, Punjabi. Punjabi. Do. Urdu.
475,976 302,874 363,664 177,781	235,280 198,114 252,697 191,015	f Punjabi, Urdu, Pushtu, Persian, Cashmiri, Eng lish, Goojerati. Punjabi, Urdu. Punjabi. Do. Urdu.
196,389 119,619 153,401 205,799	275,174 228,408 206,036 89,748	Urdu, Multani, Punjabi, Punjabi. Urdu, Punjabi. Multani, Punjabi.
215,933 173,420 204,411	178,931 135,420 83,136	Punjabi, Pushtu. Hindustani, Punjabi, Beluchi. Pushtu, Punjabi, Hindustani.
267,736 100,257 267,484	255,416 45,162 99,714	Pushtu, Urdu. Pushtu, Hindi, Urdu, Persian. Punjabi, Hindi, Pushtu.
9,430,868	8,165,884	

Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications, for 1869-70.

	To	Total area in square miles.	SQUARE MIL		UNAPPROPRI	ATED CULTU IN ACRES.	UNAPPROPRIATED CULTURABLE WASTE, IN ACRES.	11.	NICATION	COMMUNICATIONS; MILEAGE OF	GR OF
DISTRICT.		Wa	Waste.			Sold or	Romaining	-	p	Un-	.8.
	Cultivated,	Culturable.	Uncultur- able.	Total.	Lemaining last year.	granted during the year.	at close of year.	(naviga- ble ri- vers.)	Metalle Roada	metal- led Roads.	Railway
Delhi Guronon	1.512	189	263	1,278	1,280	:	1,280	27	7.1	870	
Karnal	1,008	806	437	2,353	5.093	: :	8 008		# Z	829	•
Hissar	2,105	1,167	268	8,540	:::	: :	ann'n	:	50.	471	•
Sirsa	1,419	9 490	166	1,812		:		-	44	516	: :
Ambala	1,477	444	707	2,628	2,124	: :	2.124	8,8	9 [6]	445	9
Ludiana	1,141	128	06	1,359		:		62	38	154	7 65
Tullundhur	1,027	125	180	1,335	1,715	:	1,75	110	:	43	-
e.		102	810	2,086		: 1	7,1,1	110	2 1	215	49
mritser		452	7,649	8,990		:	:	ť	· :	513	ļ
Syalkot		289	376	1 955	1 996	:	5,347	100	≅ :	201	4
Gurdaspore	, 5 -4	85	289	1,342	508	: :	300	2 3	÷ 6	269	:
	-	1,548	629	3.647	277,107	: :	277,107	18	£ 5	089	:6
		1,04	252	2,696		:		112	60	717	
Rawalnindi	_	1,401	010	2.562	149,946	:	149,946	±3	55	1.269	: :
helun		407	100'E	0.212	009,126	1	621,600	95	128	1,133	:
		308	1010	1 944	164 659	:	750	ž,		863	:
	1	8,249	787	4 698	260,00	:	260,692	9::	9	650	:
Multan		1,118	8,788	5,882	1,880,489	: :	1 880 489	2 5	:	28	:
Sun		3,891	1,436	5,704	2,308,480	: :	2.308.480	181	2 0	1,450	ž
		944	8.792	5,577	2,298,654	: :	2 298 654	905	,	900	:3
Doro I R bar	970	186	1,795	2,029	51.562	:	71.562	096	:	300	ć
Dore G. Fran	946	2,078	4,172	7,096	876,811	:	876,811	0.1	- 01	202	: 1
	100	1,220	735	2,319	13,082	:	13,082	006	2 10	1 617	:
	10.1	Tr.	2,355	8,150		:		89	2	1121	:
	1,114	212	485	1.929		- :		117	. 6	171	:
Hazara	055	7.	2,047	2,832	1,878	:	1,878	:	· :	5.63	: :
			Crin't	o,vo	:	:		46	:	580	:
TOTAL	81,613	25,333	45,155	102,001	8,331,075		8 321 075	10000	-		- 1

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Climate of the Punjab during the year 1869.

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The following facts, from a very useful Administration Report, relate to the native States in Feudal Subordination to the Pun-

jab Government, 1869-70.

The State of Jummoo and Kashmir pays as tribute 1 Horse, 12 Shawl-goats and 3 pairs of shawls, its estimated population 1,500,000, its supposed gross revenue Rs. 64,00,000, its estimated military force 31,383; its principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines are timber, shawls, papier mache work, saffron, borax, iron.

Patiala; tribute 100 horsemen, population 1,586,000, revenue Rs. 40,00,000, military force 8,000, trade—slate quarry near Simla, lead mine near Sabathu, marble stone and copper mines

in Narnaul.

Bhawalpore; population 364,582, revenue Rs. 20,00,000, military force 3,802, trade—lungis, susi, silk goods, saltpetre, alum.

Jind; tribute 50 horsemen, population 311,000, revenue

Rs. 7,00,000, military force 1,500.

Nabba, population 276,000, revenue Rs. 7,00,000, military

force 1,500.

Kapurthalla; tribute Rs. 1,31,000, population 212,721, revenue Rs. 5,77,000, military force 2,200, trade—sugar, cereals, shawls, saltpetre produced at Phagwara.

Mandi; tribute Rs. 100,000, population 139,259, revenue Rs. 3,00,000, military force 300, trade—iron and salt mines.

Sarmur (Nahan); population 75,595, revenue Rs. 1,00,000, military force 400.

Kahlur (Bilaspore); tribute Rs. 8,000, population 66,848,

revenue Rs. 70,000, military force 200.

Bussahir; tribute Rs. 3,945, population 45,025, revenue

Rs. 70,000, military force 100, trade—timber.

Hindur (Nalagurh); tribute Rs. 5,000, population 49,678, revenue Rs. 60,000, military force 100.

Keonthal; population 18,083, revenue Rs. 30,000, mily. force 100. Maler Kotla; tribute 25 horsemen, population 46,200, revenue Rs. 2,00,000, military force 300.

Faridkot; population 51,000, revenue Rs. 75,000, mily. force 285. Chamba; tribute Rs. 5,000, population 120,000, revenue

Rs. 1,73,000, trade—slate quarries near Dalhousie, and timber.
Suket; tribute Rs. 11,000, population 44,552, revenue Rs.

80,000, military force 200.

Kalsia; population 62,000, revenue Rs. 1,30,000, mily. force 150. Pataodi; population 18,564, revenue Rs. 76,000, mily. force 235. Luharu; population 18,000, revenue Rs. 60,000, mily. force 300. Dujana; population 6,390, revenue Rs. 10,000, mily. force 110. Baghal; tribute Rs. 3,600, population 22,305, revenue Rs.

35,000, a few armed followers.

Jubbal; tribute Rs. 2,520, population 17,262, revenue Rs. 18,000, a few armed followers.

Kumharsain; tribute Rs. 2,000, population 7,829, revenue Rs. 7,000, a few armed followers.

Bhajji; tribute Rs. 1,440, population 9,001, revenue Rs. 15,000, a few armed followers.

Mailog; tribute Rs. 1,450, population 7,358, revenue Rs. 8,000, a few armed followers.

Balsan; tribute Rs. 1,080, population 4,892, revenue Rs. 6,000, a few armed followers.

Dhami; tribute Rs. 360, population 2,853, revenue Rs. 4,000, a few armed followers.

Kuthar; tribute Rs. 1,080, population 3,990, revenue Rs. 5,000, a few armed followers.

Kunhiar; tribute Rs. 180, population 1,900, revenue Rs. 3,000, a few armed followers.

Mangal; tribute Rs. 72, population 917, revenue Rs. 1,000, a few armed followers.

Bija; tribute Rs. 180, population 981, revenue Rs. 2,000, a few armed followers.

Baghat; tribute Rs. 2,000, a few armed followers.

Darkuti; population 612, revenue Rs. 500, a few armed followers.

Taroch; tribute Rs. 280, population 3028, revenue Rs. 2,500, a few armed followers.

The Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1869-70 stood as follows:—Ranbir Singh, G. C. S. I., of Jummoo and Kashmir, Maharaja, in caste Rajput, 47 years of age, reads and writes Sanscrit, Persian and Dogra, has four sons; the eldest of whom, Mian Pertab Singh, is the heir apparent; Moti Singh, first cousin of the Maharajah, the succession is by law of primogeniture.

Muhandar Singh, G. C. S. I., of Patiala, Maharajah, in caste Siddhu Jat, alias Phulkian, aged 18, reads and writes English, Persian and Gurmukhi, has one son, born on 17th March 1867, the succession is by law of primogeniture.

Sadiq Muhammud Khan, of Bhawalpore, Nawab, in caste Daudpotra, aged 10, reads and writes English and Persian; is being educated by Pundit Jai Narain, an English scholar of Delhi; has no child. At the request of the late Nawab Bahawal Khan, the Supreme Government sanctioned, on 19th March 1850, his appointing his third son Saadat Yar Khan, who atterwards assumed the title of Sadiq Muhammad Khan, as his heir apparent in preference to his eldest son Haji Muhammad Khan (alius Fateh Muham-

mad Khan). In October 1852, the Nawab died, and was succeeded by the heir elect. But in February 1853, Haji Muhammad Khan escaped from confinement, and dethroned Saadat Yar Khan who was sent to Lahore, and took possession of the throne. Ever since, the Nawabship has continued in his family. Saadat Yar Khan died at Lahore in 1862, succession is by law of primogeniture.

Raghbir Singh, of Jind, Raja, in caste Siddhu Jat, alias Phulkian, aged 40, reads Gurmukhi and is a well informed and able ruler, has a son aged about 14 years; succession is by

law of primogeniture.

Bhagwan Singh, of Nabha, Raja, in caste Siddhu Jat, alias Phulkian, aged 26; knows Gurmukhi, and a little Persian; the Raja succeeded his brother Raja Bharpur Singh, who died childless in 1863, succession is by law of primogeniture.

Kharrak Singh, of Kapurthalla, Raja, in caste Ahluwalia, aged

20, succession is by law of primogeniture.

Bijey Sain, of Mandi, Raja, in caste Rajput, aged 34, educated in Sanscrit and English, his uncles Bhag Singh, Mins Pardan Singh and Man Singh, (the half brothers of the Raja), and Rugnath Singh, the son of Zalam Sain, receive allowances from the state. On the death of Isri Sain his brother Zalam Sain succeeded him, who after a few years' rule, during his life-time conferred the Raj on Balbir Sain, the son of his predecessor, succession is by law of primogeniture.

Shamsher Prakash, of Sarmur (Nahan,) Raja, in caste Rajput, aged 26, knows Sanscrit and a little English and Persian, and is well informed; has a son, born in the beginning of 1868; Kaur Surat Singh, aged 15, Raja's own brother; succession is by law

of primogeniture.

Hira Chand, of Kahlur (Bilaspore,) Raja, in caste Chandeli Rajput, aged 29, knows Sanscrit, and is well informed; Hari Chand, heir apparent, this Chief's sister is married to the Maharajah of Jummoo and Kashmir; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Shamsher Singh, of Bassahir, Raja, in caste Rajput, aged 32, has a son aged about 3 years, succession is by law of primo-

geniture.

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Agar Sing, of Hindur (Nalagurh,) Raja, in caste Rajput, aged 66, knows Sanscrit, and is well informed; Raja Bijey Singh, son of Raja Ram Singh, died in 1856, leaving no direct heirs. But in consideration of the eminent services of his father, Government consented to place Min Agar Singh, one of the illegitimate sons of Raja Ram Singh, in power in 1860, subject to the payment of a tribute of 5,000 Rs.; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Muhindar Sain, of Keonthal, Raja, in caste Rajput, aged 43; Balbir Sain (heir apparent), aged 18; Kour Hira Sing, aged 15; Kour Surat Singh, aged 11; Kour Sheo Saran Singh, aged 10; Kour Ranbir Singh, aged 7; succession is by of law primogeniture.

Sikandar Ali Khan, of Maler Kotla, Nawab, in caste Pathan, aged 39, knows Persian and Arabic, near relatives of the Nawab, who share in family estates and exercise sovereign powers therein, subject to a general subordination to the Nawab. Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Rustam Ali Khan, cousins of the Nawab's grandfather, Ibrahim Ali Khan, and Inayat Ali Khan, sons of the late Dilawar Ali Khan, cousins of the Nawab's father; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Wazir Singh, of Farid Kot, Raja, in caste Siddhu Jat, alias Barau Bans, aged 47, knows Gurmukhi, his son Bikram Singh, the heir apparent, is being well educated in Persian and Eng-

lish; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Sri Singh, of Chamba, Raja, in caste Rajput, aged 34, knows Hindi and Tankra (the Kangra hill character and dialect) and a little English; he has an only daughter, who is married to the Jummoo and Kashmir heir apparent; succession is by law of

primogeniture.

Aggar Sain, of Suket, Rajah, in caste Rajput, aged 58, an accomplished Sanscrit scholar, has six sons; Mian Rudra Sain, (heir apparent), aged 41; Mian Sheo Singh, aged 34; Mian Ram Singh, aged 33; Mian Narain Singh, aged 22; (Legitimate sons.) Mian Jowala Singh, aged 19; Mian Gorardan Singh, aged 18; (Illegitimate or Sirtora). Jagat Singh, Rajah's brother, aged 47; Mian Parakarm Singh, aged 9; Mian Surat Sing, aged 7, are the sons of Jagat Singh; the heir apparent has a son aged 7 years; the heir apparent lives in the Simla district, under the orders of Government; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Bishen Singh, of Kalsia, Sirdar, in caste Jat, aged 16, the chief is married to the Jind Raja's daughter. Man Singh is the un-

cle of the Sirdar; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Muhammad Mukhtar Husain, of Pataodi, Nawab, in caste Afghan, aged 17, knows Persian; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Allah-ud-din Ahmed Khan, of Luharu, Nawab, in caste

Afghan, aged 40; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Muhammad Saadut Ali Khan, of Dujana, Nawab, in caste Afghan, knows Persian, has no son. Muhammad Sher Khan, Muhammad Shamsher and Abdulla Khan, are the three uncles of the Nawab. Muhammad Husain Ali Khan, the father of the Nawab, died in 1857; succession is by law of primogeniture.

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Kishen Singh, of Bhagal, Rana, in caste Rajput, aged 53; Jey Singh, his brother, aged 52; Dian Singh, the son of Jey Singh, aged 19; Kapur Singh, aged 27; Man Singh, aged 19; Hira Singh, aged 17; Narain Singh, aged 15; Ude Singh, aged 13; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Karm Chand, of Jubbal, Rana, in caste Rajput, aged 36; Padam Chand, heir apparent, aged 8; Ghumir Chand, 2nd son, aged 5; Mian Dhirnan, aged 47; Mian Lal Singh, aged 40; Mian Hari Singh, aged 32; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Bhawani Singh, of Kumharsain, Rana, in caste Rajput, aged 51, has a son; Hera Singh, heir apparent, aged 24; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Ran Bahadur Singh, of Bhajji, Rana, in caste Rajput, aged 47; Durga Singh, heir apparent, aged 28; Mian Parmotman Singh, aged 25; Bijey Bahi Nand Singh, aged 10; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Dalip Chand, of Mailog, Rana, in caste Rajput, aged 41; heir apparent, aged 8; Keshoram, brother, aged 31; Jiwan Singh, cousin, aged 16; Phinia Singh, son of Jiwan Singh, aged 11; Ahup Singh, aged 9; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Bhag Singh, of Balsan, Rana, in caste Rajput, Ratan Singh, aged 46; Natha Singh, aged 20; Ghourdhun Singh, aged 33; Bir Singh, aged 7; are the members of the family of Devi Singh, son of the Rana. Prem Singh, son of above, dead, aged 42; Pritam Singh, son of above aged 24; Ranjit Singh, the son of the Rana, aged 72; Kahn Singh, the son of above, aged 44; Tehl Singh, son of the Rana Sansar Singh, aged 62; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Fatch Singh, of Dhami, Rana, in caste Rajput, aged 17; Mian Bishan Singh, (uncle) aged 62; Mian Bir Singh, aged 41; Mian Gharu, aged 24; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Jai Chand, of Kuthar, Rana, in caste Rajput; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Tegh Singh, of Kunhiar, Rai, in caste Rajput, aged 36; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Jit Singh, of Mangal, Rana, in caste Rajput, aged 46; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Ude Chand of Bija, Thakur, in caste Rajput, aged 43; Mians Alam Singh, Zalam Singh and Kishen Singh, are the Thakur's brothers; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Dalip Singh, of Bhagat, Rana, in caste Rajput, aged 10; Amar Singh (brother) aged 8; Jit Singh (the brother of Dheh-

Oudh. 75

raj Singh or son of Umed Singh) aged 41; Mian Sohna Singh, aged 38; Mian Hira Singh, (the son of Umed Singh), aged 13; Mian Ratan Singh, aged 10. On the death of Mohindar Singh in 1896 Sumbut, 1839, A. D., the Simla Hill Superintendent reported to Government that the Rana had no sons (as Ade Singh, the only legitimate one born died some time before.) The riasat was therefore resumed by the Government, and remained so for four years. In 1900 (A. D. 1842) Rana Bijey Singh received a sunnud conferring on him the Chiefship. On the death of Bijey Singh, disputes arose for succession between the Rani and Umed Singh, and for this reason the State remained for fourteen years in the possession of Government. In 1862, Umed Singh died, the riasat was then entrusted to his son Dalip Singh.

Ram Singh, of Darkuti, Rana, in caste Rajput, aged 54; Ram Karn Singh (heir apparent), aged 27; Hanwant Das, aged 17; Hari Ram, aged 14; Mian Narsingh Das, aged 48, Mian Lachman, aged 21; Mian Hari Singh, aged 26; Mian Arjan, aged 20; Mian Anant Ram, aged 16; Mian Sita Ram, aged 46; Mian Zalam Zor, Mian Bhawani Singh, aged 12; all the above are the principal male members of the Rana's family; succession is by

law of primogeniture.

Ranjit Singh, of Taroch, Thakur, in caste Rajput; Kabir Singh, the eldest son of the Thakur, is dead. Guddas Singh, son of above, aged 5; Tekum Singh, aged 28; Dheya Singh, aged 19; Sis Ram, aged 12; Kanshi Ram, aged 6; Dhan Singh, aged 9; Rai Singh, aged 11; succession is by law of primogeniture.

OUDH.

Oudh is one great plain, totally devoid of mountains, and with only very few and slight undulations. It lies between Nepal and the North-Western Provinces, and consists of 12 districts in four divisions, with a total of 11,207,412 inhabitants, and an area of 23,992 square miles. Thus each Commissioner may be said to rule over, in round figures 6,000 square miles, and nearly 3 million persons, and each Deputy Commissioner over 900,000 persons, and 2,000 square miles. Of the area there were, exclusive of revenue free land, 12,985 square miles of cultivated land, and of the waste 6,577 square miles are returned as culturable, and 4,168 as unculturable. In the Gondah district the boundary is on the ridge of the first range of low but abrupt hills; elsewhere it is in the plains.

Plains.—The Province is a part of the alluvial valley of the Ganges and some of its tributaries. The rivers descend from

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the hills first in a southerly direction and then turn eastwards. The belts of forest come down between them, and are situated on the higher land between the streams. The Turrai stretches all along the frontier of the province immediately below the forest, and is low and moist. It is more or less settled and cultivated, but the crops are poor and the country is unhealthy, at the first, and there are great difficulties in the way of bringing the soil under cultivation. Throughout this district there are large grassy plains where numerous herds of cattle are kept, and it is interspersed with old watercourses, the former beds of the river, now forming jheels and swarming with alligators. In the Baraich and Gondah districts the rivers run in a less easterly direction to meet the Gogra, and the turrai gradually fades into the drier land; the beds of the streams become deeper and more marked, the jheels disappear or assume a totally different character, being mere collections of rain water instead of spring-fed reservoirs as before; and the country assumes the ordinary appearance of the plain of the Ganges. The land is now better cultivated, villages are more numerous, groves of fine trees abound, and everything has a comparatively civilized and settled appearance. From here the country lies in belts or zones following the course of the rivers. In the Baraich and Kheree districts, where the turrai fades into the drier land, are two tracts, known as Dhowrera and Nanpara, which have an excellent breed of draught cattle. South of the Chauka and Gogra the province is divided by the Gumti, which runs through it in an east-south-east direction, into two nearly equal portions. The general character of the country south of that river is superior to that on the north. The upper part of the tract between the Gumti and the Gogra, consisting of the main part of the district of Kheree, the whole of Seetapore, a part of Lucknow, and the upper part of Barabunkee, is generally sandy, the crops are mainly unirrigated. In the centre of this tract there are a few jheels, especially in the lower part of Seetapoor, in Lucknow, and Barabunkee, where the soil is more clayey and the crops more irrigated and finer, but its general character is as described. The lower part of the Barabunkee district and Fyzabad are better; there are more jheels and more irrigation, and all the finer crops are produced. The finest part of this tract is in the district of Barabunkee between the main road from Lucknow to Fyzabad and the river Gumti. Here the population is dense, the soil excellent, and rude well irrigation general. The tract of country between the Gumti and Ganges is the finest part of the pro-

The river Sai runs through the centre of it, and perhaps the part south of that river is, on the whole, the finer. Outside the central tract, and on either side of it, lies a beautiful stretch of country. The soil here is domat (two earths), it is all watered from rude wells, and is wooded in a style not often The wood indeed goes on to the banks of the rivers. though, as they are approached, the water is not found so near the surface, the soil is more sandy and less productive. products of this tract embrace all the crops found in this part of India, and the country looks like a garden. It is healthy, and the climate is agreeable to the native idea and constitution, and it produces the men who have filled the ranks of our own army as well as those of every Native State. In this tract the crops are large and heavy, and the trees attain a great size. It is nearly all cultivated, and very little waste is to be seen. The population is dense and the holdings small, and the people are remarkable for attachment to their birth-place. The cultivation is not equal over the whole areas of the villages. On the contrary, the lands lying near the villages are all watered and manured, but the out-lying lands on the borders of the villages are for the most part unirrigated, and are held by cultivators resident in other villages.

Forests.—The Oudh forests are in three divisions. The 1st. or Khairigarh Division, lie between the rivers Soheli and Mo-The trees here are not large enough to produce logs of timber. The area is 263 square miles, of which 149 square miles produce sal. In the 2nd, or Baraich Division, the country between the rivers Kauriali and Girwa is partly covered with sissoo forest and partly with a dense jungle of a variety of trees. The area is 269 square miles, of which 176 square miles produce sal. The forest area is 170 square miles, of which 100 produce sal. The trees which are reserved in the Oudh forests are (1.) Sal (Shorea robusta.)(2) Sissu (Dalbergia sissoo.) (3.) Tun (Cedrela toona.) (4) Ebony (Diospyros melanoxylon.) (5) Dhau (Conocarpus latifolia.) (6.) Arseni (Terminalia tomentosa,) (7.) Kher (Acacia catechu.) (8.) Tikoi or, Haldu (Nauclea cardifolia.) Of these, sal, tun, ebony, dhau, and arseni are found in the higher forest, called Bhabar or, locally, Damar. other trees are found on the lower ground or turrai. is a very small tract under sissu reserved for the use of the gun carriage agency at Futtehgurh. The bulk of the Oudh forests, and by far the more valuable ones, were given to Nepal by Lord Canning in reward for the services of the Durbar du-

ring the Mutiny.

Rivers.—The principal rivers of Oudh are the Rapit, the Babai, the Girwa, the Kauriali, the Mohana, the Soheli, the Sarda, the Ul, the Katna, the Gumti, the Sai and the Ganges. Of these all, except the Ul, Katna, Gumti and Sai, are hill streams descending from the Himalayas, and subject to the sudden freshes which characterize the hill streams. The Rapti is a rapid river navigable for boats up to Bhinga. It is used for rafting timber in the rains. It is a second class river, and swarms with alligators. The Babai is rapid and shallow in its upper course, and useless for navigation and for rafting. The Girwa, where it enters British territory, is a mountain stream with a great fall, rushing in rapids and pools over a stony and sandy bed. It is useless for navigation. It is a branch of the Kauriali, from which it issues by percolation, and to which it is united lower down.

The Kauriali is the largest of the affluents of the Ganges. Its discharge is 13,082 cubic feet per second. It is more than twice the size of the Ganges where it leaves the hills, and is navigable for boats throughout the year within British territory. This is the river which is called Karnali in the hills: Kauriali. after it enters the plains to its confluence with the Sarju a little below Bhartapur; Gogra thence to Fyzabad; Sarju, about Adjudia; and Dewa or Gogra again below this down to its confluence with the Ganges at Revelganj near Chupra. The Mohana is the boundary of the British territory from Gwari Ghat to its confluence with the Kauriali, rather more than half its course in the plains. It is a shallow and rapid stream, not navigable, but timber is floated down it in the rains to the Kauriali. This river swarms with alligators, both the magar or broad-nosed, and the gurial or long-nosed species. The Soheli is a small stream, but has sufficient water to float timber in the rains to the Kauriali. The Sarda is a river about the size of the Ganges where it leaves the hills; nine miles below, its discharge is 6,416 cubic feet per second. It is the boundary between British territory and Nepal out It has lost the character of a hill stream and of Oudh. flows in a sandy bed. It is more or less navigable throughout British territory, but being large, rapid, and full of shallows and snags, it is not a good river for rafting, and the route by the Soheli and the Kauriali to Bairam Ghat, is considered a better one for timber. This river is called Kali in the hills and Sarda in the plains after emerging from the hills. The Ul, which receives the Barauncha, rises in the swamps of the Kheree district bordering on Shahjehanpoor. It is not navigable, except for small boats in the lower part of its course. It flows under

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The India Offic the station of Lukhimpoor and falls into the Chauka at the eastern extremity of the Kheree district. The Katna rises in Shajehanpoor and is not navigable. It falls into the Gumti about where the Seetapoor and Hurdui road crosses that river. The Gumti is a river rising in some rice fields, from which its head waters appear to trickle. Its water is sweet and its banks are cultivated throughout the province. It is navigable throughout the greater part of its course in Oudh; but it is extremely tortuous, and the navigation is impeded at Sultanpoor by rocks. The Sai rises in some fields in the Hurdui district on the borders of Kheree. It has hardly any bed for some miles, and is dry in the dry weather, but shortly below Paihani the water appears. It is not navigable, but is used for irrigation.

Theels and Marshes. There are no lakes, though some of the Theels are very extensive sheets of water. The country between the Gumti and the Ganges is well supplied with them. They lie in two parallel elevated hollows, on either side of the Sadi, and about midway between that river and the Gumti and Ganges respectively. They are drained by lateral nalas, which fall mainly into the Sai, and which cause the occasional floods in that river after heavy rain. They are a striking feature of the country, stretching in a continuous series, on both sides of the Sai, from the Shahjehanpoor boundary to that of Jounpoor and Allahabad, and often connected when the rain has been heavy. The Oudh Jheels are covered with all kinds of wild fowl and some of them are fairly stocked with snipe. In the turrai marshes are numerous. They are covered with long grasses and are the favourite lair of tigers after the hot weather has set in.

The total rainfall for 1869-70 was 38.03 inches, an increase of 9.99 on the 28.037 inches of 1868. For the official year 1869-70, the total fall as registered at the Lucknow Observatory is given at 41.93, against 27.08 in the official year 1868-69. The thermometer at the observatory at Lucknow was at its lowest in the shade on the 9th January 1870, when it stood at 40° 3"; it was at its highest on the 20th May 1869, when it rose to 118° 1". The annual mean was 75° 3", or 5° less than in 1868-69.

The four commissionerships comprise the following districts:

			π,	.tulot		Area in sq.miles.	Population.
	Division.	3,	Di	strict.		Area in sq.mines.	ropmanon,
			1				
		- (Lucknow			988	789,460
1.	LUCKNOW	}	Oonao	•••		1,766	1,070,337
-		- (Barabunkee	•••	•••	1,785	1,101,954
				Total	•••	4,489	2,961,751
			Sectapoor			2,206	930.224
II.	SEETAPOOR	}	Hurdui			2,292	931.377
	DEELECOM	(Kheree	•••	•••	2,907	747,550
				Total		7,405	2,609,151
			Fyzabad			1,644	965,285
II.	FYZABAD		Baraich	***		2,710	774,640
	I Tanbar	(Gondah	•	•••	2,683	1,166,515
		. /	0.7	Total		7,037	2,906,440
			Boy Bareilly			1,741	874,488
IV.	ROY BAREILLY	₹	Sultanpoor		•••	1,702	1.071,483
		1	Pertabgurh		•••	1,423	784,154
				Total		4,866	2,780,070
			Grand	Total	•••	28,797	11,207,412

There are 171 Pergunnahs, by means of which the settlement officers make their assessments. The census was made on the night of 1st February, 1869, and Mr. Williams reported a total of 11,198,095 souls, the Hindus numbered 10,002,278, the Mahomedans, 1,195,817. To the whole population the Hindus bore a percentage of 89.3; the Mahomedans and non-Hindus of 10.3. There were 6.543,296 agriculturists; of whom 6,112,291 were Hindus, 430,579 Mussulmans, and 4,655,225 nonagriculturists; of whom 3,889,985 were Hindus, and 765,238 Mussulmans. The percentage on total population was:—Agricultural 58.4 and non-agricultural 41.6. Of the total Hindu population 61:1 per cent., and of the total Mahomedan population 36:1 are agriculturists. The total number of inhabited houses was 1,774,355; giving 4.5 persons to each house. these but 21,902 were returned as masonry buildings. Province contains 24,784 villages or townships, averaging 968, or not quite one square mile apiece. The total urban population of towns (58 in number) with more than 5,000 inhabitants is 789,272. There are: -

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	8,243 villages v	with a 1	conulation	under		5.7		200
	8,519 ,,		33	from		***		200- 500
	4,756	19.	22	from		- 200		500-1000
	1,611 "	17	17	from		***		1000-2000
	402			from	***			2000-5000
The po	pulation of the	city of	Lucknow	is	***	***	***	284,779
To the	whole populati	on, the	percentag	e	•••			2024.10
	Of adults was,		·		***	***		64.0
	Of children un	der 12,	***	***	***	***		36.0-100
	Of adult males	5,	***	***	***	***	,	62.4
	Of boys,	•••	•••	***	•••	415		37.6-100
	Of women,	***	***	•••	1.5	419	***	65.8
	Of girls,	•••	•••	***	***	***	***	34.2-100
	777							
	The proportio	n or rer	naies to m	raies:				
	All ages,	11/12	Lies,	•••	***	***		51.8
		(10	maies,	•••	•••	•••	***	48.2-100
		CM	en					50.5
	Adults,	}₩	omen		•••	***	***	49.5100
		("	omion,	•••	***	***	•••	49.9100
	en 17.7	CBo	OVS	***			***	54.3
	Children,	≯G	irls	***	***		***	45.7-100
				248			•••	10100

That the difference between adult males and females should be only 10, whilst between boys and girls the difference is 86, points to a result on which more than one theory may be based. In density of population, Oudh stands higher than any other Indian province; and is not even equalled by Belgium. Its total average to the square mile is 474. In three districts, Lucknow, Barabunkee, and Fyzabad, it is more than 600. In 58 pergunnahs more than 500; and, three tahsils deducted, or on 84 per cent. of its area, 514. Mr. Williams divides the population into 173 classes: -Europeans, 5,466; Eurasians, 985; and Native Christians; 2 classes. Higher castes of Mahomedans; 1. Sayads, 51,679; 2. Sheikhs, 166,516; 3. Pathans, 191,880; 4. Moghals, 26,672; total, 436,747; 4 classes. Mussulman converts from higher castes of Hindus; total, 12,607; 4 classes. Lower castes of Mahomedans; total, 661,836; 36 classes. Higher castes of Hindus; total, 2,480,414; 13 classes. Lower castes of Hindus; total, 7,234,908; 64 classes. Aboriginal tribes; total, 90,490; Religious mendicants; total (clerical,) 130,548; 30 classes. Miscellaneous; total, 155,388; 8 classes.

The chief strata of the population are thus low caste Hindus. High caste Hindus come next. Of the so called high caste Mahomedans, not a few are in all probability converts. More than 90,000 aborigines are said to linger in the province; whilst scattered through it are no less than 130,548 religious mendicants. The Administration Report says that from the fair Sayad and stately Thakur, to the swarthy Lodh and diminutive Bhar, every shade of complexion, and every kind of stature and physique is represented.

Rotuin showing Area and Boundary of Commissionerships, and Deputy Commissionerships, Sub-Divisions, &c.,

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in the Province of Oudh for the year 1869-70.

Revenue.	Gross.		11,06,998	~ ,	14,77,761	29.114	15,06,875.		16,24,067	1.54.653	17,88,720	
Rev	Land.		7,74,490		12,41,108	Local	mmos.		14,82,751	Local	tunds, j	
cost of Officials and	Total Polic	Rs. As. P.	3,22,382 0 0	-	65,217 0 0	0 0 216,53	972 0 0	1,24,106 0 0	56,197 0 0	0 0 260,03	3,264 0 0	1,17,556 0 0
coilod to re	dawN.		1,971	*	:	Distt., 466	Town, 22	Total,		Distt, 438	Town, 53	Total,
ge Ditto.	Avera		25		- 13				13			
nm distance, in s of villages from est court.	offint		25		10		х ,		83			
er of Magistrates of	s IIs		6		=	1			10	-		-
et of Civil and Re- e Judges of all sorts.	nuəa		11		63				18		-	
er of Villages.	1, 1,		979		1,677			·	2,065.			
Chief Towns with population.			*5	Kakori, 8,343 Malihabad, 7,333		Purwa, 10,880 Morowan 7,997				Ramnagar, 5,714 Fattehuur	Darriahad, 4,999.	
noite	Popul		789,460		1,070,337			1 1000	1,101,954	-		2
n sduore miles.	i sora		988		1,766				1,735			
er of Judicial and enue Sub-Divisions.	Nump		C19	4	4				41			
ol Executive Dis-	enraV. pira		Lucknow,		Oonso,				Barabunkee			
	omaN Ilda				.W.	іски	ıη	37	l lad			

- 76		- 23	8	#	40
11,62,504		7,38,487	17,24,280	9,04,834	11,31,604
11,20,427	10,14,898	6,81,460	12,71,2 97	7,12,023	9,66,680
0000	0 0 0	0	00000	1	00 0
84,612 68,062 1,188 2,256 1,56,118	62,115 62,675 6,658 6,658 1,31,648	1,88,369	17, 522 72, 125 2, 581 10,851 1,957	1	79,354 73,176 1,52,530
545 18 37 al,	. 486 105 Tetal,	410	577 26 147 26 26	424 41 Total,	580
Distt., 54 Cantt., 1 Town, 3 Total,	Distt., Town,		Dist., Cantt., Munl., Town,	Distt., Town,	Distt." ! Total
12	6	22	t-	91	12
5\$	25.	8	83	8	8
92	श		41	60	8
23	12	80	1 0	6	8
64 65.59	1,961	1,779	2,567	1,965	9,893
6,750 15,677 10,989 3,22 6,229 6,117 5,790	19,477 15,98 15,511 6,415 11,670	2,802 6,061 2,248 7,001 4,458	37,504 9,949 6,275 13,543	18,889 4,341 6,858 4,510	11,966 9,788 5,988 12,878 6,141
Seetapoor, Khyrabad, Laharpur, Bari, Mahmudabad, Paentipur, Pirnagar,	Shahabad, Bilgram, Sandila, Hurdui, Mallaon,	Lakhimpur, Mahamdi, Gola, Kheree, Pallia,	Fyzabad, Ajudhia, Jalahur, Tanda,	Baraich, Bhinga, Nanpara, Jarwal,	Gondah, Colonelganj, Atroula, Balrampur, Nawabganj,
930,224	931,377	747,550	965,285	774,640	11,66,515
2,206	2,292	2,907	1,644	2,710	2,682
4	4	63	4	69	67
Seetapoor	Hurdui	Kheree	Fyzabad	Baralch	Gondah
10.	Recupor	-200 8		p,lzspsg	

Civil Divisions of British Territory. - (Continued.)

22,958 14,16,581 12,26,918 13,93,623 12,91,767 Gross. Bevenue. 11,59,468 12,54,396 11,471,062 Land. Local funds, 0 0 00 0 0 Including City, Cantt., and Town Police. 0 0 Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds. 63,915 74,774 1,38,689 1,02,348 18,89,929 1,55,992 90,503 64,601 888 8,173 516 420 380 172 Total, Distt. Town, Mumber of Police. Distt., Town, 6 12Average Ditto 2 Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court. 16 27 48 24 Number of magistrates of all sorts. 20 Ξ Η Number of Civil and Re-venue Judges of all sorts. 8 10 13 172 2,524 24,748 2,209 Number of villages. 4,975 3,758 Chief Towns with Population. Boy Barellly, Jehanabad, Dalmau, Jaes, Pertabgurh, Manikpur, 1,702 (10,71,483 Perkinganj, 784,154 11,207,412 Population. 1,423 23,797 Area in square miles. Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions. 4 4 co 67 Roy Bareilly, Sultanpore, Pertabgurh Grand Total Names of Executive Dis-Names of Commissioner-ahips, Roy Barellly,

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Population.

	INHA	BITED H	ouses.			POPUL	ATION.		
	masonry	cinds.					n under ears.		mile.
DISTRICT.	Number of mabuildings.	Ditto of all other kinds	Total.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	No. per square mile.
Lucknow	4,090	130,602	134,692	347,667	319,176	170,462	144,974	982,278	706
Oonao	4,972	119,767	124,739	236,511	234,199	136,207	118,237	725,154	537
Barabunkee	925	147,271	148,166	283,364	283,512	166,857	141,854	875,587	649
Total	9,987	397,640	407,629	867,542	836,886	473,526	405,065	2,583,019	631
Seetapore	1,456	161,169	162,625	3 16,858	282,511	180,383	153,207	932,959	417
Hurdui	3,419	175,024	178,519	316,210	278,859	184,744	151,564	931,377	406
Kheree	129	119,042	119,171	263,589	222,805	135,996	115,699	738,089	242
Total	5,080	455,235	460,315	897,126	784,487	501,195	420,618	2,603,426	356
Fyzabad	3,283	276,567	279,850	456,476	465,685	283,683	235,113	1,440,957	616
Baraich	52	121,853	121,905	256,146	237,337	150,779	130,378	774,640	286
Gondah	4	•••		354,414	354,627	250,210	209,211	1,168,462	444
Total	3,835	398,420	401,755	1,066,942	1,057,823	684,670	574,695	3,384,130	443
Roy Bareilly	1,544	160,865	162,409	236,132	260,892	153,567	132,655	783,246	580
Sultanpore	1,221	155,568	156,789	281,647	312,794	184,895	151,327	930,663	593
Pertabgurh	735	184,725	185,460	286,944	301,664	188,477	159,178	986,263	543
Total	3,500	501,158	504,658	804,723	875,350	526,939	443,160	2,650,172	572
Grand Total	21,902	1,752,453	1,774,855	3,636,119	3,554,309	2,186,247	1,813,467	11,220,232	

Population.

	C	lassificat	tion of popul	ation.	Ocen	pation.	1	[6]
	Chri	stians.				. is	Ses.	migrat
DISTRICT.	European,	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Hindus,	Mahomedans,	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year
			1					75.
Lucknow	4,222	760	785,73-	188,53	9 398,342	583,926	1	1,093
Oonao	10	2	673,019	1	1		li -	600
Barabunkee	67	9	748,061	127,31	1	403,598		
Total	4,299	771	2,204,116	266,83	1,278,407	1,304,612		1,093
Seetapore	430	85	813,331	117,807	500 545	000 075		
Hurdui	89	9	845,293	85,684	1	399,212 831,681	iği	***
Kheree	78	18	664,610	73,637	474,810	263,794	and Purbia dialects of Hindi.	
Total	547	62	2,322,679	276,769	1,608,258	995,173	rbia dial	.,.
Fyzabad	426	41	1,302,859	125,390	946,140	494,817	d Pu	23
Baraich	84	6	676,313	98,124	495,751	278,889	u an	
Fondah	82	7	1,050,433	117,888	753,720	414,742	Urdu	
Total	492	54	8,028,502	350,760	2,195,611 1	188,519		53 Salvana miran and an
Roy Bareilly	47	85	749,148	83,726	399,634	383,612		To la
sultanpore	43	40	838,467	91,556		409,306		20.
ertabgurh	18	23	659,819	76,234		896,229		: he flour
Total	108	98	2,447,434	201,516	,461,025 1,	189,147	3 9	
Frand Total	5,446	985	10,002,731	1,195,879	,543,296 4,	677.451		" Italia of

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Survey and Settlement.

		Area j	ed, in mi	sur- les.	Cost	per mile.	Survey	ed during the year, h cost per mile.
		uy.	Reve	nue.			-1	
- Districts.		Topographically.	By villages.	By fields.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.
-	-					Rs. As. P.		
Oonao Barabunkee Seetapoor			1,372 1,331 1,295 2,226 2,318	1,391 1,341 1,283 2,211 2,292	*****	45 10 6 24 1 0 33 7 3 37 7 9 37 1 9		
Khereo			2,753	2,278	634***	53 8 2		238 square miles by villages, at Rs. 44-1-3 per S. M.
Fyzabad			2,592	2,257	******	38 12 1		7 square miles by villages, at Rs. 127-10-11 per S. M.
			2,486	2,259		30 6 11		
Roy Bareilly Sultanpoor			1,342 1,568 1,723	1,350 1,570 1,713	******	86 5 2 39 15 11		
Total			21,006	19,945		42 10 0		

Settlement.

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Amnual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.
Settled in perpetuity	400	102,260	
" for 30 years or upwards …	16,146-25	1,11,03,350	Between the years 1892 and 1899.
Settled for 10 years and under 30	32-35	4,283	Between the years 1877 and 1879.
Settled under 10 years	31-90	26,383	Various.
" in progréss …	1,400.50	4,62,721	•••••
Total	18,021	1,16,98,997	
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights	4,371	25,02,067	2****
Settlements without such record	12,979	76,88,998	- /
Settlements Detailed	671	5,07,932	
year. (Summary			

Surveyed and Assessed Area, in Acres.

Trigated, Trigated, Total, Tota	17.0			CULTIVATED.	TED.		UNCOL	UNCULTIVATED.			ASSES	ASSESSMENT.		
HOFF. Here in the control of the co			"	rrigated.			спу-	.912.8	-pəss	-	πο ε	no e	no e	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Distric			By private in-	-bestagirrigu	Total.		n əldæmilnənU	9222 BOTR LETOT	Gross amount.	Hate per acro	Rate per acre	Hate per acre total area of tlement.	Remarks,
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1		73	8	4	3	9	7	8	6	10	11	12	13
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Lucknow	***	:	2,09,754	2,72,108	4,81,862	1,84,995	2,11,325	6,66,857	11,68,287	A. 9		42.	
1. 1,65,777 3,78,517 5,34,294 96,627 1,92,090 6,30,921 12,25,210 2 4 7 25 11 15 1	Oonao	•	:	2,09,629	2,39,151	4,48,780	1,85,956	2,28,920	6,34,736	10,62,992	10	.b ed.	6	
1,18,074 4,19,31 6,38,005 1,80,229 1,27,592 7,18,234 8,16,409 1 8 3 3 3 1 1 2 2 2,58,213 5,56,338 8,44,531 3,52,167 2,70,396 11,96,718 14,38,563 1 111 3 5 5 1 1 3 3 3 1 1 3 2 3,8188 95,659 1,33,847 35,803 25,861 2,21,650 1,91,663 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Barabunkee	•		1,55,777	8,78,517	5,34,294	729'96	1,92,090	6,30,921	12,25,210	4	ssoss	15	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	apoor	. :		1,18,074	4,19,931	5,38,005	1,80,229	1,27,592	7,18,234	8,16,409	œ]A 9%	63	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	dul	1		2,58,213	5,86,338	8,44,551	3,52,167	2,70,396	11,96,718	14,38,563		otri		
38,373 2,87,776 6,00,913 1,83,275 3,45,509 8,44,188 13,54,276 2 0 9 6 6 1 0 19 6 7 1 0 0 19 6 1 0 0 19 6 1 0 0 19 6 1 0 0 19 6 1 0 0 19 6 1 0 0 19 6 1 0 0 19 6 1 0 0 19 6 1 0 0 19 6 1 0 0 19 6 1 0 0 19 6 1 0 19 6 1 0 0 19 6 1 0 0 19 6 1 0 0 19 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ree			38,188	95,659	1,33,847	87,803	35,861	2,21,650	1,91,663	÷	ebr	10	
y 38,973 4,56,821 4,95,794 5,52,188 1,13,323 8,47,982 6,38,026 1,5,4 2 0 12 6 y 8,08,624 1,10,742 4,28,366 2,03,697 2,82,323 6,32,065 10,33,615 2 6 7 2 1 1 9 1	rbad	1		8,73,137	2,87,776	6,60,913	1,83,275	3,45,509	8,44,188	13,54,276	0	ou tou	6	*
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ich	:	:	38,973	4,56,821	4,95,794	8,52,188	1,13,323	8,47,982	6,38,029		par	13	
$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	lah		:	:	:			. :	:	:	. :	• əId	:	Assessment not yet
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Bareilly	1		3,08,624	1,19,742	4,28,366	2,03,697	2,32,323	6,32,063	10,33,615	9	emi		commenced.
4,09,303 1,24,970 5,34,273 1,63,676 4,05,195 6,97,919 11,77,209 2 3 3 1 111 1 25,13,131 30,91,888 66,05,019 21,76,091 24,77,535 77,81,110 1,12,00,072 2 5,59 1 1 6	npoor	:	:	8,93,459	1,10,875	5,04,334	1,85,478	3,15,001	6,89,812	10,93,819	6.3	(Car		
25,13,131 30,91,888 56,05,019 21,76,091 24,77,535 77,81,110 1,12,00,072 7, 2, 9 1 6	bgurh	:	1	4,09,303	1,24,970	5,34,273	1,63,676	4,05,195	6,97,949	11,77,209	က		11	
	Total	:	:	25,13,131	888'16'08	_	-	24,77,535	011,18,77	1,12,00,072	6.7	*		

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Varieties of Tenure held Direct from Government.

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Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government.

NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent per acre.
	-2.000	A. B. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
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yots, (On farming leases,	155	216 1 29	427 9 1	2 9 (
	,			
Ryots holding at fixed rates,		*		
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The second secon	2.7		1 *	
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	Data can	not be furnish	red till comp	letion of and
		tle	nent.	on or set
Cultivating tenants with no permanent			-	
rights, }		Yan in		
		1 - 51		
Holders of service grants,			ne 1	
"" ""				
Total	28,378	214 2 111	413 0 11	2 2 8

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Religion, Races, Age, Height, and Weight of the Men of the Regular Police of the Province of Oudh, on the last day of the year 1869.

			4.			-	Ave	RAGE	AGE	·	0	ī,		
C	lassification according to religion, races, &c.	Lucknow.	no.	Barabunkee.	Seetapoor.	Hurdui.	Kheree,	Fyzabad.	Baraich,	Gondah.	Roy Bareilly.	Sulanpoor.	Pertabgurh.	General Average.
-		.	Оошаэ.	1	'	1		Yrs.	,	Yrs.	1	Yrs.	 	1
		Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Y PS.	Y FS.	I FS.	Y I's.	X PS.	II's.	I.FN.	II.	I I's.	ITH
gion.	Christians	29	31	33	26		24	24	42	40	31	37	32	31
to reli	Mahomedans	27	34	30	29	31	31	31	31	25	34	36	27	30
According to religion.	Hindus	26	30	28	34	32	29	28	31	.25	37	32	30	30
Ace	Sikhs	32	48	31	37	34	31	35	35	30	40	33	34	35
rő	Hindustanis	26	40	28	22	31	30	29	32	25	35	34	28	30
d race	Panjabis	32	48	31	34	42	33	33	36	30	34	35	34	35
ries an	Affghans		•••	31	61	***		32			30		••	39
o count	From Western Himala- yas							-	28					28
According to countries and races.	From Eastern Himala-												1	
Aeeon	Bengalis				36		***		32					34
	From Mahrata countries		•••	34	• • • •					•••		•••	•••	34
,	Brahmins	27	40	29	24	26	29	28	27	25	28	29	38	29
to caste.	Rajputs	29	38	28	26	28	26	28	23	25	28	33	28	28
	Lower castes	26		31 [30							35	29	30
	General Average	28	38	30	32	32	29	29	32	23	33	33	31	31

			-					Ave	rage	hei	ght.					
					T		1		1		Ī		Ī		1	
	Massification according religion, races	ording to				4					-				-	
	<u> </u>		Tuoles	Luckilow.	Oomeo	10000		Darabankee.		earn bore.		Hardui.	1	kneree.		Fyzabad,
, i			Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	I
gion,	Christians		5	9	5	5	5	7	5	11			5	9	5	
to reli	Mahomedans		5	7	5	5	5	7	5	9	5	7	5	8	ວັ	7
According to religion,	Hindus		5	8	5	7	5	8	5	8	5	7	5	7	5	, 7
Acco	Sikhs		5	8	5	9	5	7	5	8	5	7	5	5	5	8
Š	Hindustanis	,	5	7	5	6	5	8	5	8	5	6	5	8	5	7
races.	Panjabis		5	8	5	9	5	7	5	8	5	7.	5	7	5	8
es and	Affghans		•		•	.	5	6	5	9					5	6
ountri	From Western	Hima-														
According to countries and races.	From Eastern Hima-		•••		•••••	•	••••	.	••••	.	••••		••••	•	••••	••
Accord	Bengalis					.	••••	.	5	4					••••	
	From Mahrata	countries,			•••••		5	7	•••					.	·	
	Brahmins		5	8	5	6	5	7	5	7	5	6	5	7	5	8
to caste.	Rajputs		5	9	5	6	5	8	5	9	5	7	5	8	5	8
	Lower castes		5	8	•••••		5	7	5	6					••••	
dene	eral Average		5	8	5	6	5	7	5	8	5	7	5	7	5	7

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-(Continued.)

	Avera	ge height	.—(Conti	nued.						
Baraich.	Gondah.	Roy Bareilly.	Sultanpore.	Pertabgurh.	General average.	Lucknow.	Оопао.	Barabunkee.	Seetapore.	Hurdui,
Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	St. lbs.	St. lbs.	St. lbs.	St. lbs.	St. 11
5 8	5 11	5 8	5 6	5 8	5 8	10 8	9 10	10 10	11 13	
5 8	5 7	5 7	5 10	5 8	5 7	8 8	8 8	10 9	10 8	7 -1
5 5	5 7	5 7	5 8	5 5	5 7	9 0	8 8	10 2	8 0	8
5 7	5 7	5 8	5 9	5 7	5 7	9 4	8 6	9 11	10 0	8
5 8	5 7	5 5	5 8	5 6	5 7	8 12	8 8	10 2	8 4	7 1
5 7	5 7	5 1	5 9	5 7	5 7	9 4	8 6	9 11	10 10	8
		5 6			5 6	•••••		9 10	10 7	•••••
	1	V 10.	1.						- 5	
5 6	•••••			••••	5 6	·····				*****
5 7	•••••				5 5				8 13	
					5 7			9 8	••••	17
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 7	9 0	9 0	10 3	9 8	8
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 9	5 6	5 7	0 1	9 8	10 1	9 0	7 1
			5 10	5 10	5 8	9 1		10 0	8 10	
	- 1	10								
5 7	5 8	5 6	5 8	5 7	5 7	9 3	8 13	10 1	9 8	8

Police,—(Concluded.)

10.5	WEIGHT.								1.
Clas	ssification accord- g to religion, races, &c.					illy.	77.	h.	rerage.
		Kheree.	Fyzabad.	Baraich.	Gondah.	Roy Bareilly.	Sultanpoor.	Pertabgarh.	General average.
	* * * ;	St. lbs	St. Ibs	St. Ibs	St. Ibs.	St. lbs.	St. lbs.	St. lbs.	St. lb
igion.	Christians,	10 0	11 1	10 0	12 0	10 3	9 7	9 4	10 8
According to religion.	Mahomedans,	10 0	8 13	8 6	9 0	8 2	10 9	8 8	9 2
cording	Hindus,	8 8	9 4	8 0	10 0	8 8	10 2	8 6	8 12
Ac	Sikhs,	8 8	9 10	9 12	10 0	8 13	10 0	9 4	9 7
.	Hindustanis,	10 0	9 11	7 10	10 0	6 13	10 5	8 8	8 13
nd race	Punjabis,	11 6	8 11	8 0	10 0	8 10	10 8	9 4	9 6
ries a	Afighans,	*	8 10		×	8 10		,	9 5
to countries and races.	From Western Himalayas, From Eastern	•••		8 0					8 0
ding to	Himalayas,) Bengalis,			8 0					8 6
According	From Mahrata countries,	•••	•••				·		9 8
		- E							
	Brahmins,	8 8	9 12	8 6	10 0	7 12	10 6	8 6	9 1
ing to caste.	Rajputs,	8 8	10 8	8 8	10 0	8 12	10 5	8 2	9 3
ing	Lower castes,	•••		(e)			10 0	8 2	9 3
									nui di
ener	al Average,	9, 9	9 9	8 7	10 2	8 7	10 3	8 11	9 2 1

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Religion, Races and Classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Army Attached to the Province of Oudh, on the Last Day of the Year 1869.

4	Classification	according to	race, &c.		Average age	The contract of the contract o	10000	Average height.	A fortuna on traces A	wigewegens
					Y.	M.	F.	I.	s.	lb.
3 .	Mahomedans,		•••	•••	32	4	5	7	9	3
According to religion.	Hindus,		•••		31	1	5	6	8	12
religi	Sikhs,		•••	•••	34	6	5	7	9	13
ă	Christians,	•••		·	30	0	5	6	.8	4
Tes	Hindustanis,				29	10	5	5	8	9
	Panjabis,	***			34	1	5	7	9	11
9000	Affghans,		•••		30	11-	5	7	9	12
id B	Western Himalays	us,			39	0	5	10	11	13
and Races.	Eastern do.,	•••	•••	.,.	26	6	5	4	8	7
200	Bundelahs			,	27	0	5	6	8	9
8	Brahmins,				32	8	5	7	8	12
tinuus according to easte.	Rajputs,	***	• •••		32	3	. 5	7	8	11
to easte.	Ahirs,	•••			28	2	5	7	8	10
t E	Jats,				29	9	5	9	8	3
	Other castes,		•••		29	2	5	6	8	7
		100								
C	leneral average,		•••	4	31	1	5	6	9	9

The following Analysis of character is given in the Administration Report. Nahomedans.— As a rule are crafty and untruthful, faratical on matters of religion. Time servers and prone to penetrate into the intentions of their Rulers. These men have no confidence in Christians, are extravagant in their habits, and, as a rule dirty and immoral. Sikhs.—Are more self-contained and under control, persevering and enduring, well accustomed to discipline, brave and good soldiers, but have not the fire of the Afghans; are strong and well built, wear their hair uncut and do not smoke; do drink and occasionally are given to excess, unfettered by caste prejudices. Afghans.—Are impetuous, irregular, equally given to excultation and despondency speedily recovering from the latter, are physically strong, active, make good Cavalry soldiers, are fond of spending moneylafter getting it. Hindustani Mahomedans.—Are demure and quiet, very courteous to superiors, have neither the dash of the Afghans nor the endurance of the Sikhs, are good horsemen, not wanting in courage or good soldierly qualities, are usually bigoted. Brahmins.—Bigoted as a class, smooth tongued, but deceitful, patient to a degree, and enduring to gain an end. Some considerable courage, trustworthy (under autherity) in money matters, clean in habits, a handsome line race of men, but always clinging to "caste rules." Punjabi.—Are much the same as Sikhs, though not strictly belonging to that religion, are quite devoid of all caste prejudices, eating and drinking with Sikhs or other Hindus, are a very good class of unen to counteract the influence of Hindustani Brahmins. Rajputs.—Are quiet men, well conducted, willing to serve, make very good soldiers, have some caste prejudices, but not many. Ahirs.—Clean and simple minded men, more trustworthy than either the Rajput or Brahmin, less bigoted and far more trusting, consequently more faithful soldiers. Jats.—Are rough, raw countrymen from the North-Western Provinces, a sort of Indian, free of all caste trammels strong,

The following is an estimate, but not guaranteed as reliable of the acreage under the various crops specified:—

1,775,119 4,594,990 140,074	" "	77	wheat. other food grains. oil seeds.	11,631 49,805	13 11 11	produced	indigo. fibres. tobacco. tea. coffee.
158,859	,,	"	sugar		21	11	
25,808		11	cotton.	1,687,799	11	57	vegetables.
31,260	***	19	opium.	1			

The following return also is only approximate:-

Cows and B	hllocks	•••	3,065,449	Pigs			301.071
		***			***	•••	
Horses,		***	13,424	Carts,	***	***	41,752
Ponies,		•••	68,237	Ploughs,	•••	•••	919,289
Donkeys.	***	***	46,291	Boats	***	***	1,050
Sheep and C	Joats,		804,492				

The Mahommedan part of the population is the most numerous and powerful in the central districts of Lucknow and Barabunkee. Their settlements there were mostly effected in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries, and they have generally continued to hold the lands they first acquired. Of the 55 talukdars of these two districts, 34 are Mahommedans; 23 belong to Barabunkee and 11 to Lucknow. The first Mahommedan invasion of this province took place above 800 years ago, when Sayad Salar Masa'ud, a relative of the great Mahmud of Ghuzni, fought his way into Oudh at the head of a large army. The history of his invasion, his first success and his final defeat and death at Baraich are told in the Mirat-Masa'udi. Of the whole native population of 11,198,095 so many as 6,542,870, or 584 per cent., are agricultural and 4,655,225, or 416 per cent., non-agricultural.

The returns of age show the same abnormal excess of children as compared with Europe, which prevails in other provinces. Mr. Williams is, however, of opinion, that the proportion of 64 per cent. of adults to 36 per cent. of children under 12, as revealed by Indian enumerations, is as nearly as possible correct. The proportion of the sexes is 51.8 males to 48.2 females of all ages as against 53.6 to 46.4 in the North-Western Provinces. The only district in Oudh where in the total population the females exceed the males is Roy Bareilly. Probably this is owing to the absence of large numbers of men of the higher castes with their regiments, either in the army or the police. This district was for a long period the principal recruiting ground of the Bengal Army. The same remarks apply to Sultanpore and Pertabgurh, and to a less extent to Fyzabad, and these are all districts in which the proportion of females is unusually high. Oudh contains 451 persons to a village against 334 in the North-Western Provinces. The average area in acres per village varies

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from 414.5 in Fyzabad to 1097.5 in waste Kheree. For each cultivated acre there are 1.45 inhabitants in Oudh against 1.24 in the North-Western Provinces with Kumaon. The number of agriculturists in Oudh is 6,542,870, and the number of adult male agriculturists is 2,119,295. These men cultivate 7,971,293 acres. In Oudh there are 3.7 acres to each agricultural male adult against 4.04 in the adjoining provinces. On the area actually under the regular settlement during the whole of 1868-69, the average rate per cultivated acre reached the high figure of Rs. 2-0-8 and in the Lucknow district, Rs. 2-9-7.

Turning to religion and caste, we find the returns of Christians unreliable. Native Christians and Eurasians seem generally to have returned themselves as Europeans. The

higher castes of Mahomedans are thus classified:-

Sayed			51,679	Pathan,	Kandhan,	Robil-	
Shaikh,	Milki, Malik.	Kn.		la		***	191,880
raishi	•••		166,561	Mogula			26,672

The following are Mahomedan converts from higher castes:-

Bhalesultan		 1,699	Rajpoot	 	•••	6,775
Khanzada		 2,093	Mewatee	 	•••	2,140

The rest are returned as belonging to no fewer than 36 lower castes of Mahomedans. The higher castes of Hindoos are thus given:—

Brahmin	****	1,397,808	Kashmiri	100		219
Bengali	• • • •	128	Marwari		•••	74
Jat	***	10,845	Punjabi	20-111		93
Jain,		56	Sikh	***		4,752
Kshatriya		662,946	Saraok	•••	•••	1 400
Kyath	***	148,923	Vaishya	•••	24	1,460
Khatri	144	13,374	•			

Of the lower Hindoo castes the most numerous are these:-

Aheers		 1,167,499	Kahars		***	288,263
Bhunyas		 143,362	Korees -	***	***	360,173
Bhats		 63,000	Kurmees		***	764,422
Barheire		 134,844	Lohars			122,573
Chumars		 1,030,467	Lodhas		***	350,907
Dhobees		 161,004	Malees			107,732
Parsees		 649,741	Muraos			406,868
Telees	***	 213,999	Naos			220,759

Eleven aboriginal castes are entered varying from 14,925 Domes and 13,093 Nats to 30 Paharees. Thirty orders of religious mendicants are given. Of these the most numerous are the Goshamis 40,999; Jogies, 8,642; Bairagies, 6,230 and Sadhus, 9,923. There were 3 Arabs, 90 Abyssinian negroes, 150 Irakees, 185

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The people of Oudh follow 125 occupations thus classified according to Dr. Farr's system. Only adult males are entered and the few women who have occupations, as midwives nurses, dancing-girls and corn-grinders. Hence Order 4 is omitted, as comprising the "domestic" class:—

Name and number of class.	Name and number of order.	Numbers composing it.
Professional, I.	Government servants, Engaged in defence of the country, Learned professions,	64,790 72,126 26,137
	Total, 3,	168,063
Domestic, II,	5. Engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for men,	224,864
- ii	Total, 1,	224,864
Commercial, {	 Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money and goods of various kinds, &c., Engaged with conveyance of men, animals and goods 	47,261 84,171
	Total, 2,	81,492
Agricultural, IV.	 Persons possessing or working the lands, &c., Persons engaged about animals, 	2,165,541 47,837
	Total, 2,	2,213,378
Industrial, V	10. Arts and mechanics, 11. Textile and fabrics and dress, 12. Food and drink, 13. Dealers in animals, 14. Dealers in unineral substances, 15. Dealers in unineral substances,	35,937 131,733 139,866 21,806 51,901 70,802
	Total, 6,	452,045
Indefinite and non-pro- ductive,	16. Labourers, 17. Persons of rank or property not returned under any office or occupation, 18. Persons supported by the community and of no specified occupation,	428,215 1,816 83,845
	Total, 3,	513,87
	Grand Total, 17	3,648,65

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Central Provinces, under a Chief Commissioner, extend from the 18th to the 24th degree of North Latitude, and from the 76th to the 86th parallel of East Longitude. They are bounded on the north by the Independent States of Bundelkund, of which the principal are Tehree and Punnah; on the west and

north-west by the British district of Chundevree, Lullutpore (belonging to the North-Western Provinces), by the Bhopal State, by Sindia's dominions, by Berar and by the Nizam's dominions; on the south and south-east by the Nizam's dominions, and by the Madras district of Rajahmundry; on the east by the Jeypore State under Madras jurisdiction, by those portions of Bengal known as the Tributary Mahals, by the North-West Frontier Agency and by the Rewa State. The survey of the entire tract thus bounded has not been completed. The administrative establishment of the Provinces is composed of 7 civil servants. 40 uncovenanted civil servants and 40 military officers. The provinces contain 18 districts in 4 divisions. The Administration Report for 1869-70 says that the Forest administration has been improved and new elements introduced into the sale of waste lands. During the year the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Jubblepore was opened by the Viceroy, His Excellency during his tour, late in the year, travelled over the Northern road from Jubblepore to Nagpore, and on to the Chanda coal fields, visiting on the way the cotton mart of Hingunghat, and riding across some fifty miles of cotton country. At Googoose, a village on the Wurdah river some fourteen miles west of Chanda, a pit for working the Chanda coal had been sunk. The Viceroy formally opened this pit, which was named the Mayo colliery. At the point where the Mayo pit is sunk 32 feet of coal are found at a depth of about 80 feet from the And the pit is situate in the midst of a patch of 21 square miles, over which these coal seams (30 to 40 feet thick) have been proved to be nearly continuous. This pit struck a 4-foot coal seam at 80 feet below the surface, and again at 95 feet below the surface it came into a bed of coal 33 feet thick. The coal in these two beds is of variable quality, but it was considered that we had found at least 20 feet thickness of good coal. Since the pit has been in working order. galleries have been run into the upper or 4-foot seam, which contained the best coal; and this seam has been found to thicken out to 9 feet as it dips from the outcrop. The Googoose coal pit is now in thorough working order; it is rivetted with masonry wherever the sides were insecure and is fitted with guiding rods and two cages. A large gin, worked by hand power, can raise from 10 to 15 tons of coal a day. The Administration Report says that there "is now absolutely no possibility of doubt about the continuity of thick coal beds over the Googoose area, which includes 31 square miles of coal bearing rocks. If we estimate the mean thickness of good coal to be 20 feet, this area contains about forty millions of tons

of coal. A Minute was some time ago submitted to the Supreme Government stating the case as far as it was known, and it was recommended that early steps should be taken towards making a railway which could serve the Chanda coal and iron country. the cotton fields of the Wurdah valley, and which might be produced to the navigable head of the Godavery below the Third Barrier. The Supreme Government at once authorised the preparation of surveys and estimates for a railway to the Chanda coal field, and with a recommendation that it should save the Chanda iron mines as well as the coal field. The boring operations were prosecuted vigorously on both sides of the Wurdah river. with the object of finding the westernmost limit of the coal field. where would necessarily be the nearest coal to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Close to Googoose the coal bearing rocks turn across the Wurdah into Berar, and in that Province a number of bore holes were put down which proved a coal area said to contain at least 480 million tons of good coal. wards of Googoose the coal field reappears on the Chanda side of the Wurdah river at the village of Teylwassa, and here at the bore hole, was proved 44 feet of coal at a depth of 60 feet from the surface. Further west again a bore hole (No. 20 on the map) proved 501 feet of coal 75 feet below the surface at the village of Majree. Bore holes were put down at Nundoree to the north-west of Majree, but they hit upon a trap dyke which appears to run up north from the Wurdah river. At present the steam borer is putting down a hole at Wurrora; the hole is now 260 feet deep and is still in the coal bearing sandstone. Majree so far is the nearest point to the railway at which thick coal has been actually proved. The bore holes at Majree and Teylwassa and the general appearance of the rocks warrant a belief that there are thick coal beds between these two places, and the field between Teylwassa and Mairee is more than twice the size of the Googoose field. The exact distance of Majree from the nearest station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is 54 miles vid the cotton mart of Hingunghat. Iron ores are found both in Chanda and in Berar very close to the coal; but these ores are not very rich. The richest known in all this part of the country is at the village of Lohara, some 50 miles north-east of Chanda. The ore is a rich hematite, and the Chemical Examiner, Bombay, found it to contain 67 per cent. of metallic iron. When it is remembered that the richest of the Swedish ores contains only 73 per cent. of metallic iron, it will appear that the Lohara hematite is an extremely rich and valuable ore. Lohara appears to be at least 30 miles distant from the nearest point in the possible coal bearing area.

As soon as the open season begins, from 50 to 100 tons of coal raised from the Mayo colliery are to be carted every month to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and delivered at Sindhee at the rate of Rs. 24 per ton. Even with this high charge of carting, the coal will cost little more than half the price of English coal at Sindhee. Very recently coal was discovered at Wurrora. It was first struck in a bore-hole half a mile from where the steam borer was working. The first coal was reached 102 feet below the surface, and Mr. Fryar wrote from Wurrora on the 6th September,-" yesterday and to-day we passed through 9 feet more of clean coal at the hand boring here, so now we have a total thickness of 21 feet of coal and are not yet through it." Mr. Fryar considers that there is no doubt of coal at Majree and Teylwassa. Other borings are being put down to east and north of the hole which has struck coal. If the coal beds are shown to be constant a pit will be sunk for the supply of the railway at Wurrora, as Wurrora is only 47 miles from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, or about 26

miles nearer than the Mayo colliery at Googoose.

A number of assays have been made of specimens of coal brought up by boring tools from bore holes in the Chanda district. The average of 31 specimens brought up from the Googoose bore hole gave 44.5 per cent. of fixed carbon; the average of 43 specimens from the Teylwassa bore hole yielded 443 per cent. of fixed carbon. Mr. Juland Danvers considers that the effective power of coal may be taken to vary directly as the amount of fixed carbon they contain; and he notes that the average of 74 assays of Bengal coal yielded 52 per cent. of fixed carbon. During the open season of 1870 the coal outcrops in the Husdoo valley near Korbah, in the Belaspore district, were visited by Mr. W. T. Blanford of the Geological Survey. Coal seems 50 feet thick were seen by Mr. Blanford, who considers that the total thickness of the coal at the spot he examined is probably about 75 feet; much of this is believed to be good coal. It is expected that the Husdoo coal beds will prove to be thicker and perhaps of better quality than the majority of the Chanda coal seams. Colonel Haig has raised a small amount of coal from an outcrop on the Godavery river, some 15 miles above Doomagoodiem (the First Barrier works). The seam was of good workable thickness. In February 1870 Mr. W. T. Blanford examined a vein of galena, discovered by Mr. Smart at a place named Chicholee on the Eastern road, 70 miles west of Raepore. He found a distinct metallic lode, but he did not consider that the quantity of lead ore in the exposed part of the metallic vein would repay working.

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The Indi Oil The following table shows the area of land surveyed and settled:—

The Survey and Settlement.

SURVEY.

Area	previou in n	asly sur tiles.	rveyed	Cos	st per	mile.	Surv	eyed d	uring the year, with cost per mile.
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By village.	By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue,	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.
	24,186	40,443				R. A. P. 44 4 9			5,389 square miles, at a cost of Rs. 45-4-1 per square mile.

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity		Rs.		*.
Settled for 30 years or upwards	27,063	45,81,309	30th June 1897.	
Do. for 10-years and under 30	26,213	12,02,944	30th June 1888.	
Do. under 10 years	1,432	9,597	1874.	Zemindaree wastes set tled for 3 years.
Do. in progress				
Total	54,708	57,93,850		Exclusive of Feuda tory States.
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights	ii			
Do. without such record		·····•	•••••	
Settlement dur- Detailed		,		
ang the year. (Summary	4,200	85,406		Extension of present summary Settlement of the Sumbulpore dis- trict.

Surveyed and assessed area in acres.

CULTIVATED	Irrigated.	Dy Government Dy Government Dy Government Dy Dy private in- dividuals.		93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 9	2,302 72: 2,302 72: 6,913 577	66,677 1,441 14,750	2,166 889 455 6,899 7,650 544 550 7,488 806	Raepore 7,424 1,995 Sumbulpore 196,161 86,161 Belaspore 196,161 86,161 Upper Godavery 11,000 38	Total 350 551 464 11 584 920
red.		Total		936,598 946,250 897,779 820,399 486,908 678,574 755,243 758,671	212,034 213,627 727,534 729,536 578,245 585,158 448,161 449,745	555,711 629,388 358,267 860,708 626,304 641,054	889,421 891,587 451,736 458,635 545,823 558,473 309,658 317,446	,995,639 2,003,063 864,721 1,060,882 83,438 44,538	1.220 12.136.034
ä		Grazing lands.	-	112,204 80,845 312,983 20,782	468,840 8,964 231,363 177,171	177,827	279,619 286,053 	::::	91 01 759
UNCULTIVATED.		Oulturable.		301,024 551,073 2,410,492 273,797	112,538 639,940 512,994 210,723	359,220 737,752 548,871	235,758 270,276 175,006 223,564	2,688,580 1 1,176,559 2 56,478	11.484.645
4-1	.este.	Unculturable w		587,423 613,425 1,090,917 230,326	110,983 465,478 830,005 870,238	430,499 880,948 807,353	271,410 257,895 289,445 161,718	1,381,733 2,243,433 86,816	9,590,051
	.pəs	Total area asses	-	1,946,907 2,015,742 4,492,966 1,283,576	905,988 1,859,218 1,659,520 1,207,877	1,412,107 1,479,516 1,675,105	1,658,374 1,272,859 1,017,924 702,728	6,073,376 4,480,874 187,832	85,319,489
		Gross amount.	Bs.	8,11,742 4,09,316 2,27,251 4,85,226	70,662 5.46,613 4,38,741 2,63,378	2,20,306 63,772 1,90,392	4,87,469 1,97,858 4,13,103 1,73,573	5,44,144 2,63,811 31,493	67,93,850
ASSESSMENT	no	Rate per acre cultivation,	Rs. A. P.	0 13 8 0 8 0 0 5 4 0 10 2	0 12 0 0 11 9 0 11 9	0 5 8 0 2 10 0 4 7	0 7 10 0 6 10 0 11 11 0 10 4	0 4 4 0 4 0 0 11 3	7 7 0
MENT.	tto tto	Rate per sere culturable lun	Bs. A. P.	0 9 5 0 4 9 0 1 1 0 7 6	0000	0 8 7 0 0 11 0 2 6	0 6 2 0 4 4 0 9 1 0 10 2	0 1 10 0 1 9 0 5 0	0 8 10
	no -te8	Rate per sere total sreaul tlement.	Rs. A. P.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0000 1448	000	0 4 2 0 2 6 0 6 6 0 3 11	0 1 5 0 1 2 0 2 8	0 2

	7	Hou	BITED.			Porula	TION.		
		dwell-	nds.			Chil	dren.		mile.
DISTRICTS.		Number of masonry dwell- ings.	Ditto of all other kinds.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.
Nagpore	•••	52.114	99,900	220,258	202,537	115,188	101,358	639,341	17:
Bhundara		469	123,031	176,081	187,954	128,850			
Chanda	***	664	113,417	160,343			,		
Wurdah	•••	12,345	65,064	,	110,965	'	,		1 "
Balaghat		55	33,978	,	51,223				
Jubbulpore		2,175	155,793	'	183,465				
Saugor		76,189	36,994	159,606	147,975	100,728		,	1
Dumoh		21,005	42,886	91,793	87,057	56,211	48,564	,	
Seonee			91,836	124,338	126,726	89,112	81,474		
Mundla		134	45,525	58,818	60,140	44,530	- 2	, ,	
Hoshungabad		3,189	86,265	139,910	129,766	90,779	79,978		
Baitool		24	52,669	75,996	55,487	76,500	,		62
Nursingpore		450	66,018	108,012	102,348	67,334	59,102		
Chindwara		48	59,164	86,725	89,225	61,693	57,175		76
Nimar		25,215	14,305	63,829	58,681	36,580	31,471	190,561	70
Raepore		517	164,639	346,466	378,164	320,890	277,142	1,322,662	90
Belaspore		37	138,587	211,128	215,191	188,378	165,806	780,503	101
Sumbulpere		57	159,460	221,018	234,099	185,652	171,579	812,348	50
Upper Godavery		175	40,911	86,331	85,534	77,528	74,971	324,364	22
	ń				_		-		
Grand Total	•••	194,8621		2,682,906	2,679,183	1,968,237	1,735,712	9,066,038	79

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5	PATION.	Occur		ion.	AT	of Popul	SIFICATION	CLAS		
1					Ī			ins.	ıristis	Cl
Prevailing languages	Non-agriculturists,	Agriculturists.	Aborigines,	Bhudists and Jains,	Farsees,	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Natives.	East Indians.	Europeans.
m c	362,884	276;457	33,150	6,010	28	27,409	570,282	(B)	(A)	2,462
n	414,570	193,910	95,887	1,364		12,134	498,971	96	16	12
mg	284,524	252,771	163,491	186		9,447	361,074	49	25	23
mg	157,306	186,179	42,468		٤	12,782	288,115		48	64
m h	118,143	52,791	24,905	12		2,008	143,917			2
h	210,373	388,844	161,718		-1	27,049	409,021	330	77	1,018
h	290,028	208,614	74,109	13,135	1	21,129	389,227		153	884
h	134,096	149,529	42,525	191	0	8,335	232,555		6	13
h o	148,405	273,245	169,223		1(16,956	265,350	. 10	55	46
oh	65,909	136,640	107,622			1,464	93,452		3	8
ohn	228,695	211,738	. 86,750	107	2	21,586	331,647	47	190	101
h g	97,686	160,649	90,727			4,857	168,231		14	6
go	179,844	156,952	53,485		3	11,487	271,761			62
h m	131,281	163,537	114,018	(B)		9,931	170,694	128	3	49
m h	148,839	41,722	34,805	(B)	3	18,279	137,247	6	127	63
c h	602,314	720,348	205,223			15,158	1,102,029	189	11	52
h	225,554	554,949	142,758			9,035	628,704		3	3.
u h	314,574	497,774	142,758			2,567	666,960	16	(A)	47
otk	154,764	169,600	119,531			1,900	202,736	156	25	16
-J.	4,269,789	4,796,249	1,875,153	21,005	05	233,103	6,929,973	1,022	756	4,931
- 6	4,200,100	4100422	-,010,100	23,000		200,100	-,020,010	.,,		-,002

(A).—Included among Europeans. (B).—Included among Hindoos.

^{*} m Mahratti, o Oordoo, h Hindee, g Gondi, t Telugoo, c Chutteesghurhee, n Nimaree, u Uryah, k Koya.

Area cultivated and uncultivated, and communications

		Tot	Total area in square miles.	ı square	miles.	Unappr	propriated culti waste, in acres.	Unappropriated culturable waste, in acres.	Comi	nunic	ations	miles	Communications, mileage of-
			<u> </u>	Waste.			Zuin	lo es	gh i d bus		Made roads.	ads.	
Principal geographical divisions of territory.	ay.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	LatoT	Remaining last year	Sold or granted d	Remaining at clos	Vater—distingulsi navigable rivers sinns	lat Olasa.	nd Class.	rd Class.	aprostias
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.					_					_ _	3	3	
Trans-Nerbudda dis- Saugor	. :	1,006	1,770	1,229	4,005	442,391		442,391					
areas (Dumoh		737	757	1,306	2,800	547,184	1,586	545,598		: :	: 8		
Nerbudda valley dis-Nursingpore tricts		1,400 894 1,401 496	1,230 312 802 1,004	1,288 710 2,019 1,200	3,918 1,916 4,222 2,700	278,284 119,250 1,024,790 864,832	91,673 1,611 21,906 8,900	186,611 117,639 1,002,884 855,932	$\frac{224(a)}{150(b)}$		303	 498 100	66 70 163
Santpoors hill dis Palaghut tricts Chindwarn Baitool	11111	622 341 1,069 960 1,046	2,464 541 770 651 1,359	1,633 1,726 1,770 2,241 1,719	4,719 2,608 2,609 4,852 4,118	1,449,592 177,032 469,202 468,145 613,031	19,958 3,418 3,090 1,743	1,429,634 177,032 465,784 465,055 611,288	99(c) 120(d)	:::::	.:. 98 95 95	: : : 2 8	
Nagpore plain dis. (Nagpore tricks in valleys of Wur. Bhundara dah and Wyngunga (Wurdah	1111	1,890 1,281 1,292 1,292	759 1,132 5,099 558	1,175 1,509 3,510 529	3,734 3,922 9,700 2,379	89,743 330,061 719,232 109,019	 655 975 468	89,743 829,406 718,257 108,551	245(e) 194(f)	:,:::	174 58 47 74	# : : :	2
Chutteesgurh dis- (Belespore tricts	::	3,188	4,409	4,439	12,096	879,303	:	872.303	-	:	56		-

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1 :	:		: :	11111111111	? .	:]
90(g) 395(A)	1,542	-	::	\$6(G)	20	1,592
329,571	9,154,109		11			9,154,109
19,853	176,097		1:		, :	176,097
349,424	9,330,206	: : '	11			9,330,206
4,200	84,162	*	13,062	1,000 2,500 1,000 2,500 1160 1165 887 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 17	28,037	112,199
1,087	53,490	-	9,605	257 257 257 257 257 257 250 10 10 153 153 153	18,577	47,067
1080	27,504		250 062 061	25.1 25.2 25.1 27.1 27.1 20.2 20.3 20.3 20.3 20.3 20.3 20.3 20.3	5,587	33,171
2,520	23,088		1,500	1,680 1,680 1,500	8,573	196'18
	ı	- 4				i
unbalyore district on the Mahanuddy [pper Godavery district	Total British	NATIVE STATES.	Bustar Kharonde Eaerunh-Burgurh	Sarungurh Patan Patan Sunepore Idelracole Baura Sultree Kawurdah Kandka or Choee Kuzan Kakeir Kayengurh Nandgaon Makrai	Total Native States	Grand Total

(a) During rains by Nerbudda, Boodhye, Shukur, and Shere; (b) by Nerbudda, Town, Denwa and Gunjal; (c) by Bangunga, Bagh, Deo, and Some; (d) by Pench and Kanhan rivers; (d) during rains by Wyngunga, Baghnuddy and Choolband; (f) by Wynguna and Wurdah rivers at certain seasons; (g) by Halananddy; (h) by Godavery and Pranhelia.

Norm.—The difference between the "total area" as shown in 1868-69 and in 1869-70 in the Chanda, Ruepore and Belaspore districts, is caused by the former figures having been only estimates, while the latter are taken from the Settlement Reports submitted during the year.

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The last census, taken in 1866, showed that in the whole of the Central Provinces there are 29,223 inhabited villages, and the average number of inhabitants to each village is 212 persons. Besides the villages there are 712 towns containing from 1,000 to 5,000 souls; there are 31 towns containing from 5,000 to 10,000 souls; there are 8 towns containing from 10,000 to 50,000 souls; and there are three cities containing over 50,000 inhabitants. The number of males of all ages (exclusive of feudatory chiefships) was to the number of females of all ages as 4,100,190 to 3,910,679 or as 51.2 to 48.8. But the number of adults was almost the same for both sexes, being 2,405,662 male to 2,408,340 female adults. Male infants under 14 years of age are to female infants as 53 to 47. The proportion of sexes was 100 males to 95.4 females. The numerical disproportion between the sexes is very much smaller in these Provinces than it has been found to be in Northern India. probable that the equality between the numbers of male and female adults in the Central Provinces may account for the comparative infrequency of such crimes as "abduction of women," " adultery" and the like. In the returns of castes and professions, females and infants are entered as of the same calling as the head of the family :-

Hindoos 6,864.770

Mahomedans 237.962

Gonds and other hill or aboriginal tribes ... 1,995,663

Besides the above, there were 6,026 Europeans and Eurasians and 90 Parsees in the whole of the Central Provinces. The Mussulmans are an insignificant part of the population; they are distributed over all the districts, and they congregate chiefly in cities and towns. Among Hindoos the following are the most important agricultural clans;

Raipoots.	numbering			
Konbees		***		2.41,748
Teylees	27	•••		6,76,270
Lodhees		(, •••,		4 90,606
Chumars		***		2,34,767
Korees		***	•••	5,18,389
Powers	1996	•••	•••	1,39,776
Ooriyas		***	***	91,586
		***	***	2.145

Of the whole population 4,879,431 are agricultural, 155,740 being landholders; 3,750,457 tenants; 795,805 farm servants and 177,429 other agriculturists. The remaining commercial and mechanical classes are:—

Coolies			949,867	Bankers		52,405
Servants		***	537,564	Oilsellers		50.350
Weavers			414,124	Goldsmiths		48,590
Shoemakers			122,148	Washermen		47,855
Barbers			79,945	Potters		47,097
lron-workers			79,491	Carriers (Brinjarees)	***	41,823
Cloth and Eng	dish goods	3		Masons		14,023
sellers			75,126	Tobacconists		6,767
Grain dealers	•••		70,652	Others		875,775
Carpenters	***		55,148			

The figures show that 57 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture. There seem to be 5½ inhabitants to each of the 1,734,721 houses. Owing to the Mahratta system, under which there was an official establishment in every small "pergunnah" or hundred, the population used to congregate in small towns which our centralized administration is breaking down in many places. The price of cotton, the railway and public works and the increased wealth of the villagers, on the contrary, combine to attract the town population to the country, though, as cotton cheapens, artizans and mechanics are returning to the towns, especially to those near the railway.

BRITISH BURMA.

This Province, under a Chief Commissioner, has an area of 93,879 square miles and a population of 2,395,986 in 3 Divisions containing 13 districts. It extends along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal from the Chittagong Division of Bengal to the kingdom of Siam in 10° N. Lat. British Burma is geographically divided into four portions: Arakan stretching from the Naf Estuary, which separates the Province from Chittagong, to Cape Negrais, and consisting of a comparatively narrow strip of country between the sea and a high mountain chain : the valley of the Irrawaddy which, divided from the Sittoung valley by the Pegu Yoma range, unites with it in its southern portion; to the eastward is the chain of hills which forms the watershed between the Sittoung and the Salween rivers, and on the west the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng, literally "the high western range of mountains," sometimes called the Arakan Yoma range: the valley of the Salween: and Tenasserim, a narrow strip, like Arakan, reaching down to the Pakchan stream in 10° N. Lat. and separated from Siam by a lofty chain of hills running from north to south nearly parallel to the coast, at a distance of from 30 to 40 miles inland, but approaching nearer to the sea at its southern extremity.

Arakan, originally a powerful kingdom conquered by the Burmese, and taken from them by the British after the first Burmese war in 1825, and having an area of 18,529 square miles, lies between the Nâf Estuary and Cape Negrais. It is

bounded on the south and west by the Sea, and on the north and east by the high chain of mountains which, forming the eastern boundary of Bengal, trends from the South-eastern extremity of Sylhet and Cachar in a south-westerly direction as far as the Fenny River, and from about the 23rd parallel of North Latitude turns south-east for 360 geographical miles, when turning again to the westward of south it gradually diminish. es both in breadth and elevation till it ends 15 or 16 miles south-east of the rocky promontory of Cape Negrais at Pagoda point, called by the Burmese Hmau-deng. This chain, though of considerable height to the north, (the Blue mountain is supposed to be 8,000 feet above the sea level) diminishes in altitude as it reaches Arakan, and none of the passes across it in that portion of its length is more than 4,000 feet above the sea; the Aeng pass into the valley of the Irrawaddy is much less. From Combermere Bay, 25 miles south of Akyab, the coast is rugged and rocky, offering few harbours for ships. Kyoukphyoo harbour inside the island of Ramree is safe and easy of approach, and at the mouth of the Gwa river further south there is a fairly sheltered roadstead and an inner harbour easy of access through a channel with two fathoms of water at low tide. The rise and fall of the tide is 7 feet only. The coast is studded with fertile islands the largest of which are Cheduba and Ramree. Owing to the nearness of the range which bounds Arakan, there are no large rivers: the principal ones are the Naf estuary on the extreme west: the Mroo River, an arm of the sea about 40 miles to the eastward and from 3 to 4 miles broad at its mouth and extending more than 50 miles inland; and the Koladan or Arakan River rising somewhere near the Blue Mountain in about 23° N. and which is navigable for 50 odd miles by vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden. On the right bank close to its mouth, is situated Akyab the head quarter Town of the Akyab district and of the Arakan Division, the approach to which, however, is dangerous and difficult. Beyond this the rivers are of but little importance; they are the Talak and the Aeng navigable by boats only, and the Sandoway, the Tounggoop and the Gwa streams, the latter of which alone has any importance owing to its mouth forming a good port of call or haven for steamers or vessels of from 9 to 10 feet draught. The entrance to the Koladan or Arakan River is dangerous for ships of heavy draft: the channel is narrow, not more than 2 miles in breadth, and there are only 31 fathoms of water over the bar at low water springs. There are no lakes properly so called, but there are some small sheets of water, the principal of which are near the old town of Arakan, the capital of the ancient kingdom, formed by bunds placed across different valleys by the former kings, which are now all out of repair and have become marshes rendering that portion of the country very unhealthy. The soil is mainly alluvial, in many places mixed with sand, and the rocks are composed of a dark brown sandstone, black gneiss, and brown and grey clay slate. Towards the southern portion, basalt is plentiful. Except a small quantity of iron and of limestone there are no mineral productions of any value.

The Valley of the Irrawaddy at its lower end unites with the valley of the Sittoung to form an extensive plain stretching from Cape Negrais on the west to Martaban on the east. The watershed between these two streams is the Pegu Yoma range which, running north and south, terminates in low hills at Rangoon. The boundaries of the tract of country which compose these two valleys are the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng on the west, and the Poung-loung range, rising to a height of 7000 feet it is said, on the east. The northern boundary line, which separates the British possessions from the territory of the king of Ava and which is marked by a line of stone pillars, leaves the Arakan hills at a point called "The ever visible peak," and running due east it passes the Irrawaddyat its 50th mile and 43 miles further on the Pegu Yoma range; thence after 33 miles it crosses the Sittoung, and finally loses itself in a desert of mountains 13 or 14 miles further east. The Irrawaddy Valley, which is about 80 miles broad at the frontier line, counting from chain to chain, and is then so rugged that little regular cultivation can be carried on, gradually widens towards its southern extremity, and about 60 or 70 miles south of the frontier the Hills which bound it have receded so far that it becomes a broad flat level plain, highly cultivated and the richest portion of the whole Province. The Irrawaddy rising in about latitude 28° N. and longitude 97° 30' E., flows for 660 miles before reaching the British possessions, and thence its waters roll on for 240 miles to the sea in a S. S. W. direction. As it nears the coast it divides, converting the lower portion of the valley into a network of tidal creeks. A little above Henzadah, about 90 miles inland, it sends off its first branch to the westward which, flowing past Bassein, receives the waters of the Panmawaddee and of the Penglaygalay, and, bifurcating, enters the Bay of Bengal by two main mouths, the Bassein and the Thekkay-thoung Rivers. This branch is navigable for large ships for 30 miles, that is as far as Bassein which is a port of some importance. After passing Henzadah it sends off a small branch to the eastward which joins the Hleing just above Rangoon. The Main River then divides and subdivides till it empties itself into the sea by 10 mouths, the Yuay Dayaybhyoo, Pyamaloo, Pyengazaloo Dalla, Phyapon, Donyan, Thanhteat and China Buckeer Rivers, and the Irrawaddy which is between the Pyengazaloo and Dalla mouths. The waters of the Irrawaddy commence to rise in March and continue to rise till September when, or in October, they commence to fall again, having risen from 37 to 40 feet. It is navigable for steamers as far as Bhamo, 500 miles beyond the British Frontier. The velocity of its waters when the river is full is 5 miles an hour. The Hleing rises close to Prome where it is called the Myitmakat stream and flowing in a southerly direction nearly parallel to the Irrawaddy, it gradually assumes the name of the Hleing, and finally of the Rangoon River, and flows past the town of that name, having received some of the waters of the Irrawaddy through the Nyungdon stream. Just below Rangoon it is joined by the Pegu and Poozoondoung Rivers flowing from the east and north-east, It is navigable for vessels of the largest size for some little distance above Rangoon, but owing to the Hastings shoal formed at the junction of the Pegu, the Poozoondoung and Rangoon Rivers, vessels of more than 6 feet draught cannot come up at low tide. The Pegu and the Poozoondoung Rivers rise close together in the Yoma Range about 58 miles above the town of Pegu, the capital of the ancient Taline kingdom conquered by the Burmese under Alom-pra and which gives its name to all this portion of the country. Here the Pegu River, which is almost dry during the hot season at low tides, is 105 yards broad: in its further course of 60 miles to the Rangoon River it rapidly increases in breadth, but narrowing at its mouth, a bore goes up it, the effects of which are felt at Pegu. The Poozoondoung River which empties itself into the Rangoon River at the same spot as the Pegu River is a much smaller stream, being only 50 yards wide at a distance 35 miles from its mouth. Throughout the whole of the lower portion of the valley the Rivers intercommunicate so much that it is almost impossible to say that they are distinct : the waters of the Irrawaddy are partially poured out through the Rangoon; the Poozoondoung and the Pegu Rivers are connected by many small streams.; and the Rangoon River itself returns some of its waters to the eastern mouth of the Irrawaddy. The Sittoung River rises far north of British territory which it enters just above Toungoo. Here it is narrow, and navigable with difficulty for large boats during the dry season. Below Shwe-gyeen, where it receives the waters of the Shwegyeen River from the east, it gradually and slowly widens till at Sittoung it is half a mile broad. Thence it curves backward and at last flows into the Gulf of Martaban through a funnel-shaped channel widening so rapidly that it is impossible to tell where the river ends and the gulf begins. Owing to the meeting in this Gulf of the great tidal wave of the Indian ocean, arriving from the south-west, and of other portions which come along the Tenasserim coast from the south-east, a bore with a curling crest 9 feet high sweeps up the Sittoung River, its effect, though broken by the serpentine curve below Sittoung, being felt at Shew-gyeen. The Beeling river rises in the Poungloung hills and flows southward to the sea, entering the gulf between the

Salween and the Sittoung.

The Valley of the Salween is British territory only in its lower portion. The right bank of that river is a wilderness of mountains drained by various streams the most important of which is the Yonzaleen; but lower down, and especially below the Thoungyen River on the east bank, there are large alluvial plains which are drained by the Gyne and the Attaran Rivers. The Salween though a large river is not navigable owing to its rapids. At its mouth is the town of Maulmain, the head quarter town of the district of Amherst and of the Tenasserim Division. The Attaran rises in the chain of hills which forms the boundary between the kingdom of Siam and British Burma, and flows in a South-westerly direction through dense teak forests and an almost uninhabited country. The Gyne, which flows in a somewhat similar direction passes through a more open country, and there are numerous villages on its banks: it is navi-

gable for 180 miles for small boats. Tenasserim is that tract of country lying between 17° and 18° N. latitude along the Eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, and between it and a high chain of Hills about 40 miles inland, and includes the Mergui Archipelago, that is the chain of islands along the coast 15 or 20 miles distant from it. The surface of the country is mountainous, thinly populated and much intersected by streams. Between the sea and the boundary range is another lower one, separated from the higher by the River Tenasserim. The grand range is in some places 5,000 feet high: its breadth at Martaban has never been ascertained, but further south, in the latitude of Tavoy, it appears to be 40 miles wide. whence it gradually narrows to 10 miles, near Mergui. The whole range is covered with pathless jungle, and may be said without exaggeration to be without a human habitation of any kind. The coast is very irregular, and low for some miles inland, consisting of uncultivated mangrove islands, The Tenasserim, which rises in about 16° N. latitude, flows through a valley scarcely broader than its bed to the southward.

when, after passing the ancient town of Tenasserim which gives its name to the Division, it turns suddenly to the west and empties itself into the sea by two mouths, the northern of which is the easiest navigable for large ships; although in 1825 the cruiser "Thetis" sailed up the southern entrance as far as old Tenasserim. The river is navigable for boats for 100 miles.

Of the total area of the Province or 93,879 square miles, 18,528 are in Arakan, 36,454 in Pegu, which includes the Valley of the Irrawaddy and the whole of the valley of the Sittoung on the right bank of that river; and 38,897 in the Tenasserim Division which includes the left bank of the Sittoung, the southern portion of the left bank of the Salween i. e., the country to the eastward drained by the Gyne and the Attaran, and the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal. Of this total area of 93,879 square miles 3,044 are cultivated. This is a falling off of from 1867-68 when 3,175 miles were under cultivation and this is due to a decrease in Akyab, Bassein, Myanoung and Shwe-gyeen. only 31 per cent. of the total area and 7 per cent. of the culturable area, which is 38,195 square miles. In Pegu alone there are no less than 17,076 square miles of culturable uncultivated waste land, which only requires population to become as fertile as any in the world. The unappropriated culturable waste in acres was 28,212,936, which is more than last year, owing to the smaller area under cultivation, and of this only 10,857 acres were granted during the year. Last year the grants and sales amounted to 44,025 acres out of 20,089,685 or about 0.2 per cent. The largest amount of land was disposed of again this year as last in the Rangoon District, the lower portion of the valley of the Irrawaddy, where there are only 634½ miles of cultivated land and 7,939 miles of culturable waste. Notwithstanding the comparatively large revenue of the Province there are but 655½ miles of road altogether, of which 124 are first class and 374½ second class.

The three leading events of the year 1869-70 politically were The opening of a good road between the British district of Toungoo, and the more remote countries of Karennee and the Shan States; the establishment of a court at Mandalay for the trial of all civil cases in which British subjects and Burmese and British subjects were concerned, and the establishment of an Assistant Political Agent in the remote town of Bhamo, with the view of re-opening the old commercial route over the Kachyen hills towards western China.

Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated and Communications.

	•9	Railroad		1. 2.		4		1	•əuo	N						
age of	401.0	rd .	63	7.0	152	:	:	:	;	;	:	:	-	Class not		157
-Mile	Mada Boads 1st	2nd and 3rd Class.	63	Cί	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	· 	Class	, _	9
cation-	Made	2nd	1	:	:	S	80	;	:	138	:	54	57	16	130	400
Communication—Mileage of	Waterdistin-	navigable Rivers and Canals.		2,000 α	88# 9	130	1,000	387 €	170	92 d	400	200	140	178	200	6,081
Unappropriated Culturable waste		Remaining at close of year.		273,467	195,787	33,529	5,782,672	5,492,579	1,888,807	813,398	2,619,520	8,165,887	2,277,147	1,919,516	3,696,010	28,158,319
lated Cultun	in Acres.	Sold or granted during the year.	* ,	1,264	2,302	528	3,955	1,422	3,158	1,161	640	1,960	492	24	721	17,627
Unappropri		Remaining last year.		274,731	198,089	54,057	5,786,627	2,494,001	1,891,965	814,559	2,620,160	3,167,847	2,277,639	1,919,540	3,696,731	28,175,946
iles.	-	TotoT.		10,784	4,080	3,667	9,800	8,954	4,150	5,500	8,050	15,144	7,200	7,760	8,794	93,883
ı square m	Waste.	Uncultur- able.		9,839	3,631	3,541	1,226	7,840	7,75	3,8151	8,899	9,909	8,549	4,694	2,904	55,0654
Total area in square miles.	W	Cultura- ble.		455	308	89	7,9213	- 770	2,9863	1,2614	4,093	4,917	3,560	3,000	6,772	35,1123
H	.bot	Cultiva		440	141	58	6523	344	388 <u>1</u>	4231	28	318	86	99	118	3,105
	1 Divi-	*	NS.	;	i	:	:	:		;	1	:1	0		:	:
	ipal Geographical sions of Territory.		British Possessions. Districts.	:	:	:	:	•	: :		:	:	1.	:	1	Total
	Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.		BRITISH	Akyab	Ramree	Sandoway	Rangoon	Bassein	Myanoung	Prome	Toungoo 1	Amberst	Tavoy	Mergui	Shwe-green	
	•	Division		'NY	DVU	яV			npa	I		·W	REE	SVN	я.т.	

(a.)—2000 miles rivers and crocks; (b.)—834 Sea and Rivers; (c.)—Bassein, Premalaw and Dugga Rivers; (d.)—The Irrawaddy from the Frontier to the boundary of Tarophmaw.

					•	Climate.							
			Rain-fa	Rain-fall in inches.	V 1						Bain-fall in inches	inches.	
Places at which Observa- tions taken, and year for which taken.	year na.	January to	June to Sep- tember.	October to December.	LatoT	Places tions fo	Places at which Observa- tions taken, and year for which taken.	Observ nd year aken.	-6	January to May.	June to Sep- tember.	October to December.	.IstoT
Akyab	:	L-9	-	1	187-16	Thayetmyo		:	:	6.40	20.50	08.90	33-20
Kyouk-Phyoo	•	14.5	1444	20 80 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130	191-50	Manimain		·	: :	14·10	165-95	08.6	189.85
.				:	-	Tavoy		:	:	13.10	157.85	19-60	190-55
	. 11	8.09			89-14	Mergui		:	:	21.30	180.20	13.50	165.00
Myanoung		3-58	12	4 616	35.78	Shwe-gyeen	nea	:	:	14.45	160.20	8-45	183·10
. Prome		4.40	23-50	0 2.90	24.00	General average		:	:	9-24	107.78	9:17	116-83
				Civil J	Divisions of	of British	1	Territory.					
-81	Ini -di	.ao.		-			7	eour	පෙදිපෙ		clals	RE	REVENUE.
Mames of Commission of Commission of Experience of Experie	Wumber of Judie and Revenue Si Divisions.	im oranpa ni sorA	Population.	Chiet v Popu	Chief Towns With Population.	No. of villages.	How many Olv Revenue Judge all sorts.	trates of all sor	in miles of vill from Court. Average of do.	Average of do.	Total cost of Officers of all kinds.	Land.	Gross,
Akyab	:	10,782	264,822	Akyab	16,166	1,757	13	13	40 25	5 514	64	5,45,189	13,10,233
98.7	4103	4,080	129,118 47,040	Myonoung Kyoukphyoo Sandoway Tongoop	2,720 2,720 1,523	876 395	10 4t	ro 4.	40 10 21	220	86,309 81,174	1,18,358 49,385	3,16,711 1,17,745

3,716	57,29,661	11,84,541	9,85,500	8,03,255	1,52,036	10,97,085 1,98,501 1,53,882 2,52,634	122,85,500
684	8,30,168	8,57,694	3,89,336	2,84,574	32,671	8,58,986 91,879 53,503 52,377	31,64,804
34,104	2,17,596	1,51,372	1,56,141	1,78,447	50,112	1,72,210 60,622 87,240 1,24,154	16,76,873
116	442	351	28 18	1,230	287	821 280 289 522	5,703
0	26	75	20	8	10	62002	0
0	44	92	88	20 20 20	136	89 30 30 30	0
67	61	14	14	91	10	e de mare	135
67	14	13	4	16	6	<u> </u>	126 135
141	1,532	1,552	2,288	2,363	673	555 193 711	13,212
given }	96,942 4,357 4,220	20,111 5,640 5,872 4,824 4,824 2,611	14,624 8,637 6,074 4,597 3,950	24,616 10,439 8,607 5,885 2,987	609'6	71,534 14,509 9,488 7,183	3,70,071
Myonk Toung S	Rangoon Yandoon Pegu	Bassein 20,111 Lamyethns 5,640 Parkana 6,72 Yayegyee 4,824 Nga-thain-khyoung 3,606 Doungyee 2,611	Henzada Kyangheen Myanoung Zaloon Kanoung	Frome Shwe-doung Thyetnyo Poungday	Toungoo	Maulmain Tayoy Mergul Shwe-gyeen	
6,977	361,437	300,011	423,998	208,802	79,257	234,631 69,784 43,753 133,804	2,463,484
5,000	9,800	8,954	4,150	5,500	8,050	15,144 7,200 7,760 8,794	188,88
H	15	15	18	23	10	2420	122
Arakan	Rangoon	Bassein	Myanoung	Prome	Toungoo	Amherst Tavoy Mergui Shwe-Gyeen	Total
1,71		-1	Page			TENYS-	

Population

-		1_		ED House	s.		Por	ULATION		_
	Name of Division.	Number of Masonry dwel-	all other				Chi	ldren und	ler	
-	3	Number of	Number of	Total.	Men.	Women,	Malo.	Female,	Total.	Numbon S
	Akyab Norther	1	41 58,4	27 58,46	38 77,21	9 69,4	70 62,29	1	<u> </u>	-
ARAKAN.	Arakan		0 2,0	14 2,04	2,40	3 2,1	17 1,48		,	
AB	Ramree		0 25,74	9 25,74	9 36,72	7 39,20	3 28,72	5 24,37		
	Sandoway .		0 10,44	6 10,44	6 13,63	2 13,11		1 1,01	-20,220	
	Total.	. 4	1 96,66	96,707	129,981	124,02	9 103,33	90,611	447,957	24
-	Rangoon	. 576	76,886	77,462	117,796	95,63	0 74,103	73,906	907.40	1 1
	Bassein	. 36	64,438	64,474	85,355	85,60		1 0,000	001,18,	
FEGU.	Myanoung	. 6	81,067	81,073	136,294	138,584	1		500,011	34.
	Prome	196	84,719	84,915	108,472	110,475			368,802	
(Toungoo	9	19,853	19,862	22,187	21,965	17,980	17,125	79,257	67.
	Total	823	826,963	327,786	470,104	452,256	313,912	297,233	1,533,505	42.
1	Amherst	234	36,545	36,779	78,980	53,984	51,960	49,757	234,681	15.4
	Tavoy	1	12,307	12,308	17,399	20,467	16,969	14,949	69,784	9.69
-	Mergui	. 1	7,897	7,898	12,420	12,052	10,220	9,061	49,753	
	Shwe-Gyeen	0	27,042	27,042	32,709	88,527	33,100	34,468	133,804	5·68
	Total	236	83,791	84,027	141,508	120,030	112,249	108,235		12.68
	Grand Total of British Burmah.	1,100	507,420	508,520	741,593	696,315				78:72

for 1869.

- 1		CLASSI	FICATIO	N OF PO	PUL	TION.	1	Occur	ATION.		tion
European.	East Indian and other mixed elasses.	Natives,	Hindoos.	Mahomedans,	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists,	Prevailing language.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
208	0	0	35,356	19,375	0	188,826	20,997	37,554	227,268	Iin- ngali	E. 2,45 L. 2,96
0	0	0	0	7	0	58	6,932	Not	known	nd Be	E. 1. 90
3	28	0	246	3,429	0	116,963	8,449	17,567	111,551	Burn	E. 1,16 L. 17
4	11	1	48	1,826	0	40,793	4,857	9,442	37,598	English Burmese, Hindoos tanee and Bengali.	E. 83 I. 57
275	39	1	85,650	24,637	0	346,620	40,735	64,563	376,417		E. 4,450 I. 4,620
1,276	1,008	1,696	9,040	4,425	153	276,989	66,760	41,508	76,288		E. 15,541 I. 16,919
68	99	19,160	955	1,676	15	184,478	93,560	33,010	267,001	et.	E. 1,611 I. 3,20
15	92	4,245	948	774	2	355,895	62,027	63,452	960,546	Burmes e.	E. 17,84: I. 31,510
59	27	177	2,396	1,996	21	338,341	25,785	59,103	28,520	ğ	E. 6,181 I, 8,900
8	35	151	507	1,152	11	60,976	16,417	Not	given		E.1,546 I. 3,526
1,426	1,951	25,429	13,846	10,023	202	1,316,679	264,549	197,073	732,355		E.42,722 I. 64,066
112	1,292	1,825	20,815	15,823	43	0	194,766	26,318	17,070	aren, lugoo	E. 17,698 f. 19,752
. 2	58	0	448	520	0	0	68,756	20,500	49,284	ing, K nil, Tel ngali.	E. 418 I. 310
10	133	0	100	2,190	0	0	41,311	7,345	26,408	e, Tar e, Tar nd Ber	E. 168 L. 311
7	25	0	415	71	1	0	138,285	19,276	114,528	Burmese, Taling, Karen, Chinese, Tamil, Telugoo and Bengali.	E. 35 L. 857
131	1,508	1,825	21,787	18,609	4-1	0	438,118	73,439	217,290		E.18,31 I.21,230
1,832	2 898	27,255	71,280	53,269	216	1,663,299	713,402	335,075	1,326,062		E. 65,49 L.89,916

1.—Crops cultivated, in acres,

												1 -	10700,	-
Names of I trict.	Dis-		eds.					30.	bles.	ut.	mt.	Dhunnee (thatching palm,	ns.	-
V		Bice,	Oil Seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Indigo,	Fibres	Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Cocoanut.	Betel-nut.	Dhunn	Plantains.	
		20 0										700		
Akyab	•••	244,190	30	77	24	. 2	0		6	367	75	7,58	1,623	
Sandoway	•••	29,19	806	185	547	2	71	1,559	14	5 0) .	0	
Ramree	•••	81,570	1	1,890	2	66	50	1,228	331	0	279	2,184	1,027	1
Northe Arakan	rn 	688	143	0	286	0	0	,	75	0	C	0	0	
Rangoon	•••	393,170	40	0	- 0	0	0	(0	1,751	0	40	13	
Bassein	***	201,610	0	51	83	0	0	2	43	0	0	- 0	758	100
Myanoung	•••	207,712	6,641	0	3,121	77	0	2,271	8,504	17	10	· , · 0	3,738	
Prome	•••	202,095	2,376	53	1,476	0	0	5,134	745	10	621	0	1,403	
Toungoo	•••	33,987	200	102	211	0	0	49	1,415	0	6	0	775	
Amherst		170,460	0	948	569	0	0	26	7,702	1,023	3,375	4,262	1,538	
Tavoy	•••	49,572	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,093	398	
Mergui		31,205	2	148	0	0	0	43	0	111	752	3,136	422	
Shwe-Gyeen	•••	66,581	0	0	277	0	0	0	1,297	25	4,410	0	644	
Total	•	1,712,080	10,239	3,521	6,596	147	121	10,318	20,255	3,304	10,212	20,296	12,339	

Actual or Approximate.

1	tree o		Tpi o.												-	7		
Betel-vines.	Chillies,	Hemp.	Mixed Fruit Trees.	Mixed Products,	Products of Toungyas cul- tivation.	Peas,	Mulberry Plant,	Madder.	Pepper.	Marrian.	Pulse.	Ontons,	Indian Corn.	Toddy.	Doorians.	Melone	Ground Nuts	Other Fruit Trees.
443	2,068	113	8,016	1,125	4,583	0	0	0	.0	a	.0	o		0			0	0
71	0	0	0	0	0	76	24	35	245	0	0	0	C	0			0	0
133	375	0	0	1,469	6	0	0	o	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	(0	0
0	0	0	0	0	o	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	(0	.0	0
0	0	0	15,995	3,549	2,442	0	0	0	0	159	0	0	0	0	C	0	0	8,558
529	481	0	3,421	1,207	2,556	0	0	258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
284	208	0	5,474	0	5,088	0	0	0	0	0	2,332	188	771	0	0	0	0	0
0	741	0	12,482	6,351	36,174	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,267	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	-411	0	3,65G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	0
1,270	0	0	10,856	1,966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	. 0
93	0	0	4,146	343	0	0	0	0	o	0	0	0	0	0	1,092	0	0	0
1	3	0	2,619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	33	8	0
290	0	0	825	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,119	3,966	113	61,656	16,010	54,499	6	24	293	255	159	2,332	1,455	771	71	1,412	38 5	8	8,559

Stock.

.moisiviŒ	*ZI1	ede1	٨		\$70 	ngə _c	I,			·min	9886	nel		1, 3
Distr	Akyab	Ramree	Sandoway	Rangoon	Bassein	Myanoung	Prome	Toungoo	Maulmain (town)	Amherst	Tavoy	Mergui	Shwe-gyeen	To
District.		•		:	 						:		•	Tota!
Cows and Bullocks	84,815	44,879	26,730	20,350	33,746	81,543	1,39,098	4,936	8,503	20,394	3,170	203	7,024	475,891
Horses.	20	0	0	1,368	0	0	0	0	П	0	-	0	0	1,400
Pontes.	200	30	38	0	1,243	1,526	1,181	128	989	80	8	¥0	224	5,669
Donkeys.	H	0	0	0,	41	0	0	0	63	0	-	0	0	7 14
Sheep and Goats	186'9	186	850	986	1,281	198	976	610	1,117	182	416	182	008	14,609
Pigs,	5,928	4,386	5,050	7,148	23,462	11,242	14,067	3,110	179	3,218	1,076	735	1,500	81,701
Carts.	3,913	555	1,015	14,479	14,074	45,699	48,237	3,007	365	3,731	330	24	4,482	134,891
Ploughs.	59,599	13,549	5,546	65,300	28,253	37,453	42,480	6,191	44	10,137	2,791	3,026	5,451	254,760
Boats.	13,283	4,785	1,573	8,417	12,623	3,675	1,790	438	877	4,878	1,515	2,110	1,488	56,947
Ejebpvuta•	0	٥	0	108	0	181	41	109	98	256	72	10	218	1,031
Buffaloes.	77,627	28,709	0	56,348	78,108	59,528	23,679	8,749	74	44,487	25,700	19,637	17,293	439,928
Oil and Sugar ellim	0	1,205	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,313
Gayals.	200					•	0	0	20	-		-0	0	200

The population shows an increase of 2.86 per cent. in the year, the greater portion of which is due to immigration from India, Upper Burma, and China.

The emigrants from the province numbered 60,928 and the immigrants into it 64,827. The prevailing languages of Burma are Burmese, Taline and Karen. In Arakan and the seaports English, Hindoostani and Bengali also are spoken.

Major General Fytche, Chief Commissioner, who recently left for England, has left behind him a very concise statement of the last four years "administration" of Burma. The seizure of the country, General Fytche holds, was forced upon the Indian Government, which would very much have preferred leaving Burma entirely to itself. Engaged in great wars within India itself, and they gave little thought to the insults offered to the country by Burma. The first Burmese War—that of 1825-26— General Fytche says, was fairly forced upon the British govern-For nearly forty years the Government of India had endured indignities, which Great Britain would never have suffered for a moment, but the Indian government was already engaged in expensive wars against the Mahrattas, Ghoorkas and Pindarrees, and was reluctant to engage in further hostilities which might provoke the enemies of the old East India Company to renew their attacks upon the trading monopoly. At length, however, the Burmese officials seized an island belonging to the British government, and invaded territory which was under British protection, and the British government was dragged into a war which terminated, in the annexation of Arakan and Tenas-When these provinces came into British possession in 1826, they were so depopulated and impoverished that the restoration of Burma to the court of Ava, although opposed to all sound principles of imperial policy, recommended itself to favour on financial grounds. But during the quarter of a century that intervened between the first Burmese war of 1826 and the second Burmese war of 1852, Arakan and Tenasserim had attained a prosperity which is scarcely credible when the general immobility of Asiatic races is taken into consideration. In Arakan the population had increased from a hundred thousand souls to more than three hundred thousand. The revenue had quadrupled, being less than £25,000 in 1826, and at least £100,000 in 1852. The area of cultivation had increased from less than 70,000 acres in 1826 to more than 300,000 acres in In Tenasserim it will suffice to say that the ratio of progression was nearly the same. Under British Rule the pros124 Berar.

perity of the Provinces has continually increased, and in 1866 or early in the following year Sir Arthur Phayre showed that during the ten years from 1855-56 to 1864-65 the revenue had increased from Rs. 53,17,922, per annum, to Rs. 1,03,00,620. At the same time the population had increased from 1,252,555, to 2,196,180; the export trade from Rs. 2,32,41,866, to Rs. 5,55,55,595; and the import trade from Rs. 2,62,22,219, to Rs. 4,81,25,559.

In the year 1868-69, after adding an additional month to the official year 1866-67, which in consequence of changing the close of the official year from 30th April to 31st March, consisted of eleven months only, the increase in the gross internal and external trade of the province in 1868-69 amounted to twenty-three per cent. over 1866-67, being more than ten millions and a half sterling in 1868-69 against eight millions and a half sterling in 1866-67. In 1868-69 it fell slightly to two millions and a hundred thousand sterling; in 1869-70 it rose again to two millions and two hundred thousand sterling. The customs show a still more decided increase in revenue. In 1866-67 the amount collected was about a hundred and nineteen thousand pounds. In 1867-68 it rose to nearly two hundred thousand; in 1868-69 it further rose to two hundred and eighty-seven thousand. In 1869-70 it fell slightly, but still a sum of over two hundred thousand pounds was collected.

In 1866 67 the exports of cutch only amounted to £40,000; in 1867-68 they amounted to £125,000, in 1868-69 to £181,000, and in 1869-70 to more than £193,000. In 1866-67 the exports of jade only amounted to £6,400; in 1867-68 they amounted to £36,400, in 1868-69 to £42,200, in 1869-70 there was a falling off, but still they amounted to nearly £21,000.

BERAR.

Berar or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is permanently assigned by the Nizam to the Government of India in payment of treaty obligations, subject to the condition that the surplus revenue shall be paid to Hyderabad. The Province is administered by two Commissioners under the resident of Hyderabad. As re-arranged in 1868 it contains 6 districts in 2 divisions of which the following are the statistics for 1868-69:—

Statement exhibiting the Area, Population, and State of Cultivation at the close of the year in which the Survey Settlement in the Government Villages of the undermentioned Taluks came into force.

		REMARKS.	i i	14		The difference in the total	area nere given and that in the District Returns is	lages, also to the fact that	area of several taluks was	excluded from survey,					
	*E	y Acres	d sorA IstoT	13	Acres.	408,661	555,269	270,675	711,788	912,873	422,920	617,870	211,127	389,635	4 166 661
			Insm.	. 12	Acres.	9,860	7,876	7,414	6,802	4,397	6,961	4,539	4,119	2,887	54.855
	TVATED ND.		Unculturable Waste,	11	Acres.	83,122	69,324	40,505	188,219	82,196	27,527	112,875	9,721	31,339	594 398
AREA IN ACRES.	UNCULTIVATED LAND.	.stasV	V oldszniluO	10	Acres.	9,401	18,997	4,131	64,933	666,77	10,548	92,053	1,161	39,901	819 124
AREA D		e.	By Rainfall.	6	Acres,	193	170	ī	1,163	547	:	1,379	:	1,139	4.591
-4	LANI	IRRIGATED	By Water- courses.	s	Acres.	:	:	85	300	27	40	331	:	132	918
	CULTIVATED LAND.	II	BA Molls.	7	Acres, Acres, Acres,	7,035	5,059	6,178	12,359	4,120	e,070	1,064	2,193	3,991	53 999
- 4.	Сегл		.bətegirrinU	9	Acres.	349,050	453,843	212,365	438,012	409,430	871,774	400,129	193,933	310,316	3.138.859
.ə[i	gro N	er Squ	Population p	5		121	134	181	35	118	190	75	198	136	132
	•sə	re Mil	anps ni sera	4		638	867	423	1,112	904	199	996	930	600	6.510
	*	*88	BalliV 19. oV	အ		274	299	232	357	#	926	976	187	317	9.749
						:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	1	
		TALUK,		31		:			:	•			1	ŀ	Tate?
					; = ; :	Malkapur	Balapur	Jalgaon	Chikli	Akola	Akot	Mehkar	Dariapur	Murtizapur	
- Indiana - Indiana	1 91	No.		н		М	रा	65	4	10	9	1	80	0	

Total Area of Land in Acres, 1869-70.

Вемавке,	The areas shown in the unsurveyed taluks have been obtained by estimate of village areas, and must	proximate. These village measurements are accepted by tradition, rather	than ascertained by ex- periment.	-					
Not surveyed or assessed.	629,282 651,078 612,118	540,590 59,499	776,320 1,011,200 920,960	5,201,042	39,984 8,347 8,290	:::	773,319 382,589	1,207,529	6,408,571
Surveyed and assessed.	415,070	318,759		733,829	557,284 325,440 544,899 246,828	629,138 621,672 502,348	::	3,427,609	4,161,438
Unculturable including land taken up by rivers, roads, villages, lands, &c.	332,039 16,900 250,738 117,622	300,483 	216,336 271,837 304,151	1,829,766	82,681 16,589 62,575 81,155	148,496 97,510 62,420	261,155 79,782	842,363	2,672,129
Cultivat- ed.	258,109 838,204 208,436 244,410	235,228 55,974 290,692	138,700 179,696 201,258	2,150,607	392,097 303,063 472,101 213,620	392,973 452,108 428,091	357,731 218,984	8,210,768	5,361,375
Cultur- able.	297,248 398,170 400,335 494,496	240,107 59,499 299,099	559,984 739,363 616,809	4,105,105	514,587 308,851 490,671 218,963	480,642 524,162 439,928	512,164 302,807	8,792,775	7,897,880 5,861,375
Total Area in Acres,	629,282 415,070 651,078 612,118	540.590 59,499 318,759	776,320 1,011,200 920,960	5,934,871	597,268 325,440 553,246 250,118	629,138 621,672 502,348	773,319 382,589	4,635,138	10,570,009
2.0	1111	111	111	:	1111	111	11	.,	:
Taluk	Amraoti Murtizapur Chandur Morsi	Elichpur Melghat Darlapur	Yewatmal Wun Darwa	Total	Akola Akot Balapur Jalgaon	Chikli Mehkar Malkapur	Basim Pusad	Total	Grand Total
jo Ot	7	~~	7		~~	7	:		
District.	Amraoti	Elichpur	Wun		Akola	Buldana	Basim		
Division.	*217	STE BER	/ I I	ş-1	EAR.	Vest Be	Δ.		

STATISTICS OF CULTIVATION, PRODUCE, AND LABOUR IN THE PROVINCE OF BERAR (1869-70). Total Area of Land, in Acres, 1869-70.

	Cultivat- ed.	Arable Unculti- vated.	Uncultur- able, includ- ing land taken up by rivers, &c.	Total.	Surveyed and assessed.	Not surveyed or assessed.
East Berar	2,150,607	1,954,498	1,829,766	5,934,871	733,829	5,201,042
West Berar	3,210,768	582,007	842,363	4,635,138	3,427,609	1,207,529
Total	5,361,375	2,586,505	2,672,129	10,570,009	4,161,438	6,408,571

Increase of Cultivation.

	· .	In 1869-70.	Proportion of arable un- cultivated to 100 acres cultivated.
		Acres.	Acres.
East Berar	 •••	 115,853	90
West Berar	 	 242,164	18
5.	Total	 358,017	47

Extent of each description of Culturable Land bearing Assessment, 1869-70.

	Rice Land.	Irrigated Bagayat Land.	Dry-Crop Land.	Total.
East Berar Acres	7,565 26,141	12,948 50,712	4,084,592 3,715,922	4,105,105 3,792,775
Total	33,706	63,660	7,800,564	7,897,880

Crops Cultivated, in Acres, 1869-70.

	Jawari.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat,	Gram,	Sawa.	Hulgi or Kulthi	Tur.	Mat.	TH.	Urid.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
East Berar, West Berar,	751,697 1,061,086	4,428 112,845	11,044 33,749	177.413 301,025	45,621 166,772	9,953 863	6,981 2,501	55,096 41,796	588 16,255	35,887 98,680	5,764 11,252
Total	1,812,693	117,273	44,793	478,438	212,393	10,816	9,482	91,892	16,843	134,567	17,016

Crops Cultivated, in Acres, 1869-70. (Concluded).

	Linseed.	Hemp or Flax.	Kardi,	Tobacco.	Castor Oil.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Other products.	Total.	Net Increase.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
East Berar,	40,507	2,578	2,571	15,115	1,597	1,815	639,998		342,949	2,150,607	115,853
West Berar	0,887	6,405 5	4,6211	7,169	1,008	7,132	769,432	247	7,48043	3,210,768	242,164
Total	61,394	8,978	57,192	32,284	2,605	7,947	1,409,430	247	829,992	5,861,375	358,017

These areas are only approximate; they have not been ascertained by scientific survey.

Mr. Lyall, Commissioner of West Berar, in the excellent Gazetteer of Berar issued this year gives the following carefully collected facts with respect to the general features of the country.

The word Berar signifies now, politically and geographically, the districts which have been assigned by His Highness the Nizam to the British Government under the treaties of 1853 and 1861, though it has had different meanings. Berar forms the northernmost portion of the Haidarabad State, running from the south, with a breadth gradually narrowing till an extreme point touches the Tapti river, half-surrounded on the east, north, and north-west by the Central Provinces, and meeting the Khandesh district of the Bombay Presidency along a section of about forty miles of its western border. The Gawilgarh hills—a range belonging to the Satpura mountains—form the geographical boundary of Berar on the north, with a deep indent made by the Melghat tract. On the east its frontier is marked accurately by the Wardha river down to its confluence with the Painganga, and on the south by the Painganga for about two-thirds of the frontier's length. On the west the border of Berar is merely an artificial line cutting across a broad valley from the Satpura mountains to the hills on which stands Ajanta, and proceeding southward over these hills till it turns eastward by a sharp angle near Jalna. This Ajanta range intersects the whole province from west to east, and its steep ridge divides the interior geography into two systems. Setting aside the Melghat mountain tract as abnormal, we have two distinct sections of Berar-the Payanghat or lowland country, bounded on the north by the Gawilgarh hills, and on the south by the outer scarps of the Ajanta range; and the Bálághát or upland country above the Ajanta ridge, sloping down southward beyond the ghats or passes which lead up it. The Payanghat is a wide valley running up eastward between this ridge and the Gawilgarh hills like a long back water or deep bay, varying in breadth from forty to fifty miles, and broader toward the end than at its mouth. The surface of this valley is not flat or even; it rises and descends by very long low waves with their troughs cutting mostly north and south, flowing up eastward to a point just beyond Amraoti, where the formation is broken up by a chain of low hills that run in a north-westerly direction across the plain. These hills mark a change in the watershed. Westward of them the main slope of the valley is toward the west, from the point where the Purna river makes almost a right angle by its sudden turn; but eastward of Amraoti the streams take an opposite direction, and their course is to the Wardha or some of its affluents...

The Payanghat valley contains all the best land in Berar; it is full of that deep rich black alluvial soil called regar, of almost inexhaustible fertility, and it undulates just enough to maintain a natural system of drainage, which is probably very favourable to the productive powers of the land. Here and there are barren tracts, where the hills spread out ample skirts far into the plain, covered with round stones and scrub jungles; or where a few outlying flat-topped hills, often with hummocks or humps looking like huge cairns on their crown, stand forward beyond the ranks to which they belong. But there is nothing picturesque about this broad strip of alluvial champaign country; it is very destitute of trees, except near the villages close under the hills; and beside the Purna it has hardly a perennial stream. In the early autumn it is one sheet of cultivation, and looks fresh enough, but from the beginning of the hot season, when the crops have been gathered, its generally monotonous plain is not relieved by verdure, shade, or water, and the landscape is desolate and depressing.

The aspect of the country above the passes which lead to the Balaghat is quite different. Here is the extreme northern limit of the tableland of the Dakhan; the sides and summits of the outer hills are covered with low forest; from their crests the main slope of the lands is southward; wide basalt downs follow each other in successive expanses of open

fields sloping down to shallow channels, which carry off the water like gutters between two pents of a low roof. The trees are finer, and the groves more frequent, than in the valley below; water is more plentiful and nearer to the surface. This is the character of much of the Balaghat highlands in the west of Berar, where they fall southward toward the Nizam's country by gradual decline, and by a series of ridges or steppes. But the Balaghat has no uniform features; it stretches into downs and dales where it is most open; then is broken up into flat-topped hills and steep ravines; while in its eastern section the country is still more sharply marked by a splitting up of the main hill-range, which has caused a variety of low-lying plains, high plateaus, fertile bottoms, and rocky wastes.

Speaking roughly, it may be said that when you have crossed the line of 77° longitude, beyond which the Balaghat watershed falls decidedly eastward, the wide-spreading downs disappear entirely; you reach a tract in which the horizon is bounded on all sides by long sweeping hill-ridges, enclosing valleys whose floor seems to the traveller to undulate like a chopping sea. From the Mahur hill-fort which crowns the point of a promontory of the Haidarabad territories jutting out into the southeastern side of Berar, the landscape, as seen from an eminence of about one thousand feet, wears the look of a platform or table upon which various forms of huge fantastic earthworks have been projected or upheaved,—conical barrows, long flat-topped mounds like gigantic graves, huge sharp-backed banks running right across the open, and the higher distant hill-ranges enclosing the whole. There is much cultivation on the ground-floor among these elevations; but the blackish barren rock, and the great extent of scanty jungle forest, give a dreary countenance to the general out-look.

The total area of the province may be reckoned at 17,000 square miles, or a little more. So that Berar is in size about equal to the kingdom of Greece, which has 17,050 square miles without the Ionian Islands. But the population of Berar is just double that of Greece in 1861.

The following table shows the principal meteorological features of the locality for the last ten years:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Atmospheric pressure	27:639	27:656	27-667	28 169	28·141	28.088	28.095	28.083	28.026	28.022
Mean tem- perature	81.3	80-3	80-3	78-4	77.5	79-1	79-6	78-8	81-1	82.7
Mean humidity	50	53	53	59	59	59	58	67	58	62
Prevailing winds	N. and N. E.	N.and N. E.	N. and N. W. and N. W.	N. E. by E. and S. W. and W.	S. E. and W.	W. and N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	1 100	N. W by W and W and N. W

The most common diseases are fever of a comparatively mild type, dysentery, and rheumatism. The annual rain-fall averages 26 inches.

The first census ever taken in the Province, was carried out during the night of the 7th and 8th November 1867, by an enumeration made from house to house. The results were summarized and tabulated by Mr. Lyall. The census returned the population at 2,231,565 dwelling in 495,760 houses comprising 5,694 towns and villages. The population was thus distributed according to the old arrangement of districts:—

Districts.	Places with a population less than 1,000 souls.	Places with a population ratiging from 1,000 to 5,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 10,000 to 60,000 souls.	Total number of inhabit- ed places.
Akolah	1,305	27	. 9	3 Akolah	} 1,844
Mehkur	915	-50	2	(Ballapore	967
Oomrawuttee .	836	69	4	2 (Comrawuttee Karanjah) 911
- Table	460	44	- 8	Ellichpoor Paratwara	514
Mailghaut	324	•••	*****	(Milly. Cantmit	324
Woon	1,584	50	******	44	1,634
Total .	5,424	240	23	7	5,694

Of the towns Ellichpore is the largest, having a population of 27,782 souls; Oomrawuttee comes next, having 23,410, then

Akolah having 14,606, and Akote (in the Akolah district) having 14,006. The proportion between the sexes in all ages was 483 females to 517 males.

The adult males were thus distributed according to their occupations.

Berar.

Class.		Order.			Numbers.
T.		Government Servants			2,756
Professional	-) [Engaged in defence of the country			6,203
riolessionar	!	The learned professions, &c	•••	•••	1,178
		Total	•••		10,187
II.	- 3	Domestic	•••		70.00
Domestie	5	Engaged in performing personal offices	•••	•••	19,247
		Total	•••	• • •	19,247
III.	(Persons who buy or sell		and	42,525
Commercial	···{	Engaged in the conveyance of men, animals	goods,	HIRI	19,127
		Total			55,652
IV.	(Persons possessing or working the land			439,672
Agricultural	i j	Persons engaged about animals		•••	8,601
		Total	***	•••	448,278
and a second	- 1	Artizans and Mechanics			38,658
V.	- 1.	Textile fabrics and dress	***	***	22,240
Industrial	40.1	Food and drink	***	***	2,396
	-	Dealers in animal substances	•••	***	5,527
	- (Dealers in animal substances	***	***	2,898
		Total	•••	***	71,725
VI.	- (Labourers	***		76,923
Indefinita	· ·	Persons of property Persons supported by the community, &c		***	805
		Persons supported by the community, &c		•••	48,380
		Total	***		126,108
# 1 E W		Grand Total	***		731,14

The principal Christians	GIVI	STOF	is_c	11 11	te pec	Die wa	10 0		toller.	***	1,010		903
Jews	***											***	16
Parsees				***		***		***		***		• • • •	75
Mahomedans						***		***				***	154,951
Brahmins						***						***	49,843
Kshatriya				***		***				- ***			26,831
Vaishya										***			28,018
Sudra						****		***	1.3				1.441,271
Ont-castes.				•••									361,379
Aborigines	110												168,659
Hindoo Sects	***			4+0		***							55,219
									Tota	ıl .,,			2,231,565

The principal classes in three of these divisions were:-

Sudras.		Aborigines			Hindoo Sects.		
Koonbees	681,368 153,220 12,352 51,982 14,819 66,023 17,999 13,776 9,187 55,947 17,980 4,924 28,144 23,911	Bheels Ramosees Kolies Nihals Arukths Lujjurs Audhs Koorkees Korkoos	2	8,542 2,279 7 11,224 2,591 1,309 18,037 8,037 8,979 9,969	Lingayet Lingayet Lain Bishnoe Rai Dassee Sikh Manbhow Nanak Shahee Suniasee Byragie Jogie Gosain	22.919 9,722 2,270 18 406 3,519 52 12 1,667 796 13,828	Sectarian. Ascetic.
Vidoors Krishnapakshees Sootara (Carpenters)	14,017 1,138 25,392	Total	10	63,059	Total	55,219	

The Mussulmans and out-castes are thus detailed :-

•
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134 Berar.

Mr. Lyall says that most of the settled Mahomedans must have descended from the men who originally followed the invaders All the Bheels, who live along of the Deccan from the north. the skirts of the Sautpooras, appear to have embraced Islamism. though they do not intermarry with the purer Mahomedans, and the list shows that there are 127 converts who were not born in the faith. The Bhora is the only heretic of Indian origin in these parts. Among the Hindus the old Vedic division into four great castes has been maintained simply because no better could be found, though in fact only the Brahmins have kept up the demarcation. The Brahmins of Berar belong almost entirely by origin to Moharashtra. The Kshatriya class contains mostly a set of very dubious pretenders to the honour of Rajpoot descent. Mahrattas of no particular family usually call themselves Thakoors—even a Koonbee will occasionally try to elevate himself thereby, while Purbhos, Kayuths and other castes of mixed origin and good social status are constantly invading this military order. The distinction is also claimed by the Rajas of the Sautpoora hills, who assert that they are Rajpoots depressed by the necessities of mountain life, whereas they are Gonds or Korkoos elevated by generations of highland chieftainship. Here and there in Berar are colonies of undoubted Rajpoot origin, but the only pure Rajpoot family, in the Rajpootana sense, yet discovered, is the house of the Jadow Raja Sindkhair which intermarries with the noblest clans of Rajpootana, and which has lately made a show of great reluctance to permit a poor kinsman to espouse the Guikwar's daughter. Under the leading Vaisyas are placed all the commercial classes of Hindus, the north-country Marwarees and Augurwallas, with those who are known by the general term Bunya, and a few castes like the Komtees from the south, or the Lars, who do not seem to be well known out of Berar,

The division of Sudras, of course, includes the bulk of the population and the great majority of the industrial classes. First on the list come the great cognate agricultural communities of Koonbees and Malees, among whom are many subdivisions and specific diversities with separate names; but in Berar as in Mysore, they all eat together, although they do not intermarry. Koonbees and Malees eat flesh, drink liquor moderately, and their widows may always remarry if they choose, excepting the widows of Desmookhs, who ape high-caste prejudices. The Rosktees, or weaving castes, are well known. The Bunjaras are comparatively numerous in Berar, their occupation as carriers and travelling commissariat is rapidly going, and during their transitional stage they give a good deal of trouble to the Po-

lice. The Dhungurs are sheep-farmers, and Hutker is the name of one of their clans, which still holds much land on the border of the Nizam's territory, and was not long ago notorious for pugnacity and rebellion. The Bhoee has recently fallen under suspicion of belonging to a widely spread primitive tribe; and the Garpugarees are counted, because it can hardly be credited that so many live by this profession, which consists simply in conjuring away hailstorms. Any one who has watched the medicine men at work has witnessed a relic of pure Fetichism, possibly handed down from the præ Aryan races and their earliest liturgies. The Vidoors and Krishnapukshees are really the same; they are the descendants of Brahmins by women of inferior caste, and Krishnapukshee is only an astronomical metaphor for describing a half-breed, the term meaning literally "dark fortnight" and referring to the half darkened orb of the moon.

The out-castes have probably a strong infusion of the blood of the aboriginal race, whatever this may have been, though it may be conjectured that a line drawn between people of Aryan and Turanian origin would relegate to the latter family all the Sudras of this part of India. The Mhurs have been taken to be the same with the Dhers, a very useful and active tribe in this country. The Mangs appear to be the lowest of all in the social scale. The paucity of the Khakrobs or Bhongees, who are so strong up-country, is a serious sanitary difficulty. The Kaikarees are a tribe formerly well known for their thieving habits.

By aborigines are meant either those tribes who have not yet scattered themselves abroad among the inhabitants of the plains but who live together in bodies, observing peculiar customs, and sometimes speaking their own dialects, or dispersed families who have mixed with the general population, but whose name and appearance stamp them as belonging to the aboriginal types. The Gonds, Korkoos, and Bheels are the only completely pr served specimens of tribes. The two first retain their languages, while the Bheel tongue seems to have become extinct very recently, in Berar (like the Cornish in England); its disuse being probably expedited by their general conversion to Mahomedanism. The Ramosee is said by Mr. Grant Duff to be of a different tribe from the Bheel. The original Purdhan among the Gonds answered to the Bhat among the Hindus, but many seem to have settled as a separate species of Gond in the plains.

Population, Area and Land Revenue of Districts in Berar.

	Districts	Akolah Mohkur	Total			Akolah Mahlarur	Total
•1110	Total population	649,134 853,436 407,276 303,953 40,405 477,361	2,231,565	Adv	Agricultural.	152.850 61.227 61.227 81.626 66.228 83.222	448,323
	Cultivated.	1,610,122 893,064 872,229 533,130 96,640	4,703,618	Adult Male Population.	Jeruhasitzk-noX	60,849 46,797 58,837 48,022 66,314	232,819
Area in Acres.	-firable uncul- thated.	616,195 507,042 428,284 19,385 510,348	2,081,244	wlation.	,fatoT	213,699 114,658 114,658 140,588 141,658	731,143
Acres.	Forest or wasteuncul- tivable.	466,014 639,093 826,005 542,143 958,720 700,000	4,131,975	T.	Agricultural,	1	2 1,369,576
	.IntoT	2,692,331 2,039,199 2,126,518 1,096,608 1,055,360 1,906,781	10,916,797	Total Population.		464,153 1 296,142 1 296,619 1 29,818 1 265,820 2	
-tiluo	Proportion of	100 to	100	tion.	Insultaningh-noX	184,981 150,294 170,627 144,546 211,541	686,198
cres.	Anied land Cultivated A	67 182 143 104) 1925 20	132	Proportion of Agricul- tural to Non-Agri- cultural.	Adult males.	862222 9	100 53
t Cot	Percentage o ton cultivati	30 16 31 17	 33	of Agricul- on-Agri- ral.	-nothelugog latoT	Peretge. 71 76 56 58 58 58	33
*01	Тоға] Беуепи	17,74,071 6,74,540 13,88,653 4,17,045	42,54,309	Average Number of cultivated acres to	Each person,	7.7.2.7.7.7.7.2.4.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.	2.1
			- B -		Each Agricultural	10.55 13.99 10.66 10.65	104
rcre.	Average per	1—1—7 "—12—1 "—14—9 "— 9—6	9 - 145	Average No. of cultivated aeres to each person in	Nagpore Divi- sion, C. P.	2 - 19	1
	Percentage of	59-8 43-7 41- 48- 9- 36-5	43·1	No. of erson in	Nerbudda Divi-		-

* The acreage is taken from the village papers. The survey may be expected to show a larger acreage than the village papers give, and a greater pre-portion of cultivation.

The two principal towns of Berar, commercially, are Oomrawuttee and Khamgaon. The former is the official capital of East Berar, and has a population of 23,410; among whom are many wealthy traders. The latter,—Khamgaon,—although its fixed population barely aggregates 10,000,—is the largest During the five months of the cotton market in India. year when the cotton trade is at its height, money to the amount of one karor of rupees (£1,000,000) changes hands This would be at the extraordinary rate of in its bazars. £100 sterling for every inhabitant. But allowance must be made for the great influx of strangers from other quarters,—as many perhaps as five thousand,—who throng its streets during the busy season. The want so long felt of railway communication between Khamgaon and the Bombay and Nagpur line at Jhellum,—midway between Nandoora and Sheagaon,—has now been supplied. The opening of the new branch by His Excellency the Viceroy in person formed one of the most notable incidents in the history of Berar during the past official year.

The associations connected with the old Muhammadan capital of Ellichpur, which is situated in the north-eastern corner of the province, are of an historical rather than an industrial character. About twenty miles distant from it, lies the well-known plateau of Chikalda; the salubrious climate of which, and its elevation of 3,777 feet above the sea-level recommended it during the past year as a sanitarium for invalid European soldiers of the Madras establishment, though the financial pressure of the times prevented the scheme from being carried out.

Akola, not originally of much importance, and showing a population of only 14,606, owes its prominence to having been elected as the Divisional Head-quarters of West Berar,

MYSORE.

The state of Mysore is situated between 11°36' and 15°0' north latitude, and 74° 42' and 78° 37' east longitude. Its extreme breadth from east to west is 230 miles, and its extreme length from north to south is 190 miles. Its area is 28,449 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Bombay district of Dharwar and the Madras district of Bellary, on the south by the districts of Salem and Coimbatore both in the Madras Presidency; on the east by those of Cuddapa and North Arcot, also of Madras; on the west by Coorg and the Western Ghats, which shut out Mysore from Malabar and Canara on the west coast. The province was surveyed for revenue purposes during the administration of Poornia between 1800 and 1810, and a topographical survey was carried out by Colonel Mackenzie in the years 1800-1807.

The returns of population for the Province show an increase of 50,426 or 1½ per cent. in excess of the year previous. This excess, however, is probably attributable to the returns having been more carefully prepared. The classification of the population, in accordance with the Statistical Committee's forms, is shewn in the subjoined tabular statement.

		1868-69.	1869-70.
Europeans	•••	4,132	4,151
Eurasians	•••	2,863	2.855
Native Christians	***	7,949	8,186
Mahomedans		182.654	189,272
Hindus	***	3,793,744	3,839,678
Parsis	•••	60	0_
Budhists and Jains		13,934	12,623
Aborigines		745	0
	Total	4,003,111	4,056,766

The proportion of population to area in the several divisions of the Province is:—

Nandidroog	Division Sq	uare miles	9,095	179	mile.
Ashtagram		,,	7,345	185	
Nagar	* ,,	2.5	10,563	101	

The ratio of population to the area of the whole Province is 150 per square mile, whilst it stood at 148\frac{1}{4} in 1868-69. Of the total population there were 2,173,856 males and 1,872,910 females, the males being in excess by 16 per cent.

Area-Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications.

	Tota		in Sq les.	nare	Unappro	priated aste in A	Culturable eres.	Com: eatic Mileag	ms-
DISTRICTS.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable,	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Made Fords, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes.	Railroads.
Bangalore Kolar Toomkoor Mysore Hassan Shimoga Chituldroog	878 754 1,419 1,521 782 1,852 764 1,388	689 167 847 279 67 640 116 1,278	969 1,093 1,263 771 1,917 6,466	1,890 8,259 8,069 1,620 4,409 7,346	4,49,884 1,12,239 5,42,544 1,71,625 39,360 4,58,881 1,00,755 9,32,517	5,380 640 10,880 9,890 8,000 26,626	4,40,960 1,06,969 5,41,904 1,60,755 29,470 4,50,880 74,129 8,82,231	418] 241 3824 4743 8273 922 210 5643	17 31 <u>1</u>
Total	9,298	4.183	14,968	28,449	37,07,814	1,20,576	35,87,238	2,6703	481

The Mysore country above the ghats is often called "the Table Land," a denomination very little descriptive of its appearance, and it is by no means plain or flat, but in some parts mountainous, and everywhere undulating. The Eastern Ghats form the frontier by which it is separated from the Carnatic. They constitute the exterior of the east ranges of hills, which run along the whole length of the Peninsula from Cape Comorin, stretching up to the continent. In many parts the ascent over them into Mysore is very high and difficult, while in others it is more sloping and protracted. The country rises gradually from these Ghats towards Bangalore, which is 3,031 feet above the sea. The descent from Bangalore on all sides is perceptible though not rapid. On the north-west, after passing the Chituldroog range of hills, there is a gradual fall through the broad valley which leads to the river Tungabhadra, near which is the station of Harihara, probably the lowest point in Mysore, its altitude above the sea being only 1,800 feet. To the south-west and west, by Seringapatam and Hassan, there is perhaps a more marked descent, till it is abruptly terminated by the Western Ghats, comprising on this direction the Nilgiri and Coorg hills, and further north, the Manjarabad and Nagar ranges. A marked feature of the country is the number of isolated hills called Durgas, on the most inaccessible of which the former poligars or petty chiefs built forts, afterwards in many instances strengthened and improved by Hyder and Tippoo, and still in good preservation, but now without guns. The principal forests are found clothing the sides of the Western Mountain. They abound in teak, blackwood and other valuable kinds of timber. There are no forests in the Eastern Ghats. Sandalwood grows in the country bordering the hills.

The Tunga and Bhadra Rivers rise in the north-west of Mysore, and uniting, form the Tungabhadra, which flows northwards and eastwards till it joins the Kristna below Kurnool. The banks of the Tungabhadra are too high for irrigation purposes. The Kavari rises in Coorg and passes through and out of Mysore in a south-easterly direction, after receiving the Hemawati, the Lokani, the Shimsha, and the Arkavati from the north, and the Lachmantirth and the Kabbani from the south. The Kavari and its tributaries supply numerous irrigation channels and tanks. The Pennair, the Palar and Penar rise in the eastern part of Mysore, in their short course through which, their waters are detained and converted into chains of They become large rivers before they reach the sea. None of these rivers are suitable for navigation. There are no natural lakes in Mysore; but there are nearly 20,000 artificial reservoirs, some of which are of considerable magnitude.

The soils, in the order of their prevailing kinds, are as follows.—Red soil mixed with loam and vegetable mould; inferior red sandy soil; black cotton, free from stones; stony and gravelly soil; rich garden soil; white stiff loam; black cotton, but light and stony, and soil impregnated with salt. The great rock, which may be said to constitute the basis of the whole country, is a kind of sienite, composed for the most part of four different ingredients, quartz, felspar, hornblende and mica. Chlorite slate is found near Sera, and drawing slate in the neighbourhood of Chituldroog. Some of the other minerals are Clay, Ironstone, Schorl in Quartz, Mica Slate, Magnetic Ironstone, Potstone, Actinolite, Ligniform Asbestos, Brown Spar, Common Salt, Carbonate of Soda. Gold is occasionally found near Betmangala, by washing the alluvial soil; but in too small quantities to repay labour.

The chief products are:—Paddy; Ragi—the principal food of the people; Bullar—a kind of small bean; Gram; Wheat; Millet; Oil seeds; Sugar-cane; Cotton; Hemp; Tobacco; Mulberry; Coffee; Cocoanuts; Betel-nuts and Potatoes for export.

The extent of land measured and classed during the survey year ending 31st October 1869, as compared with the previous year, was as follows:—

Vala		I.	MEASURE	IENT	S	II	. CLASSIFIC	ATIO	XS.		
YEAR,		Fields.	Acres.	Cost	per a	iere.	Fields.	Acres.	Cos	t per	acre.
1867-68 1868-69		44,620 53,644	7,89,780 9,95,428	0	2 2	03 31	27,417 40,627	6,69,521 6,80,645	0	0	9.9
Increase in 1868-69	•••	9,024	2,05,648	0	0	21	13,210	11,124	0	0	1.2

The cost of measurement shews an increase of $2\frac{3}{4}$ pies and of classification of 1-1/5 pies per acre, or a total cost for both operations of 3 annas 2-6/10 pies per acre, against 2 annas 9-8/10 pies the previous year. The rate of the previous year was considered high, and the increase is very considerable, but it is stated to be wholly due to the natural obstacles to rapid measurement that have been experienced. The total cost for all operations during the season under report was Rs. 1,82,078, against Rs. 1,33,733 the previous year.

The operations of the current field season, between the 31st October 1869 and 31st March 1870, which period is not included in the year under report, are stated to be measurements, 429,230 acres, and classifications, 254,530 acres. The maps of 784 of the total number of 1,155 villages in which the settlement has been completed have been lithographed, and issued to the local Officers. The maps of 371 villages have yet to be supplied.

The Government of the Province is administered by the Chief Commissioner. This Officer was nominated in 1834 as sole Commissioner in supersession of the Joint Commissioners originally appointed in 1831-32. In 1843 the duties of Resident were superadded, that office as a separate post being abolished :-

Civil Divisions of British Territory.

	REMARKS.						*** * *	
REVENUE.	Gross,		0 17,84,584 12 5	1 12,36,100 10 💃	5 11,76,521 3 1	15,08,924 9 12,57,161 8	9 16,43,879 2 5 9 9,22,952 11 9 1 9,46,023 12 9	8 1,04,76,148 1 4
REV	Land.		7 9,48,159 14 (7 10,08,986 4	9,02,865 1	2 9,93,489 10 11	0 10,72,116 11 0 5,82,314 13 0 6,79,821 3	3 71,50,164 14
cials	Total Cost of Office of Fainds.	-	8,75,524 13	1,61,643 6	2,14,085 3	4,72,210 0 2,18,646 0	2,31,617 9 1,84,318 13	19,15,513 14
	Number of Police.		1,011	959	998	1,424	924 551 767	1:
'n.	Average of do.		12	10	41	22	194	1:
ni e mori	Maximum distand miles of Villages nearest Court.		21	55	24	43 54	27 283 225 4	
	How many Magistration of all sorts.		88	22	22	23	20 11 20 20	198
io s	How many Civil Revenue Judges		46	56	23	13	13	191
	BelliV to redmnM		5,508	5,580	4,996	4,740	4,016 3,075 2,150	35,220
-oa	Chiel Towns with pulstion.	Kasaba Town 52,895 Cantonment 79,301		Chennapatna Kolar Chintamani in Ambajidurga	Toomkoor 10, Tipaturin Hon-	Sira Mysore Hassan	Shimoga including 7 towns Do. 10 do.	
	Population.		659,403	479,243	491,599	763,299	430 261 378	4,056,766
. 89	Ita ersupa ai setA		2,586	2,2814	2,7663	3,091	4,650 7,023 4,2053	28,301
and.	Number of Judicial Revenue Sub-Divisi		13	F	8	212		125
	Names of Execui		Banga.lore	Kolar	Toomkoor	Mysore		Total
* \$1	Mames of Division			.Boorbiba	ον .α	rtograr	Nagar.	

Population.

m mn	TOP	21800	Emigration of Im- the year. Henarks.	224	6863	:	. :	163	:	•	869	
Ciaci's	tion,		Prevailing langua	un	asupu	H osla	nSn:	oT sin	on bu	os mi x	arese, d	uvy
TION.		-	Ton-Agriculturist	578,660	404,574	415,063	649,130	504,096	358,428	214,051	325,741	3,449,746
OCCUPATION			Agriculturists.	80,743	74,669	76,536	114,169	88,705	71,792	47,768	52,638	607,020
			Aborigines.	:	_:_				:	:		_:
'n.	7	•6	Endbists and Jain	549	145	1,938	2,263	3,010	9,383	1,141	801	12,623
TIO			sisar		:	_:_	_ :		:			
Popula			Лорошедчиз.	51,996	24,852	18,074	26,947	14,251	22,011	9,493	11,618	189,272
CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.			Hindus.	597,802	453,715	471,835	732,023	573,351	401,179	{ 250,989	365,785	4,151 2,855 8.186 3,839,679
SSIFIC	ns.		Zative.	2,702	486	000	1,809	2,080	145	E	82	8.186
CLA	Christians.	тет	East Indian and of	3,877 2,477	40	8	172	<u>u</u>	19	**	: ,	2,855
	5		Enropean	3,877	1.2	99	ર્જે	23	8	£	12	4,151
		•6	No. per square mile	255	310	71	247	513	<u>2</u> 1	73	8.	:
			Total	659,403	479,943	491,599	763,299	592,801	430,220	261,822	978,979	650,000 4,056,766
ION.	under	arg.	Female.	86,950	71,305	83,440	127,083	100,604	71,231	42,795	66,589	650,000
POPULATION.	Children under	2	Male.	109,077	20,00	95,467	146,714	114,516	99,981	53,760	80,749	778,960
			Моплеп-	216,312	146,541	147,999	235,779	171,824	194,819	si,dai	108,302	932,910
			Men.	253,164	170,704	161,693	953,723	205,857	140,183	82,833	122,739	1,699 951,030 952,729 1,394,896 1,232,910
Houses.			Tolal.	133,154	145,726	126,186	153,294	124,821	981 102,981	64,596	102,261	952,729
LNHABITED		.al	Do of all other kind	131,923	145,635	126,171	153,031	194,726	102,	906,19	162,237	951,030
INH	1.	llings	No. of masonry dwe	1,231	16	2	963	95	3	·	*	1,699
			Distrators,	Bangalore	Kolar	Toomkoor	Mysore	Hassan	Shimoga	Kadoor	Chituldroog	Total

Climate.

	Rainfall in inches.				, A	verag	e Te	mpe	ratur	e in	the S	shad	hade.					
Place at which obser-	May.	Septem-	Decem-			May.			July.		Dec	emb	er.					
vations were taken.	January to A	June to Se ber.	October to D ber.	Total.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.					
Bangalore District Kolar do. Toomkoor do. Mysore do. Hassan do. Shimoga do. Kadoor do. Ohituldroog do.	5.59 6.11 5.33 7.84 8.95 6.94 5.224 2.60	21-22 25-86 21-96 18-68 15-85 21-79 21-86 15-7	5.65 15.68 5.45 2.70 5.82 5.35 3.151 3.60	32·46 47·65 32·69 29·22 30·62 34·8 30·244 21·27	86 81 75 75 78 77	89 82 96	 84 86 80 75 83	79 74 70 70 71 68 71	80 77 73 86 70 79	76 76 71 73	72 71 65 68 57 71	73 87 73 87 87 78	7: 7: 7: 7: 7: 7: 7: 7: 7: 7: 7: 7: 7: 7					

COORG.

Coorg is a British district administered by a Superintendent under the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. It runs along the Western Ghats of India, and is situated in latitude 12° 26′ and longitude 4° 30′. The sea is often visible to the naked eye from the summits of the lofty mountains, which form the western boundary of Coorg, and the sides of which slope into the Madras collectorates of South Canara and Malabar. It is bounded on the north by the Hemavati river; on the south by the Tambacheri pass; on the west by South Canara and North Malabar; and on the east by the Mysore country.

The total area is 2,400 square miles, of which 547 square miles are cultivated, 1,705 are culturable, and 148 are unculturable. In a mountainous district, however, these figures can only be looked upon as estimated approximations.

The unappropriated culturable waste remaining at the close of last year amounted to 10,91,021 acres, and 13,473 acres were sold or granted during the year under review. Owing to the ravages of the borer and to the results of the financial crisis through which India has lately passed, there has been little or no demand for land for coffee cultivation. There is no water communication in the province; the rivers are mere torrents in the upper parts, and the beds are more or less rocky in the lower parts. There are 168 miles of roads; but no system of railway has yet been extended towards Coorg. The proposed extension of a Mysore State Railway will, however, prove beneficial to the interests of the province, and a branch line may possibly hereafter be carried to within its limits. The whole of Coorg is British territory, and there are no native states in political relation with it.

The District was first surveyed in 1817 by Lieutenant Conner

of the Royal Engineers.

The aspect of Coorg presents an entire forest, except where the axe of the planter has been at work; the long and narrow cultivated valleys enclosed within it serve but to render those vast woods more striking; the whole of the eastern boundary presents a remarkable geographical line of demarcation, exhibiting an almost uninterrupted and impervious wood, except where the coffee plantations are now visible from the Brahmagiri Hills, till, reaching the Kaveri, a portion of this space is wholly uninhabited. Advancing westward, the wood decreases in density, as the country improves in cultivation, and becomes gradually thinner till reaching the Western Ghats the immediate summits of which, partially bare of wood, are clothed with a luxuriant herbage. South from Virajendrapete the jungles become less impenetrable, and the whole of Kiggatnád, (with the exception of the eastern boundary) including the Brahmagiri Hills, is comparatively open, at least when contrasted with the deep forests of the contiguous districts. Approaching towards the north, the thick umbrageous woods of the central parts give way to the date, sandal, and other trees and shrubs of a more meagre soil, leaving Yèlusavirasimè an almost perfectly champaign tract. But a small portion of the summits of the ghats is free from jungle; their western face presents a continued forest of immense stature, partially subsiding at some distance from their base; wood, however, is the unvaried feature of the regions. The Western Ghats, running nearly from north to south, divide the territory into two unequal portions, differing in many essential particulars; the general configuration of both, however, is abrupt and broken; the most prominent ridge of mountains as to height and extent, is that forming the summits of the ghats. Innumerable ridges branch off from this range; but all small in proportion to the one from which they They decrease in height as they recede from this ridge, but have everywhere narrow summits, and steep declivities. Todiandamol, situated 131 miles almost directly west of Virajendrapete, detaches itself in a picturesque manner from this colossal range and raises its pointed summit above all others, This beautiful hill, the most elevated in this part of the ghats can only be viewed with effect at some distance beneath its base; its measurement is 5,682 feet above the level of the sea. Subramanné, part of the same ridge, and situated on the northern confines of Coorg, and partly separating it from Mysore, has nearly similar claims to pre-eminence, it being only 99 feet lower; the height of these two points will convey some idea of the elevation of this chain, which on an average is in scarcely any place more than 4 to 800 feet below them. The Brahmagiri range of hills, running in a direction from east to west and situated on the southern limits, constituting a formidable natural barrier between Coorg and Wynaad, is the next in importance. Its general height may be about 4,500 feet above the level of the sea. It consists of a tableland, from the elevated plain of which detached summits rise.

Of the minor ridges, that supporting the tableland upon which Madakere or Mercara lies is the most conspicuous. Nurkalnad, rising on the south-eastern extremity of this chain, is the highest point of it, those ranges branching off from the stupendous mountain of Subramanne are next in consideration; running from that hill they pass along the northern boundary

for a considerable distance and are high and steep.

Numberless insulated hills giving way to steep slopes, checker the surface of the country; of these Kote Betta is the most remarkable. This immense mountain lies 9 miles nearly north of Mercara; its elevation is not greatly below that of the range of ghats, and its base occupies an immense extent of country; the summit of this hill is comparatively flat, forming a kind of waving tableland; its sides alone are clothed with forest, and innumerable cultivated valleys occupy the recesses in them. Almost immediately on the top of Kote Betta there is a fine reservoir of water, which, in every season, retains a constant supply; close to it is a rude temple dedicated to some of the numerous deities that share the homage of those mountains.

The Malimbi peak, lying on the confines of Yelusavira and Yedavanad, is more remarkable for the beauty of its figure, which represents an exact cone, than for its height. Of the mountains below the ghats, the immense ridges connected with, and branching from them, form the principal ones. In the lower districts those chains descend with great steepness, leaving a large space along the foot of the ghats, one unvaried extent of precipitous hills, and impenetrable woods. This range lying on the southern boundary stretching from Tala Kàvèri hill to Parruthadi Betta, is the most remarkable, presenting an uninterrupted ridge for the whole distance, having numerous minor branches running from it; of the few detached hills, Bantamale Kaniyar Gutta and Balla Nad in South Canara are the most conspicuous, the former is the highest, they are, however, all comparatively low but very steep. Covered with chains of hills of equally various elevation and direction, the aspect of the country is greatly diversified; but its general and almost invariable features are rugged-The whole of the western portion of the upper country lying in the vicinity of the range of ghats is abrupt and mountainous: quitting this Alpine tract, and approaching the eastward, the various ramifications of those hills lose themselves in the steep low ridges which insensibly subside in the undulating slopes of the most eastern parts. The aspect of Yèlusàvirasimè is of this waving nature, and though not immediately flat, has a much larger portion of plain than any other part of the country. Descending the ghats, whose mountainous wall gives the upper country the appearance of an immense terrace, we find the superficies of the lower districts equally marked by those rugged asperities that distinguish the more elevated tract.

On the declivities of the ghats the trees attain their greatest magnitude; this stupendous ridge, though steep, is neither broken nor rocky, and everywhere covered with a rich stratum of mould, brings to maturity timber of a prodigious size: a large portion of the eastern boundary presents a wide extent of forest, but though by no means of scanty growth, it is so comparatively with that which shades this chain of mountains. Bamboos in all their varieties compose a large part of these interminable woods, and this most useful and beautiful reed is here found in the greatest excellence. The jungles are difficult to traverse in many places; the rattan of various dimensions, and nearly of as good a quality as that brought from the eastern islands, together with the delicate reed, from which the Hindus make their pens, aided by innumerable rare plants and creepers, not unfrequently forming an impervious underwood. The following trees are found in the Coorg forests -Halasina, Jack, (Artocarpus) country. It grows to a large size, makes excellent planks. Heb-Halasina or Aginni (Wild Jack).—This is the wild jack grown in the thicker forests, its fruit though eatable is small and very unplatable. Mari-Stately palms which grow in great quantities on the sides of the ghats. The Wild Areca which is used as a substitute for the areca-nut amongst some of the lower classes; splits with great ease, and is calcu-Arregi or Arringi, which produces large lated for laths. timber, and is useful in building; Mangoe (Mangifera) which grows to an immense size throughout the country, Tamarind, which grows on the borders of the more open country. Pannapuli.—A beautiful tree, large, regular and elegant in its form; the fruit of it is something bigger than the olive, shaped like it, excessively tart, and makes an excellent condiment. Duppada (Varleria indica).—the dammer tree, from it exudes a gum much used as incense. It has a beautiful foliage, and grows best in damp situations. Balandi or Nandi.—Attains a great height; its timber is useful in the coarser woodwork of buildings. Chempe or Sampangi.—Common throughout the upper country; it reaches a great stature, and produces excellent timber. Kulumi.—Of great size, and useful in building. Nerale.—Large and useful; the fruit is of a black colour like the sloe, and is eaten; of the wood, ploughs are sometimes made. Boga.—Large, but useless. Umme.—Produces a small eatable berry, having an agreeable flavour is excellent firewood. Basari.—Ropes are sometimes made from the filaments of its bark; it has a rich foliage; affords excellent shelter from the sun, and is always found near choultries, and places of worship.

Kyulu.—The bark of this tree also furnishes rope more flexible, and otherwise better than that manufactured from the

former. Noga.—A large and beautiful light wood.

Matti (Chuhcoa muttia).—A native of a comparatively poor soil; it is found in the lower districts, where it predominates; it is straight, grows to a great size and affords excellent and

durable planks and beams,

Bamboo.—The reed so generally and extensively useful forms a large part of the forests. It grows in clumps, and is said to live 60 or 80 years; it blossoms at the end of that period, and this state is known as the prelude to its dissolution as the whole of the tree above ground subsequently withers and dies. The number of years to which the bamboo reaches is still questionable, as it would not seem yet known to what age the seedling will survive, and from this circumstance only, can the fact be known; the fixed residence of Europeans in India is perhaps not sufficiently

long for any one individual to prove it by experience.

A curious fact in the history of this reed occurred a short time since in Wynaad. The ryots in that country having petitioned the Collector for some remission of their assessments, owing to the losses they had sustained from an extended portion of the bamboo forest having gone to seed, their subsequent decay causing a considerable loss to those who had the privilege of disposing of them; so general was this decay that in the month of March 1817, passing through this district in the course of eleven miles, there was scarcely a bamboo tree to be seen in the extensive forest through which the road ran, that was not either dead, dying, or in blossom. Clumps of all ages and sizes contiguous to, though distinct from each other, were in a similar situation, the smaller clumps here mentioned were supposed to be shoots which had risen from the larger ones. The bamboo has again seeded and died out.

The waters of Coorg, divided by the ridge of ghats, fall into the sea, washing both coasts of the Peninsula, those of the upper country flowing into the Bay of Bengal, while those of the lower districts are lost in the Indian Ocean.

The rain-fall during the year was 121750 inches, against 93740 in the year previous. The greater portion of the fall is received in the months of June, July, and August, as will be apparent from the subjoined table.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September,	October.	November.	December.	Jamaary.	February.	March.	Total.
Fall in fuches.	2-120	2-050	S1-630	44.180	14-140	11-750	9-860	1-900	0.200	0-380	None.	3:354	121-750
	,						*						

The Superintendent of Coorg exercises full Criminal, Civil, and Revenue powers, and also the powers described in Act XV. of 1862. only subordinate to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, who resides at Bangalore, and in Judicial matters, to the Judicial Commissioner of these Provinces. The office of Superintendent of Coorg was established in the year 1834, on our assumption of the Government of the country, and the deposition of the Raja. Coorg is divided for administrative purposes into 6 talooks and 2 townships. The talooks are sub-divided into The total area is 2,400 square miles, with a population of about 1,25,000. There are 507 villages, and the maximum distance from the nearest court is 25 miles, and the average only 5 miles. There are only 46 Police in the towns of Mercara and Virajendrapete. The whole of the Police duties in the rest of Coorg is discharged by the Jama ryots, who hold their lands on a feudal tenure. The total cost of officials and Police of all kinds amounted to Rs. 2,34,767-6-4. gross revenue of the past year was Rs. 5,82,375-9-4. regular census has ever been taken in Coorg. The Superintendent attempted in 1867 to take a census of the coolies employed in the coffee plantations, who are chiefly emigrants from Mysore, and the result was as follows:-

		Christi	ans.			Hin	dus.	-
Census as per Returns received from the Planters.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
	192	114	86	392	6,184	2,790	1,190	10,164
		Vahome	dans.			То	tal.	
Census as per Returns received from the Planters.	Male,	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Гетале.	Children.	Total,
	676	446	184	1,306	7,052	3,350	1,460	11,862

The total population is returned as amounting 112,952 as shewn below:—

		Races and Castes.			Total.
	1 7 7			*	24,585
Coorgs	***		***		80,934
Hindus			•••		
Mahomedans		***	***		5,774
Christians					1,009
CILLEDIAND	••		•••	•••	·
			G,	and Total	112,952

Of this number, 68,689 are returned as agriculturists. The prevailing languages are Coorg, (which was a mere spoken dialect, and first reduced to writing by Captain Cole, the Superintendent of Coorg, who has published a grammar of it) Kanarese, Malayalum, Tamil, Tulu, and Hindustani.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF COORG.

Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory. Total Prins 647 Total Prins 6			TC	otal Area in	Total Area in Square Miles.	les.	Unappr	Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres.	ulturable es.	Communi	Communications-Milenge of	lleage of
Total Native Total Native Total Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil		ja e		We	ıste.		Lean.	-anp	jose	-fisi si97	pug	
Total British	. Frincipal Geo	graphical Divisions of erritory.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	.enternturable.	TetoT	Remaining last 2	Sold or granted o	Remaining at con.	nguiteib rete <i>W</i> iM eldegiven gni elanaO bna	Made Roads, 1st, and 5rd classes	Rail Roads.
Total Dritish 547 10,705 1148 2,400 11,04,494 12,473 10,91,021 None. 168 Nil. Total Native Grand Total	3ritish Possessions		547	10,705	148	2,400	11,04,494	13,473	16,91,621	None.	168	None.
Total Native		***	547	10,705	148	2,400	11,04,494	12,473	16,91,021	None.	168	None,
	ative States	į.		Nil.				e the control and the control of the	-			Ton the second
			7						white and a second			
			1									

Civil Divisions of British Territory.

	BEMARKS,	*This amount does not include the cost of the Military Department, the Educational, the Telegraph, nor the Eoclesiastical Department, as it is presumed quire it.
REVENUE.	Gross.	6-0-728,07,4
REVE	tand.	I6619,00,9
alaisis shuiz	Total Cost of Of	* 1,25,522 - 13—6
	Number of Police.	This includes fall the Police Force employed in Coorg.—46.
	Average of do.	MHes.
moaj	Maximum distand miles of Villages arest Court.	25 Miles.
SOUTH	How many Magis of all sorts.	25
	How many Civil Revenue Judges sorts.	88
	Number of Village	209
-nđoJ	Ohiel Towns with	Mahadevapete 3,859 Virajapett 2,922 Somavarpete 1,181 Frascipete 1,181 Sanivarsanthe 500 Kodlipeta 733
	Population.	2,400 1,12,952
·sər	im stanpa ni astA	2,400
bna la enoisi	Mumber of Judici	
entive	Mannes of exe Districts.	Coorg
	Name of Commissionership.	Coorg

	73-15	BENTBEE:	
ng Zu	ation duri	Emigration or Immigr	No. data.
		Prevailing languages.	('900'g. Kanarose, Ralayajam, Tamil, Tulu, Hindustani, and English.
Occupation.		Non- 'griculturists,	\$95°FT
Осеп		Agriculturists	689 S9
		Aborigines.	7,050
-		Endhists and Lains.	Ťõč
tion.		Parisis.	व्ह
gndo		Mahomedans.	£77,6
of P		-subniH	869,87
tion		C000T.gs.	284,42
Classification of Population.	zž	Katives.	I79,I
Cla	Christians.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	065
52,	5	European.	\$6
Ŋ.	1 1	No. per square mile.	28.1 002,2
		Total	238,21,T
Population.	fren ler sars.	Female.	₹09'6I
Popu	Children under 12 years.	/Jrsje•	869.82
		Women.	95,240
		yjeu•	313,48
nses.		,I.e.to.T	082,61
inhabited Houses.	172.0	Do. of all other kinds.	₱ 2 8'8I
Inhabi	's3	Mo. of masonry Dwellin	90Ъ
		District.	Goorg

CHAPTER II. INDIA.

THE general result for all India shows a total area of 1,577,698 square miles and a population of 212½ millions, assuming the Parliamentary returns for the Feudatories to be correct. The following shows:— The Provinces and the Government.

							-	Demilation
	THE PROVINCES.	When formed.	Government.	Capital.	Square Miles,	Districts or Counties & States.	Population.	
		1773 1784 1858 1861	Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council	Calcutta	Grand Total. 1,577,698	Grand Total. 374	Grand Total. 212,671,621	Grand Total. 135
		9,	Corromon in Council with a	Madras	140,726	50	26,539,052	188
П	Madras	1000	Legislature.	Bombay	131,298	19	13,038,609	66
61		7007	Tientenant Governor with a	Calcutta	246,499	56	48,358,134	198
69		1090	Legislature.	Allahabad	83,687	98	80,086,098	361
4	North-Western Provinces			Lahore	101,829	83	17,611,498	173
10	Funjab	1858	Chief Commissioner	Lucknow	24,060	12	11,232,368	474
9				Nagpore	.111,121	18	9,068,103	6.2
-	Central Provinces		i d		93,879	13	2,395,988	26
co	British Burma		The Commission on are under Re-	Oomrawuttee	16,960	9	2,220,074	131
-	9 Berar		sident of Hyderabad.	and Akolah. Bangalore	28,449	8	4,006,340	145
10	Mysore	1897	Chief Commissioner	Mercara	2,400	-	115,357	49
=	Goorg		17 Total Non-Feudatory	ry	980,908	221	164,671,621	170
	152 Fendatory States		Total Feudatory	•	596,790	153	48,000,000	08
				The state of the s				

Arranged according to population the ten Provinces stand; the following order:—

	Province.		Cei	isns.	Population.	Districts and States.	Square Miles.
1	Bengal	••	. Estin	aate.	48,358,104	56	248,49
2	North-Western Provinces		1865	•••	. 20,086,098	56	80,687
3	Madras	•••	1867		. 26,539,052	20	140,726
4	Punjab		1863	•	17,611,498	82	101,829
5	Bombay and Sindh		Estim	ate.	18,088,609	19	181,298
6	Oudh		1869		11,292,568	12	21,060
7	Central Provinces		1866		9,068,102	18	111,121
8	Mysore		Estime	ate.	4,006,340	8	28,449
9	British Burma	÷ •	1869	•••	2,395,988	13	98,879
10	Berar	•••	1807	•••	2,220,074	6	16,960
1	Coorg		1869		115,857	1	2,400
	Non-Feudatory India		*****	-	164,671,621	221	980,908
1	Feudatory India		Estima	ie.	48,000,000	159	596,790
	- Total				212,671,621	574	1,577,603

The density of the population of each is thus compared, in order, with that of other countries:—

In	dia.			Europe and Ameri	ea.	
		Per	Mile.			Mile.
Oudh,		***	474	Belgium,		430
N. W. Provinces,		***	361	England and Wales,		847
Bengal,			198	Netherlands,		285
Madras,			188	United Kingdom,		253
Punjab,			173	Ireland,		M 29.79
Mysore,			145	France and Prussia.	***	177
Berar,			131	Santlund	***	101
Bombay and Sindh,		•••	99	Portugal	***	99
Central Provinces,		65	=0	Giracon	***	
A			49	IInitad States	100	66
			26	Tartan	***	26
ALL INDIA,			135	Rasoia	•••	20
FEUDATORY INDIA,			80	Pagail	• • •	10
,			00 1	Diane,	***	2

The proportion of the agricultural to the non-agricultural part of the population is shown by the following tables:—

				Agricultu- ral.	Non-Agricul- tural.	Percentage of latter.
			- -			
N. W. Provinces				17,708,503	12,402,112	41.2
Madras	•••	***		18,680,057	7,405,995	28.3
Punjab			*	9,403,819	8,190,127	46.5
Oudh		***	• • • •	6,542,870	4,655,225	41.6
Central Provinces		•••	•••	4,879,431	4,225,080	464
British Burma	***	***	•••	332,442	1,345,682	80.1
Mysore				1,610,791	2,395,549	38.6
Berar		***	*	1,369,576	861,989	38.6

	Acres per village.	Inhabitants per village.	Population per culti- vated acre.	A cres per agricultural male adult.	
N. W. Provinces Oudh Central Provinces Berar Punjab	594 619 1,566 1,917	334 451 234 391	1·24 0·45 0·57 1·45	4·04 3·7 10·0 10·4 4·	1 10 9 2 0 8 0 6 6 0 14 5

The proportion of the sexes is the next point which attracts us, and here again we contrast the reliable results of Indian provinces with those of European countries. The proportion of females of all ages is:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Punjab N. W. Provinces Oudh Berar Central Provinces	45·48 53·6 51·8 51·7 51·2	45·52 46·4 48·2 48·3 48·8	Russian Caucasus Ionian Islands Belgium England Sweden	52·3 53·53 50·15 48·84 48·50	47·7 46·47 49·85 51·26 51·44

The contrast is striking. The farther north we go, as to Sweden, the more the women exceed the men in number—the nearer to the equator, the men exceed the women. The results in each Indian Province are so closely similar, that only the same causes can account for them. These causes are believed to be the neglect or deliberate murder of female children, the heat of the climate and the difference in age between husband and wife.

RACES AND CREEDS.

A very important political question is the proportion of Hindoos and Mahomedans, and this we are able to fix with tolerable certainty everywhere except in Bombay and Bengal:—

			Mahomedans.	Hindoos & Buddhists.	Percen	age.
-0.					м.	н.
Punjab	ā		9,337,685	7,292,667	50.02	41.28
N. W. Provinces		•••	4,243,207	25,671,819	14-	84.
Madras		•••	1,502,184	24,172,822	5.8	94-1
Oudh		•••	1,195,817	10,002,701	10-7	88.
Central Provinces	***		237,962	6,930,163	2.6	95•
Mysore		•••	182,654	8,798,798	4.5	95.4
Berar		***	154,951	1,856,968	6.9	90-
British Burma .		***	40,952	1,603,528	2.4	97.4

The proportion of Mahomedans in Sindh is large, as it also is in Eastern Bengal where so many Hindoos were forcibly converted. But all over non-feudatory India the number does not exceed 25 millions, or one-seventh of the population.

The number of Aborigines and Outcastes is as follows:-

Madras	***				***	650,000
Central Provinces	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,995,663
N. W. Provinces	***	***		•••		313,215
Punjab	***	•••	•••	•••	***	972,883
Oudh	***	•••		•••		90,490
B. Burma	***		***			721,934
Mysore	***		***		***	745
Berar	***		***			464,488
Coorg	•••	***	***	•••		3,904
Bengal (say)	***	•••		•••	***	5,000,000
Bombay (say)	***	***	***	×	***	3,000,000
						12,213,222

The partial and inaccurate census of Europeans in India taken in 1861 showed the number to be 125,945 including the Army. The following figures are from the latest provincial enumerations showing the number to be about 150,000. It is impossible to separate clearly between the pure European and the mixed, or East Indian, or Eurasian class.

				7.	Europeans and Americans.	Mixed.
The Army, officers and 1	nen			•••	58,000	
Municipal Calcutta	•••			•••	12,000	11,036
Suburbs "	•••		•••	•••	8,000	1,000
Bombay City	•••	•••	•••	.,.	8,415	1,891
Madras	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,000	14,000
N. W. Provinces					22,692	5,069
Punjab	•••	•••	•••		17,938	1,032
Oudh	***	•••	•••		5,446	985
Central Provinces	•••	***			5,409	757
British Burma	•••		•••		1,547	3,500
Mysore		•••	••••		4,132	2,868
Coorg		•••	•••		103	656
Berar	***	•••	•••		903	
Bengal and Bombay			•••	•••		40,000
			Total		147,585	82,789

The large number of settlers in Assam and Bengal are not entered because there are no data, and they are balanced by the figures which in the case of some provinces evidently include the military, who are thus entered twice.

It is difficult to discover the actual number of Asiatic Christians. No missionary census of the Protestants has been taken since 1862, but to that we add one-third to represent the very considerable increase since that year. The accuracy of the Roman Catholic statistics, as given in the "Madras Catholic Directory" for 1869, is not guaranteed:—

Protestants	•••	•••	***		***	285,082
Roman Catholics		***	•••			760,623
Syrians in Travancore	and Cochin			•••		116,483
Armenians, estimate	- **	•••	***	•••		5,000
						1,167,188
Add Europeans	m					147,585
Mixed				-		82,789
	T	otal Chri	stians in I	ndia		1,397,562

Native Protestant Christians in 1862.

			India and Cey- lon in 1852.	India and Ceylon in 1862.	India, Ceylon and Burma in 1862.
Societies			22 813	31 371	31 286
Out-stations			unknown.	1,925	2,397
Foreign Missionaries	•••	•••	395	519	541
Native do	•••	•••	48	140	1.56
Native Catechists	***	•••	698	1,365	1,776
Native Churches	•••	•••	331	1,190	1,542
Communicants	***		18,410	31,249	49,688
Native Christians	* ***	•••	112,491	153,816	213,182
Vernacular Day Schools	***	***	1,347	1.582	1,811
Scholars	•••	•••	47,504	44,612	48,390
Boys' Boarding Schools	•••	•••	93	101	108
Christian Boys	****	***	2,414	2,720	9,158
Anglo-Vernacular Schools		•••	126	185	193
Scholars	•••	•••	14,582	20,377	23,963
Girls' Day Schools	•••	•••	347	371	07.3
Girls	***	•••	11,519	15,899	16,862
Girls' Boarding Schools	•••	•••	102	114	117
Christian Girls	•••	•••	2,772	4,098	4,201
Translations of the Bible	•••	•••	Ten languages.	Twelve.	Fourteen.
Ditto New Testament	•••	•••	Five others.	Three others.	Five others.
~				()	Twenty books
Separate Books	•••	***	*****	*****	in seven
				(others.
Scriptures circulated in ten y		•••	unknown.		1.634,940
Christian Tracts, Books, &c.	•••	•••	unknown.	•	8,604,003
Mission Presses	***	•••	25		25
Expenditure in ten years	•••	•••	£190,000	£285,000	£294,330
Local Contributions	***	•••	£23,500	£45,325	£46,800
Native Contributions last three	erenra .	***		£13,000	About £18,000

Roman Catholic Christians in 1869.

Vicariate Apos-	Bishops.	Priests.	Popula-	Schools.	Children attending	Under the	
			110114		schools.	Priests.	Popula- tion.
Madras	1	19	36,426	46	2,200	16	5,57(
Hyderabad		8	6,645	8	800	2	350
Vizagapatam	1	20	8,993	27	1.430	none	none
Pondicherry	1	70	116,598	82	2.817	5	2.314
Mysore	1	24	22,690	26	1.200	none	none .
Coimbatore	1	20	18,000	20	500	none	Hone -
Madura	1	53	144,500	16	2,000	13	25,000
Quilon	1	26	59,550	70	2,500	7	8,500
Verapoly		300	233,000	322	8,000	20	40,000
Mangalore	1	34	45,000	50	2.000	12	\$1,000
Bombay	1	46	20,360	26	1.781	45	30,000
Agra	1	31	14,300	10	750	none	none
Patna	1	22	8,000	8	300	none	none
Western Bengal	1	26	11,000	12	1,500	- 4	290
Central Bengal		5	1,191	7	211	none	none
Eastern Bengal	1	. 9	6,710	7	250	4	3,380
Ava and Pegu	1	21	7,750	19	1,000	none	none
Total	14	784	760,623	756	28,689	128	124,344

The following may be accepted as a near approximation to the strength of each creed among the $164\frac{1}{2}$ millions who inhabit the non-feudatory portion of British India and Burma:—

Christians							
Asiatic	•	• • • •	***	***		1,167,188	
European and	mixed		***		•••	230,374	1,397,562
Jews			•••			•	10,000
Mussulmans		•••	•••	•••	•••		25,000,000
Parsees	•••	•••	•••	***	***		80,000
Non-Aryan abori		l outcastes	•••	***	***		12,250,000
Budhists and Jai	ns	•••	•••	•••			4,500,000
Sikhs			•••	•••			1,250,000
Hindoos	•••	•••	•••	•••			120,000,000

POPULATION OF ASIA.

The following figures show the area and population of the principal States of Asia:—

STATES OR COUNTRIES.	Square miles.	Population.	Popula- tion to square mile.	CAPITALS.	Population of Capital
Two are Time on the		1		- 1	
HELD BY EUROPEANS.	1,577,698	010 077 007		Calcutta	* 000 000
Combon		212,671,621	35	Calumba	1,000,000
Charles Classifannamen	24,454 1,095	2,096,777	186	Citaramana	45,000
T. I	55	282,831	260	Singapore Labuan	35,000
771	29	10,000	180		3,000
	708	125,504	4,327*	Dant Tanta	125,504
	705	322,517	455	(0	40,000
Turkistan and Siberia	5,788,700	24,000,000	4	Tashkund	18,000
Netherlands India	445,411	17,952,803	40	Batavia	60,000
Philippines	52,647	2,679,500	50	Manila	15,00
Goa, Timor and Macao		1,288,483		Goa	10,00
(Cochin China	25,000	3,000,000	120	Saigon & Cholon	100,00
Reunion	1,468	255,000	174	St. Denis	10,000
French India	191	229,000	1,200*	Pondicherry	35,000
HELD BY ASIATICS.					
Afghanistan, Seistan and		0.00			-97
Balkh	400,000	4,000,000	10	Kabul	60,000
Beloochistan	160,000	500,000	3	Khelat	4,000
Burma	260,000	6,000,000	23	Mandalay	90,00
Siam	250,000	11,800,000	47	Bankok	400,00
Anam	140,000	6,000,000	47	Hue	100,00
China	1,297,999	367,632,907	283	Peking	1,250,000
Japan	156,604	35,000,000	229	Jeddo	700,00
		1 ' '		Miako	475,00
Persia	648,000	4,400,000	6	Tehran	85,00
Tibet	1,000,000	5,000,000	5	Lhasa	25,00
Eastern Turkistan	300,000	1,200,000	4	Kashgar	5,00
Arabia	1,200,000	8,000,000	7	Mecca	30,000
Turkey (in Asia)	550,000	16,000,000	29	Smyrna	150,00

* Chiefly in Towns.

England thus rules a population of 212½ millions in Asia, Russia of 24 millions, Holland of 18 millions, Spain of 2½ millions, Portugal of 1½ millions, and France of 3½ millions. England directly rules, independently of the number whom she indirectly influences, nearly five times more of the population of Asia than the other five Powers of Europe together.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

The following shows the relative position of the Provinces educationally according to the Statistics taken in 1867 and given in a lately published educationally Bernum :—

Parstington Area Estimated Government Figure F	H	23	cá	4		າດ				9	9						7:		
Parstneroy		i i			j j	OLLEGE			Gol	VERNMEN	T SCH	oors.				Amen	SCHOC	LS.	
Paristropy Name		-			Gov	ern- nt.			-	*									
ady 217,531 37789,450 1 8 6 46 127 84 1 22 2 127 84 1 23 1,626 6 137 61 8 1,626 6 13 1,257 61 8 1,626 6 13 23 1 6 14 1 14 68 14 1 14 68 14 1 14 68 14 1 10	Prisidency Or Province.	Squa Mily Mily		University.	For General Edu- cation.	For Special Edu-	.esgs![toO bebiA	Upper.	.olibbilg.	Lower	Female.	Special.	Total.	Tpper.	Middle.	Lower,	Female.	Special.	Total.
ay 137,743 14 2 3 9 191 1,537 61 8 1,626 6 13 23 13 2 As 104,438 S,274,236 2 4 1 63 14 <td>:</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>46</td> <td>127</td> <td>8:</td> <td>1</td> <td>33</td> <td>290</td> <td>-</td> <td>186</td> <td>1,269</td> <td>257</td> <td>13</td> <td>2,596</td>	:		1		8	8	9	46	127	8:	1	33	290	-	186	1,269	257	13	2,596
By, By 104438 S2276256 1 2 4 1 14 63 14 10 10 16 16 12 12 971 75 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				г	61	ශ		6	161	1,357	19	36	1,626	9	13	23	13	61	26
Provinces 81,978 30,201,041 2 1 24 82 1,467 479 8 1,296 8 1,467 479 8 1,296 8 1,660 996 7 2,063 21 73 2 651 4 m. <		104,4	-145		C.S	4	-	14	89	14	:	10	106		212	971	7.5	1.3	1,279
b 100,406				:	ຕ	Çî	:	13	21	3,467	479	S	3,961		[3]	47	89	Cł	242
The contract of the contract				;	61	;	-	लं	88	1,660	566	1-	2,069		73	C1	651	4	751
1 Provinces 104,222 S,632,027 1 24 6.38 130 6 819 1 7 29 238 4 1 24 6.38 130 6 819 1 7 2 20 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		-		:	:	:	:	10	<i>3</i> 5	264	ဗ	. C4	916		16	Se	23	:	70
1.Burma 67;292 2,127,501 4 2 22 122 4 2 238 4 abad 27,003 2,900,735 7 8 38 2 5 147				:	:	:	1	-	77	658	130	9	819	-	2	249	:	:	257
abad 17,334 1,589,017 7 8 38 2 55 4 8 16 8			-	:	:		:	Tipe	4	:	:	:	4	:	01	238	4	:	244
9 27,003 2,90,755 7 8 38 2 654 4 8 16 8			1-4	:	:	١,:	:	01	25	133	:	:	147			:	:	:	:
1,800 118,100 25	:	-		: :	1	:	:	1-	90	- 28	:	21	55	4	s	16	s	;	98
				1	:	:	:	-	•	255	:	:	100			:	:	•	:

Foregoing Statement .- (Continued.)

	88,414 4,954 11,935 86,434 166 Schools, Government C,653 6,188 8,981 16,000 8,981 19,55 6,658 11,985 6,658 11,985 6,658 11,985 11,985 6,658 6,658	To 2, 62.1 1, 98. 19. 1. 1, 98. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19	Puppling Covernment. Temaie Schools, Government. 1,935 6.168 Remaie Schools, Aided. 1,935 1,193 1,233 2,233 3,109 1,243 1,243 1,243 1,243 1,243 1,243 1,243 1,243 1,243 1,243 1,243 1,243 1,243 1,243	Purities. Temaie Schools, Government. 1,935 66 6.108 Temaie Schools, Government. 1,935 11,193 273 278 2,239 423 423 277 295 11,414 277 295 11,414 277 295 279 279 279 279 279 279 279 279 279 279	Purplis. Purplis. Purplis. Purplis. Purplis. Female Schools, Government. 1,935 6,168 1,363 1,363 1,363 1,363 1,558 1,193 277 278 277 278 277 278 277 114 114 114 117 114 114 117 114 117 114 117 114 117 114 117 114 117 114 117 114 117 114 117 114 117 114 117 114 117 114 117 114 117 117
Action of Schools, Aided, 1,199 S. 11,199 S. 1	Special Schools, Aided. Special Schools, Aided. Total. Total. Total. Special Schools Aided. Total. Total. Special Schools and Colleges E. 45, 137 7 7 112, 539 112, 5	7 Total Total Total 7	Proportion of Schools and Colleges	Transportion of Schools and Colleges of September of Schools and Colleges of September of Schools and Colleges of September of Septembe	

Educational Statistics for 1866-67 (11 months.)

ver- der on,	Total Average Cost.	Bs. 19-8 19-8 14-9 8-07 8-07 15-9 6-7 6-7 13-6
Total. Annual Average Cost per Pupil under Instruction.	To other Funds.	BS. 7.38 7.38 7.38 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50
Ann age Puj Ins	То Сотетиней	BS. 12: 8:1 12:6 5:77 10:2 2:6 11:3:6 11:2 11:2 11:2 11:2 11:2 11:2 11:2 11
rar]	Aided Schools.	807223 B
e Anni 60 State Pupil,	Government Schools.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Average Annual Cost to State per Pupil.	Aided, LebiA	83.58 554.6
Α ₄	Government.	188. 219-0 181-2 181-2 1911-7 1,211-6
	Percentage of Column 8 on Column 2.	IR. 28-07 77 17-19-6 17-8 27-01 17-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-
	Percentage of Column 7 on Column 2.	18. 19. 19. 19. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17.
aditure,	Grants-in-aid, including Payments by Results,	Bs. 252182 70,682 1,20,271 1,30,506 1,30,506 14,779 14,066
Analysis of Expenditure,	Imperial Expenditure on Government Colleges and Schools.	13. 6.98.844 4.03.72 4.03.12.73 2.84.275 2.84.376 70.030 6.5.037 6.5.037
Anal	Instruction including all Column &	118. 20,63,681 13,64,202 10,52,193 11,52,193 2,06,833 2,06,833 2,19,817 11,536
	Direction and Inspection.	Tas. 2.27.010 1.64.106 1.78.299 2.04.432 65.408 70.883 1.78.893 1.183 1.100
'non'	Total Expenditure on Educa	Bs. 22.90,691 T5.B. 807 7.22.164 12.32.164 9.44,068 9.42,301 8,90,731 67,818
Expenditure from Local Sources,	Private Expenditure.	Bs. 4.08.221 Not given. 1.01.562 Not given. in for 1868 Not given.
Expendi Local	Local Funds.	Rs. 4.96.708 4.06.708 1.6.096 4.57.286 2.84.847 87.623 2.34.266 furns souf
*spun.j	Expenditure from Imperial	Es. 18.85.762 18.16.678 18.16.678 6.16.009 5.02.665 1.54.678 1.54.678 1.54.678 1.54.878 1.54.246 1.50.208 1.22.76
	Presidency Or Profince	Bengal Hombay Madras Provinces Punjab Central Provinces British Barma Hydicah Barma Mysore Mysore Coorg

It may be explained generally that the figures under the head "Local Funds" represent money received and administered by Government Officers or Educational Committees, but derived from local somees such as characteristic escapes, school fees, private endowments, subscriptions, &c. The figures given under the head of "private Expenditure" new be said generally to represent the expenditure from private sources on private schools, which are mader fine one to prove the considerable belown nader this head must be more or besupproxinete, and probably considerably below the real amount, and there is, of course, a considerable amount of private expenditure on education, which never comes under the correspondent of dovernment, and there is, of course, a considerable amount of private expenditure on education, which hever comes under the correspondent as for instance, expenditure on schools which are nother aided nor inspected by Government, and with the accounts of which the Government has nothing to

In Bengal at the date of this return there had been no educational cess, and the expenditure here shown from local funds is composed entirely of money received from school fees, endowments, and subscriptions, &c. This should be borne in mind in comparing Lengal expenditure from local tands with similar expenditure in other provinces,

Educational Statistics for 1866-67 (12 months.)

Toral: cr Cost per per s.	Bs. A. 1	2,39,755 0 0	1,46,386 0 0	2,03,472 0 0	992,046 0 0
Number of Officers.		28	64	108	
Subsidiary Charges of Number Direction and Inspection, of		72,503 0 0	46,426 0 0	67,392 0 0	38,886 0 0
Total Salaries, por Annum of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Bs. A.	1,394,35 0 0	75,960 0 0	1,12,080 0 0	95,160 0 0
Number of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors, and Salaries per monsem.	7 Inspectors on 5,969 9 69 Deputy Inspectors on 6,950 0	Total 11,619 9 4 4 Inspectors on 2,850 0 0 23 Deputy and Assistant ditto on 2,193 0 0 27 Total 5,833 0 0	5 Inspectors on 2,390 0 0 17 Deputy Inspectors on 2,430 0 0 22 Total 6,330 0 0	5 Inspectors on 2,250 0 0 8 Joint Inspectors on 2,450 0 0 0 63 Sub-Deputy Inpectors on 2,650 0 0 107 Total 2,650 0 0	4 Inspectors on 2,550 0 0 4 Doputy Inspectors on 280 0 0 0 8 Total 2,930 0 0
Salary per Ahnum.	Bs. A. P. 27,000 0 0	0 0 000'08		24,000 0 0	18,000 0 0
Directors, and Salary per mensem.	Bs. A. P. Bs.	1 on 2,500 0 0 30,000 0 0	1 on 2,000 0 0 24,000	1 on 2,000 0 0 24,000	1 on 1,500 0 0 18,000
PROVINCES.	Bengal	Bombay	Madras	N. W. Provinces	Punjab
Number.	T. F	N	*0 11 2	4	.

Foregoing Statement.—(Continued.)

Aphuum Aphum Aph	, a.		Directors	Salowy		Total Salaries	Total		Total.
Oude I on 900 0 0 10,800 2 Inspectors on 100 0 0 0 10,800 0 12,000	Namber		and Salary per mensem.	Appropriety	Number of Imprectors and Deputy Inspectors, and Salaries per mensem.	per Annum of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Charges of Direction and Inspection, tion,	Number of Officers.	Cost per Annum,
Outle 1 on 900 0 0 10,800 2 Inspectors on 1,525 0 0 16,280 0 0 15,800 2 15,800 2 15,800 2 15,800 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Bs. A. P.	Bs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Bs. A. P.
Contral Troylnoes 1 on 1,000 0 12,000 2 Inspectors on 1,000 0 16,280 0 16,	9	Oude	1 on		900 0	· ·			
Central Trovinces 1 on 1,000 12,000 12,000 18 Deputy Inspectors on 1,710 0 0 12,720 0 18,076 0 22 74,296 0 18,076 0 24,096 0 14,000 0 14,090					1,525 0	18,300 0 0		10	
Etitish Burmah Om 916 10 S 11,000 1 Inspector on S5 5 4 1,000 0 0 2,000 0 0 2,000 0 0 2,000 0 0 2,000 0 0 2,000 0 0 2,00	1	Central Frovinces	1 on 1,000 0 0	12,000	1,900 0				
British Burmah 1 on 916 10 8 11,000 1 Inspector on 1					Total 3,610 0	0	18,976 0 0	22	0
Hyderabad 1 on 1,000 0 0 12,000 0 0 1 Assistant to Director on 750 0 0 9,000 0 0 5,400 0 0 26,400 0 Mysore 1 on 900 0 0 10,800 0 0 1 1 Inspector on 500 0 0 0 10,320 0 0 2,500 0 0 5 23,920 0 0 2000	∞	British Burmah	1 on 916 10 S	11,000	83 5	0	2,000 0 0	Ç1	0
Hyderabad 1 on 1,000 0 0 12,000 0 0 1 Assistant to Director on 750 0 0 3,000 0 0 5,400 0 0 26,400 0 0 Mysore 1 on 900 0 0 10,800 0 0 { 1 Inspector on 500 0 0 0 } 10,320 0 0 2,500 0 0 5 2,5020 0 0 Coorg 500 0 0 0 4 Total 500 0 0	À.		2.						
Mysore 1 on 900 0 0 10,800 0 0 1 Deputy Inspector on 500 0 0 0 10,320 0 0 2,890 0 0 5 23,920 0 2,900 0 4 Total \$60 0 0 0	6	Hyderabad	1 on 1,600 0 0	12,000 0 0	750 0	0	5,400 0 0	es.	0
Coorg 1 org 900 0 0 10,800 0 0 1 Deputy Inspector on 500 0 0 0 10,320 0 0 2,800 0 0 5 24,920 0 10,320 0 2,800 0 0 5 24,920 0 10,320 0 10,320 0 0 10,320 0 0 10,320 0 0 10,320 0 0 10,320 0 0 10,320 0 0 10,320 0 0 10,320 0 0 10,320 0 0 10,320 0 10,320 0 0 10,320	9	Mysore				*			
Coorg 4 Total 860 0				10,800 0 0	500 300 300		2,890 0 0	7.5	. 0
	Ħ	Coorg		•	0 098				* .

Estimated Revenues and the present Educational Grant in each Province, with the Increase proposed.

	PRO	VINCES.			Aggregate of Estimated Revenue for 1867-68.	Two (2) per cent. on Revenue.	Budget Grant for 1867-68.	Increase to present Grant,
					£	£	£	£
1	Bengal .		•••		15,237,990	204,759	231,289	73,470
2	North-Wester	rn Provi	nces		5,916,510	118,330	115,896	2,434
3	Punjab .		•••		3,455,610	69,112	67,605	1,507
4	Bombay *	••	***	***	8,947,070	178,941	95,606	88,995
5	Madras .		•••	• •••	7,512,655	150,253	96,083	54,170
6	Central Provi	nces	•••		1,107,730	22,154	18,585	3,500
7	Oude .				1,402,690	28,053	19,143	8,910
8	British Burms	D		***	1,176,240	23,524	7,415	16,100
9	Coorg .		***		41,015	820	69	751
•		ם י	otal		44,797,510	895,946	651,691	244,25

Estimated Land Revenues, and the present Educational Budget Grant, in each Province, with the Assignment proposed.

Number.	Provinces.	Land Revenue.	Two (2) per cent, on the Land Re- venue.	Budget Grant.	Increase to pre- sont Grant.	Decrease from present Grant.	Remarks.
		£	£	£	æ	£	
1	Bengal	3,831,370	76,627	231,289		154,662	
2	North-Western Pro-	4,040,000	80,800	115,896		25,096	3 - 3 -
3	vinces. Punjab	1,915,200	38,304	67,605		29,301	
4	Bombay	3,566,900	71,338	95,606		24,268	
5	Madras	4,305,500	86,110	96,083	*****	9,973	1.7
6	Central Provinces	613,600	12,272	18,585		6,313	
7	Oudh ,	1,180,810	23,616	19,143	4,473	•	
8	British Burma	577,450	11,549	7,415	4,134		Total Amount
9	Coorg	23,370	467	69	298		of Decrease.
* (=	Total	20,054,200	401,083	651,691	9,005	259,618	£250,608.

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION.

Imperial.

DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1869-70.

TWENTY NINE Acts were passed this year by the Council of the Governor General.

Act No. XV. of 1869 (An Act to provide facilities for obtaining the evidence and appearance of prisoners and for service of process upon them).

Previous to the passing of this Act, there was no provision for the bringing up of prisoners, either to give evidence or to answer to a charge of an offence other than that for which they had been placed in confinement, in any Mofussil Court. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, the evidence of such prisoners might be obtained by commission, but only when the place of their confinement was distant not less than a hundred miles from the Court in which their evidence was required. The examination of a prisoner as a witness in open Court was in all cases unattainable. Moreover, in the absence of any rules for giving effect to them, the execution of commissions for taking the evidence of prisoners under confinement was attended with difficulty. Practically, therefore, the suitor was debarred from having a prisoner confined in any jail examined as a witness in his cause, however material the prisoner's evidence might be. The Act enables Criminal and Civil Courts to make orders directed to the officer in charge of the jail. Such orders, when made in civil matters pending in Subordinate Courts, must be countersigned by the District Judge. All orders under the Act will be transmitted through the Magistrate of the District to the officer in charge of the jail in which the prisoner is confined. The prisoner will then be brought up, unless he has been exempted by Government from the operation of the Act, or unless he is sick, under committal for trial, under a remand, or in custody for a period which would expire before the expiration of the time required for removing him into the Court and then taking him back to the jail. The Act then provides for the issue of commissions for the examination of prisoners, and for the service of process upon them. Part V. provides for the deposit of the amount of the costs of the execution of orders under the Act in civil matters, and for the making and publication of the necessary rules.

Act No. XVI. of 1869 (An Act to exclude the ordinary Civil Courts from the cognizance of suits relating to land in the Bhutan Duars, and for other purposes).

The object of this Act, which was passed at the desire of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, is two fold; first, to exclude the ordinary civil courts from jurisdiction in respect of suits relating to land, rent and revenue in the Bhutan Dvars; and, secondly, to legalize certain rules which provide, inter alia, for the disposal of such suits. The rules which the Act validates were prepared by the Bengal Government. The officers appointed to adjudicate suits and matters of which cognizance by the ordinary civil courts is barred, will, under these rules, exercise the powers conferred on a Collector making a settlement by Bengal Regulations VII. of 1322 and IX. of 1833. The rules provide also for the publication of the record of the rights of persons having any interest in the land, and for the presentation of petitions to the officer by whom the record has been framed, and of appeals to the Commissioner against the orders of the said officer, by persons dissatisfied with the entries in the record.

Act No. XVII. of 1869 (An Act to shorten the time for landing cargo.) The Act was passed at the request of the Government of Bengal, its object is to reduce the time (fifteen working days from the date of ship's entry) which the consolidated Customs' Act, section 52, allowed to importers for landing their goods before the commander of the importing vessel could remove such goods to the Custom House, so as to preserve the lien for freight and other charges to which the goods are generally subject. "The operation of this clause," according to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, "is found in practice to be often attended with the greatest inconvenience, because importers, who are anxious to receive their goods as soon as possible, cannot get delivery of them in consequence of consignees of cargo ready to be discharged not removing their packages as they come to hand; and if the captain lands them before the expiration of fifteen days from date of ship's entry, he cannot have them held by the Custom House for freight and charges due thereon to the ship. "This compulsory delay further entails a very serious addition to the heavy expenses ships coming to the port have to meet, any diminution of which would greatly benefit commerce."

Act No. XVIII. of 1869 (An Act for imposing Stamp Duties on

certain instruments.)

The object of this Act is to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamp duties. It is divided into six chapters :- I. - Preliminary. II. - Stamp 111.—Unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents. lties. V.—Jurisdiction. VI.—Miscellaneous. The Act duties chargeable. IV .- Oriminal penalties. provides that the scheduled duties shall be chargeable for every such instrument executed in British India on or after first January 1870, or executed out of British India on or after that day, but relating to property within British India. These duties will be levied either by adhesive stamps or by impressed stamps. Section 6 prescribes rules as to the person by whom, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing proper stamps shall be borne. Provisions are then made as to Bills of Exchange, as to instruments reserving interest (section 9), as to instruments where the consideration is expressed in foreign currency, where the subjectmatter is indeterminate, where the instrument is made to secure, or is in consideration of, an annuity, where several instruments are used in a single transaction, where instruments come within two or more of the definitions in section 3. As to unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents, the Act provides that these shall not be admitted in evidence in civil proceedings, registered, or authenticated by any public officer. Power is given to admit an unstamped or insufficiently stamped instrument on payment of the proper stamp and a penalty. Power is given (sections 22 and 23) to impound unstamped instruments in courts and public offices. The chapter on criminal penalties imposes penalties for executing instruments on paper not duly stamped; for presenting or negotiating unstamped foreign bills or notes; for failing to cancel stamps on foreign bills; for not drawing the full number of bills or marine policies purporting to be in sets; for failing to cancel adhesive stamps; for not stating the true consideration, and, on attorneys, &c., for not inserting the true consideration. Chapter V. provides for the adjudication, by the Collector, of doubts as to the proper stamp, and for the revision of his orders thereon; it also empowers the Chief Controlling Revenue authority to state any case coming before it under the Act and refer it to a Presidency High Court. The last or miscellaneous chapter provides (section 45) for refunds in case of useless or spoiled stamp papers; declares when stamp paper shall be held to be spoiled; authorizes a suit where the consideration is not truly stated; empowers the Local Government to make rules for the sale of stamps; provides a penalty for disobeying such rules; declares when a single impressed stamp shall be employed, and directs the Local Governments to cause the Act to be translated into the vernacular languages and sold cheaply to the public.

The Act contains three schedules,—in the first are set forth the instruments chargeable with ad valorem stamp duties; in the second, the instruments chargeable with fixed stamp duties; in the third, the numbers and titles of the seven Acts whose provisions the Act consolidates and amends.

Act No. XIX. of 1869 (An Act to facilitate administration to the Estates of deceased British Subjects in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.)

Under the Administrator General's Act (No. XXIV. of 1867) the Administrator General of Madras administered to the estates of decessed British subjects in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and under section 61 of that Act certain officials in those Districts had to report to the Administrator General of Madras the deaths of persons leaving assets. To send these reports by post to Madras takes eight days, while, now, owing to the direct Railway communication, Bombay and the Assigned Districts are within twenty hours of each other. Under these circumstances this Act, which was passed at the desire of the Resident at Hyderabad, and with the consent of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, substitutes, so far as regards the estates of deceased British subjects in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Administrator General of Bombay for the Administrator General of Madras.

Act No. XX. of 1869 (An Act to provide for the good order and discipline of Volunteer Corps, and to invest them with certain powers).

The Volunteer Act (No. XXIII. of 1857) subjected volunteers to the Articles of War, which applied to the European officers of the East India Company. This having been found inconvenient, Act XX. of 1869 substitutes for those Articles the Articles of War for the time being in force for the better Government of Her Majesty's Army. The Act extends (so far as regards British subjects) to allied Native States.

Act No. XXI. of 1869 (An Act to provide against European Vagrancy).

The object of this Act is to provide against vagrancy in India of persons of European, American and Australian extraction. The Police are empowered to require any person apparently a vagrant to go before a Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, who will make a summary enquiry, and, if the vagrant is unlikely to obtain employment at once, or if he has been previously declared a vagrant, will require him to go to a Government workhouse. If, however, the vagrant is likely to obtain employment at any place, provision is made for sending him thither and for assisting him to obtain employment on his arrival. This Act authorizes the Local Government to establish work-houses for the temporary reception of vagrants, and provides for the search of vagrants on their admission, for their discipline and their diet. Also that, if a vagrant or other person of European extraction enter into a written agreement (a form of which is given) to be removed from India at the expense of Government, he may be removed accordingly. It also proviles penalties for the following offences:-Refusing to go before the Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace for the purpose of preliminary enquiry; assaulting Police; escaping from Police; quitting a work-house without leave; failing to proceed to the port of embarkation; refusing to go on boardship; escaping from ship; returning to India within five years of the embarkation; begging; bringing European convicts to India; and it deprives vagrants of the privileges of European British subjects, and imposes a civil liability on importers of Europeans or employers of soldiers when the persons so imported or employed become chargeable as vagrants within a year. To obviate the possibility of the Act being used as a means of oppression, section 8 empowers Magistrates and Justices of the Peace to give certificates of the nature of passports, and the second schedule contains a form Act No. XXII. of 1:69 (An Act to remove the Gáro Hills from the jurisdiction of the Tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts, and for other purposes.)

Regulation X. of 1822 was enacted for the purpose of excluding from the operation of the general Regulations the tract of country occupied by the Garos and other rude tribes on the north-eastern frontier of the District of Rangpur, and for the separation of any portion of that tract, from the contiguous estates held by zamindars, which might have been, or be claimed to have been, incorporated with such estates under the terms of the permanent settlement. As the policy of the legislation of 1822 was obviously applicable to the entire hill-country occupied by the Garos and other hill tribes, and recent occurrences had shown the expediency of its application to the more southern range of hills occupied by Garos on the confines of the District of Maimansingh, this Act provides—(1st) for the suspension of the operation of the laws and regulations relative to the constitution and procedure of the ordinary courts of justice and offices of revenue within the entire tract of country known as the Garo Hills; and (2nd) for the separation of this tract from the estates of the zemindars, due compensation being awarded to separation.

Act No. XXIII. of 1869 (An Act to enhance the duties leviable under the Indian Income Tux Act).

The object of this Act, which has expired and been expressly repealed, was to increase the rate of income tax, for the second six months of the financial year ending on the 31st March 1870, from one to two per cent. The payment for the whole year was therefore at the rate of one and a half instead of one per cent.

Act No. XXIV. of 1869 (An Act to enhance the price of salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the duty on salt in the Presidency of Bombay.)

This Act raises the price of salt manufactured and sold at Madras to two rupees per 3,200 tolas, and raises to one rupee thirteen annas the exciseduty and the customs-duty levied on salt manufactured in and imported in the Presidency of Bombay. The Act saves the duty now leviable on salt in Sindh.

Act No. XXV. of 1869 (An Act to provide Rules for the manufacture, storing and sale of alimentary salt in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjab, Oudh and the Central Provinces, and for other purposes).

The object of this Act is to enable the Local Governments of the North-Western Provinces, the Panjab, Oudh and the Central Provinces, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make rules for the manufacture, storing and sale of alimentary salt.

Act No. XXVI. of 1869 (An Act to correct a clerical error in Act No. VIII. of 1863.)

Act No. VIII. of 1863 (for the amendment of the law relating to the confinement of prisoners sentenced by Courts acting under the authority of Her Majesty, and by certain other Courts, and of prisoners connected of offences in Native Skutes), section 2, enacted that "Officers in charge of Jails within the British territories in India shall be competent to give effect to any sentence which shall be passed by any Court or Tribunal acting under the authority of Her Majesty, or of the Government of India, or of any Local Government, although such Vol. XV., Part I.

Court be not situate in a place not subject to the general Regulations." The present Act merely corrects the clerical error above indicated by italics.

Act No. I. of 1870 (An Act to provide Rules relating to Quarantine). The Indian Penal Code, section 271, provides penalties for disobedience to quarantine rules made and promulgated executively by the Government of India or by any Local Government. But no such rules exist in British India, except, perhaps, under Bombay Act No. VI. of 1867, section 14: doubts having been raised as to whether there was any power to make them, this Act confers expressly the power in question.

Act No. II. of 1870 (An Act to provide for the appointment of additional Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in the Presidency of Fort William.)

Act No. III. of 1870 (An Act to remove the Agror Valley from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts, and for other purposes).

In October 1869, His Excellency the Governor General, in exercise of the power conferred upon him by the Indian Councils' Act, section 23, made an Ordinance to remove the Agror Valley from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts. Ordinances under that section can remain in force only for six months from their premulgation, and this Act simply converts a temporary into a permanent enactment.

Act No. IV. of 1870 (An Act for investing the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kullu Sub-division of the Kangra District with certain appellate powers.)

Act No. V. of 1870 (An Act to enable the High Courts at the Presidency Towns to deal with costs of petitions for certain moneys transferred to Government).

This Act enables the High Courts at the Presidency Towns to deal with the costs of petitions for securities and moneys transferred to Government under Act No. XXV. of 1866, or under the Administrator General's Act, No. XXIV. of 1867. Such petitions are sometimes merely speculative, and, in the absence of the power now conferred, the time of the Courts was liable to be wasted.

Act No. VI. of 1870 (An Ast to enable the Governor General in Council to increase the fee payable under section thirty-one of the Emigration Act.)

This Act simply enables the Government of India to enhance, to a sum not exceeding two rupees, the fee before payable by the recruiter to the Magistrate for the registration in the Mofussil of a Native emigrant. A similar power was given by Act VI. of 1869, as regards fees payable for licensing depots, for licensing recruiters, and for registering emigrants recruited in the Presidency Towns. But it was found that the expenses of working the Emigration Act were so considerable as to require the further aid which the present Act furnishes.

Act No. VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees Act, 1870.)

The rates of stamp fees leviable in Courts and offices established beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, and in proceedings on the appellate side of such High Courts, were, as fixed by Act XXVI. of 1867, to a great extent tentative. It was thought expedient to make general reduction in the rates chargeable on the institution of Civil suits, and to revert to the old principle of a maximum fee. The Act also consolidates

the whole of the law relating to Court Fees. It is divided into six chapters. The first contains the usual preliminary provision; Chapter II, provides for the levy of fees in the High Courts on the original side and in the Presidency Small Cause Courts; Chapter III, provides for the levy of fees on documents filed, exhibited or recorded in Mofussil Courts or received or furnished by public officers. Provision is made for the computation of fees in the following suits:—i.—for money: ii.—for maintenance and annuities: iii.—for other moveable property having a market-value: iv (a).—for moveable property of no market-value: (b).—to enforce a right to share in joint family property: (c).—for a declaratory decree and consequential relief: (d).—for an injunction:—(f).—for accounts: v.—for possession of land, houses and gardens: vi.—to enforce a right of pre-emption: vii.—for the interest of an assignee of land revenue: viii.—to set aside an attachment: ix.—to redeem: to foreclose: x.—for specific performance: xi.—between landlord and tenant. Power is given to ascertain nett profits or market-value for the purpose of computing the fee payable, and a procedure is provided in case of wrong estimation of such profits or value.

Act No. VIII. of 1870 (An Act for the prevention of the Murder of Female Infants).

The object of this Act is to prevent female infanticide, a crime which has long been practised in India, especially by the Rajputs of the north. Two Regulations (XXI. of 1795 and III. of 1804) were directed against this crime. But they were found to be ineffective, and were at last repealed by Act XVII. of 1862. The provisions of the Penal Code were acknowledged on all hands to be quite insufficient. Recent investigations proved that the crime was terribly prevalent. For example, in 1868, by order of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Mr. Hobart examined a group of ten villages in the district of Basti, inhabited by Rajputs, and in seven of them he found 104 boys and only one girl, and the people admitted that, for the previous ten years, only one girl had been married. In another group of twenty seven villages, he found, in twenty-three villages, 284 boys, but only 23 girls; and in ten other villages he found that the marriage of a girl was an unknown ceremony. Again, there was another group of sixteen villages, in four of which no girls existed, and in nine other villages there were 71 boys and seven girls. The cause of the crime is two fold : first, the enormous cost of marriage ceremonies, which are invariably defrayed by the father of the bride; secondly, the effect of immemorial custom. The remedial measures must also be two fold; and the Act accordingly gives the Local Governments power to frame rules—first, to prevent extravagant expenditure on marriages, and, secondly, to abrogate the custom above-mentioned. The experience of many districts tended to show that this latter object might to a great extent be attained by introducing a system of registration of births and deaths in places tainted with the crime, and a system of periodical inspection and enumeration of children. To do this completely and effectively, legislation was required. The Act is very similar to a Bill prepared by the Agra Sadr Court in 1856, and it has been, in all essential respects, approved by the Local Governments of the Provinces in which the crime prevails.

Act No. IX. of 1870 (An Act to enable the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, when in voluntary liquidation, to sell their property to the Secretary of State for India in Council.)

The object of this Act is to enable the voluntary liquidators of the Elphinstone Land Company to sell the property of that Company to the Covernment of India for a certain amount of four per cent, stock.

Act No. X. of 1870 (An Act for the acquisition of land for public purposes and for Companies).

For several years past, since the extension of railways forced the Government of India to take land in the larger towns or in their vicinity, frequent complaints had been made in the Public Works Department as to the serious abuses which had, in many cases, arisen in applying Act VI. of 1857the law which regulated the taking land for public purposes. The Go. vernment of India made various efforts to protect the public interests by calling on the local authorities to take increased care in the appointment of the arbitrator who represented the Government and by the adoption of other measures. But no effectual relief was thus obtained. On taking a general view of the circumstances under which these abuses occurred, it became apparent that the evil was chiefly owing to the absence in the old law of any state. ment of the principles which should regulate the determination of the price to be pail for the property taken by Government. The primary object of the present Act is to supply a coucise and intelligible statement of these principles. They are contained in sections 24, 25, 26. 424 In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act, the Judge and assessors shall take into consideration—" First, the market-value, at the time of awarding compensation, of such land: "Secondly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of awarding compensation, by reason of severing such land from his other land: "Thirdly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of awarding compensa-tion, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, whether moveable or immoveable, in any other manner, or his earnings; and "Fourthly, if, in consequence of the acquisition, he is compelled to change his residence, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change." "25. But the Judge or assessors shall not take into consideration-" First, the degree of urgency which has led to the acquisition: " Secondly, any disinclimation of the person interested to part with the land acquired : "Thirdly, any damage sustained by him which, if caused by a private person, would not render such person liable to a suit: "Fourthly, any damage which, after the time of awarding compensation, is likely to be caused by or in consequence of the use to which the land acquired will be put: "Fifthly, any increase to the value of the land acquired likely to accrue from the use to which it will be put when acquired: "Sixthly, any increase to the value of the other land of the person interested, likely to accrue from the use to which the land acquired will be put; or " Seventhly, any outlay or improvements on such land made, commenced, or effected with the intention of enhancing the compensation to be awarded therefor under this Act." "26. Where the person interested has made a claim to compensation, pursuant to any notice mentioned in section nine or in section nineteen, the amount awarded to him shall not exceed the amount so claimed, or be less than the amount tendered by the Collector under section eleven. Where the person interested has refused to make such claim, or has omitted without sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Judge) to make such claim, the amount awarded may be less than, and shall in no case exceed, the amount so tendered. Where the person interested has omitted for a sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Judge) to make such claim, the amount awarded to him shall not be less than, and may exceed, the amount so tendered. The provisions of this and the two preceding sections shall be read to every assessor, in a language which he understands, before he gives his opinion as to the amount of compensation to be awarded under this Act." The Act then attempts to secure the application of those principles in actual practice. The system of procedure under Act VI. of 1857 was as follows :- The Collector made an offer of the sum which he thought suitable; if it was not accepted, the proprietor appointed one arbitrator and the Collector another, and these two named a third. The decision of the three arbitrators was final. Experience shewed that this system had not led to

satisfactory results. Although the mere declaration of the principles which ought to guide the arbitrators would doubtless help to remove many of the objections to the old procedure, it would not have been safe to trust entirely to that check, and it was necessary to make direct provision against inequitable awards, and for setting such awards aside when made. The procedure proposed by the present Act may be shortly stated as follows: -After a preliminary survey in order to ascertain whether land in any locality is adapted for a public purpose, the Local Government may declare that it is needed for such purpose, and may then direct the Collector to take order for its acquisition. The Collector will cause the land required to be marked out and measured (section 8). He will then give notice to all persons interested in the property to appear before him and state the nature of their interests and the particulars of their claims to compensation (section 9). He will then enquire summarily into the value of the property and estimate the amount of the compensation according to the principles above stated (section 13). If the Collector and the persons interested agree as to the amount, he will make an award which will be final (section 14.) If, however, they cannot agree, or if no claimant attends, or if the Collector considers that further enquiry as to the nature of the claim ought to be made by the Court, or if any person whom the Collector thinks interested does not attend, or if any question respecting title arise, the Collector will refer the matter to the determination of the Court. Whenever he makes an award or a reference the Collector may take possession; and, in cases of urgency, by direction of the Local Government, he may take possession of waste or arable land though no reference has been directed or award made. The necessity for this clause has been suggested by past experience, and it is analogous to article 19 of the French law of the 8th March 1810. It will only operate under the special orders of the Local Government when extreme public inconvenience is likely to arise from the delay that must occur under the ordinary procedure; and the provisions of the Bill as to ascertaining and paying the compensation will, mutatis mutandis, apply in all such ca es. On receiving a reference from the Collector the Court will cause notices to be served on the persons interested, requiring them to state the sums which they respectively claim as compensation; the Court will serve notices on the Collector and each of the persons interested, requiring them to appoint assessors to aid the Judge and determine the compensation. In case of difference between the Judge and the assessors on a point of law, the opinion of the Judge will prevail and be final. In case of difference as to the amount of compensation, the Judge's opinion will prevail subject to an appeal. All disputes as to the apportionment of compensation will be decided by the Judge sitting alone; an appeal will lie from such decision. The Collector will pay the compensation according to the award, or, in the case of an appeal as to apportionment, according to the decision on such appeal. In addition to the amount of compensation awarded, the Collector will pay fifteen per cent. on the amount, together with interest on such amount and percentage, where the amount is not paid on taking possession. The Act contains provisions for the temporary occupation and use of waste or arable land. The preceding provisions of the Act may be brought in force on behalf of Companies, with the previous consent of the Local Government, and when the Company has executed an agreement with the Secretary of State, providing, amongst other things, for the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use the work which the Company proposes to construct on the land acquired.

Act No. XI. of 1870 (An Act to regulate the Weights and Measures of British India).

This Act establishes a primary Standard of Weight called a Ser and equal to the French Kilogramme des Archives: it also establishes a primary Standard of Leugth called a Metre and equal to the French measure known as the Metro des Archives.

The units of Weight and Measurement are

for Weights, the said Ser;

f r Measures of Capacity, a measure containing one such Ser of water at its maximum density, weighed in a vacuum;

for Measures of Length, the said Metre; for Measures of Area, the square Metre; for Measures of Solidity, the cubic Metre.

The primary standards and local standards will be provided.

When the Governor General in Council considers that proper Weights and Measures have been made available for the verification of the Weights and Measures to be used by any Government Office or Municipal Body or Railway Company, he may direct that all or any of such Weights and Measures shall be used in dealings and contracts of such office, Body or Company. Like power is given to introduce the general use of the new Weights and Measures of Capacity in any district or sub-district; and, in the absence of special agreement to the contrary, all contracts by such officers, Bodies, Companies or persons shall be deemed to be made according to the Weights and Measures directed to be used by them.

Part IV. of the Act provides for the appointment of Wardens, whose duties will be to take charge of the standards and sets of authorized Weights and Measures; to verify and correct Weights, Measures and Balances brought

to them ; to institute and conduct prosecutions under the Act.

Part V. contains the penalties necessary to enforce the foregoing provisions. Part VI. empowers the Governor General in Council to make rules consistent with the Act for regulating the following matters :-

(a).—The appointment of Wardens;

(b).—The guidance of Wardens in all matters connected with the per: formance of their duties;

(c). The provision, replacement, custody and use of the standards:

(d).—The method of verifying local standards and Weights, Weighing Machines and Measures authorized under the Act, and Balances, and of certifying such verification;

(e) .- The errors which may be tolerated in Weights, Weighing Machines and

Measures authorized under the Act, and in Balances;

(1) -The shapes, proportions and dimensions to be given to Weights. Weighing Machines and Measures authorized under the Act, and to Ealances. and the materials of which they may be made;

(g).—The marking on Weights and Measures authorized under the Act

of their several denominations;

(h).-The conditions under which Government Offices, Municipal Bodies, Railway Companies, and persons engaged in businesses or trades, shall be subject to inspection and verification of the Weights, Weighing Machines and Measures authorized under the Act, and of the Balances used or sold by them;

(i). - The fees to be paid for verifying, correcting and certifying the verification of Weights, Weighing Machines and Measures authorized under

the Act, and of Balances.

Act No. XII. of 1870 (In Act for the regulation of Native Passenger Ships, and of Steam Vessels intended to convey Passengers on coasting voyages).

Act No. XIII. of 1870 (An Act to apply the provisions of Act No. XVIII. of 1854 to Railways belonging to, or worked by, Government).

Doubts having arisen as to the law applicable to Railways worked by Government, the present Act applies, with the necessary modifications. Act No. XVIII. of 1854 (relating to Railways in India) to all such Railways. The opportunity has been taken to extend the Railway Act to such Railways as may hereafter belong to Government, but be worked by a Company.

Act No. XIV. of 1870 (An Act for repealing certain enactments which have c-ased to be in force, or have become unnecessary.)

Act No. XV. of 1870 (An Act for the further amendment of Act No. XIX. of 1861).

This Act has two objects: first, to remove all doubts as to the power of the Government to appoint persons other than Mint Masters to the offices of Head Commissioner and Commissioner of the Department of Issue; and, secondly, to increase, from four to six crores, the amount to be fixed, under the Paper Currency Act, as the minimum limit of ci reulation.

Act No. XVI. of 1870 (An Act for imposing duties on income and profits).

This Act enhances the income-tax from one per cent. to three and one-eighth per cent. The rate of duty is not fixed, as heretofore, at a percentage of the income, but at six pies in the rupee. The schedule according to which assessments are to be made under Part IV. has been altered; only incomes below Rs. 2,000 will be assessed by classification. Receivers, Managers, Courts of Wards, Administrators General and Official Trustees will be chargeable under the Act in respect of all income and profits officially in their possession or under their control.

Sections 17 and 18 empower the Collector to serve on any person whom he may consider chargeable a form of return to be filled in and signed: in the case of persons whose income is supposed by the Collector to be less than Rupess two thousand the service of this form is optional.

Section 19 empowers the Collector to call for lists of lodgers.

The instalments by which the tax is payable may be quarterly instead of half yearly.

Act No. XVII. of 1870 (An Act to amend the Law relating to Customs Duties.)

The sixteen articles* which this Act strikes out of schedule?, either brought in a very small amount of duty, or were subject to duty under other heads in the Tariff. When they were subject to duty under other heads of the Tariff, the present Act does not remit that duty, but only simplifies the Tariff by cutting out superfluous heads. Galvanized iron is much more valuable than other iron. The act separates it from other iron in the Tariff. Beads and false pearls are not always made of glass. Hence they have been removed from the head of glass. Matches to a considerable value are imported into India, and were deemed a fit article for the payment of import duty. The export duty on shawls acted as a transit duty on Cashmere shawls exported from India. The Government of India are urging Native States to remit their transit duties; hence it was desirable to strike this article out of the Tariff. Shawls manufactured in British India will get the benefit of the exemption.

List of Business before the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 1th May 1870.

1. For securing certain grants of immoveable property made by the State, introduced by Sir B. Frere on 29th January 1862, analogous to English Acts passed in cases of Dukes of Marlborough and Wellington. The N. W. Provinces desire legis-

^{*} Blacking, Carpets, Chemicals, China and Japan ware, Coach-builder's materials, Felt, Goldleaf (Europe), Grasscloth, Horns, Jute, manufactures of, Lac, Marbie, wrought, other than Statuary, Shawls, Tallow and Grease, Telegraph stores, Trunks and Boxes.

lation to secure against the claims of creditors' grants made in

reward of public services.

For consolidating and amending the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British India. introduced on 11th November 1864. Republished on 28th April 1865. To stand over. Secretary of State for India would amend Act VIII. of 1859 as occasion requires, and defer consolidation.

To amend Act No. XVIII. of 1854 (relating to railways in India), introduced on 12th January 1866, and referred to a Select Committee now consisting of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, Major General Sir H. M. Durand, Messrs. Stephen and Gordon Forbes, Colonel Strachey and Messrs. Chapman

and Cockerell. Republished on 2nd November 1867.

To consolidate and amend the law relating to Merchant Ships, Seamen and Passengers by Sea, introduced on 14th December 1866, and referred to a Select Committee now consisting of Messrs. Stephen and Cockerell. Republished on 16th March 1867. To stand over till Parliament has amended

the Imperial Statutes relative to Merchant Shipping.

To define and amend the law relating to Contracts, Sale of Moveables, Indemnity and Guarantee, Bailment, Agency and Partnership, introduced on 6th December 1807, and referred to a Select Committee now consisting of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Major General Sir H. M. Durand, Mr. Strachev, Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen, Gordon Forbes, Cowie, Chapman, Bullen Smith and Cockerell. This accompanies the second Report of the Indian Law Commissioners. Preliminary Report presented 11th April 1868. Mr. Stephen in charge.

6. To define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Cheques, introduced on 6th December 1867, and referred to a Select Committee now consisting of this Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Major General Sir H. M. Durand, Mr. Strachey, Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen. Cowie, Bullen Smith and Cockerell. This accompaines the third Report of the Indian Law Commissioners. Mr. Stephen in

charge.

7. For the suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade, introduced on 20th December 1867, and referred to a Select Committee now consisting of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Strachey, Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen and Cockerell. Republished on 25th January 1868.

8. To legalize marriages between certain Natives of India not professing the Christian Religion, introduced on 10th September 1868, and, on 27th November 1868, referred to a Select Committee now consisting of Mr. Stephen, Maharaja Sir Dig-Bijay Singh and Messrs. Gordon Forbes and Cockerell. Published on 12th September 1868. Referred to Local Govern-

ments for opinion.

9. To define and amend the Law of Evidence. Introduced on 28th October 1868, and, on 4th December 1868, referred to a Select Committee now consisting of Messrs. Stephen, Gordon Forbes and Cockerell. Published on 31st October 1868. This accompanies the fifth Report of the Indian Law Commissioners.

Mr. Stephen in charge.

10. To facilitate the improvement of land in the North-Western Provinces. Introduced on 28th October 1868, and, on 4th January 1869, referred to a Select Committee now consisting of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Strachey, Sir R. Temple, Mr. Stephen, Maharaja Sir Dig-Bijay Singh and Messrs. Gordon Forbes and Cockerell. Published on 31st October 1868. Mr. Strachey in charge.

11. For imposing a trans-shipment fee on Opium. Introduced on 6th March 1869, and, on 11th March 1869, referred to a Select Committee now consisting of Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen

and Cowie. Sir R. Temple in charge.

12. To regulate the Wills of Hindus and Buddhists in the Presidency Towns. Introduced on 10th December 1869, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Major General Sir H. M. Durand, Messrs. Stephen, Gordon Forbes, Chapman and Cockerell. Second Report presented 5th April 1870. Mr. Stephen

in charge.

13. To regulate the construction and maintenance of Public Works for Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage. Introduced on 21st January 1870, and, on 18th February 1870, referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Strachev, Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen and Gordon Forbes, Colonel R. Strachey and Messrs. Chapman and Cockerell. Preliminary Report presented 5th April 1870. Colonel Strachey in charge. Bill sent to Local Governments for opinion.

14. To amend the law relating to Prisons in the Punjab and Provinces under the immediate administration of the Government of India. Introduced on 18th February 1870, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Stephen, Chapman and Cockerell. Mr. Stephen in charge. Sent to Local Go-

vernments and Administrations concerned for opinion.

15. To consolidate and amend the law relating to the local extent of the General Regulations and Acts and to the local limits of the jurisdictions of the High Courts and the Chief Controlling Revenue Authorities. Introduced on 25th March 1870, and re-

ferred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Stephen, Gordon Forbes, Chapman and Cockerell. Mr. Cockerell in charge. Sent to Local Governments for opinion.

16. To relieve from incumbrances the Estates of Taluqdars in Oudh. Leave given, 28th January 1870. In type. Mr. Stra-

chey in charge.

17. To facilitate the construction of Works of public utility from Local and Municipal Funds. Leave given, 25th March 1870. In type. Colonel Strachey in charge. Sent to Local Governments for opinion.

18. To make better provision for the administration of Criminal Justice in connection with Railways constructed in Native States. 26th September 1864. To be taken up with Nos. 20 and

26.

19. To constitute Courts for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in the Towns of Rangoon, Maulmain and Akyab in British Burma. 25th November 1865. Awaits enactment of an Act of Parliament on the subject of Insolvency, with power of extension to all maritime ports in India.

20. To provide for the administration of justice in Territory ceded to Her Majesty for the construction and maintenance of Railways or for other purposes. Bill drawn. To be taken up

with No. 18.

21. To repeal Regulation IV. of 1808 (for the appointment and administration of the office of Kanungo in the ceded and conquered Provinces, and in the Province of Benares). Bill drawn.

22. To make provision for the enforcement of the right of copyright of authors in India in works of the Fine Arts, and for preventing frauds in the production and sale of such works. Bill drawn.

23. To provide for the registration of Trade-marks. Nothing

done.

24. To amend Act No. X. of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal) and Act No. XIV. of 1863. Act X. of 1859 has already been amended by Acts LIII. of 1860 and XIV. of 1863. A Bill endorsed by Sir W. Muir has been printed.

25. To extend the jurisdiction and amend the practice of the Small Cause Courts in the Presidency Towns. Bill drafted by Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal, Legislative Depart-

ment.

26. To provide for the punishment of offences committed by Railway employés and other British subjects in allied States. Nothing done.

27. To authorize the transfer of Europeans and Eurasians under arrest for debt, or pending a criminal charge, from a district in which there is no fitting jail accommodation. Nothing done. Proceedings, Home Department, 25th August 1863.

28. To amend the Abkari Act (No. XXI. of 1856), section 41, clause 1. Nothing done. The proposed amendment consists in permitting the surrender of a license by giving one month's notice and paying a fine not exceeding the license fee for six months. Several other amendments of the Act are proposed by the North-Western Provinces.

29. To provide a permanent Sheriff for the Towns of Calcutta,

Madras and Bombay. In type. To stand over.

30. To define and amend the law relating to Treasure Trove. Nothing done. See Regulation V. of 1817 (Bengal), and Regulation XI. of 1832 (Madras). See, too, Act XII. of 1838. As to the Hindu Law see Yajnavalkya II., 34, 35, Vyavahara Mayukha, Cap. VII., sec. 10, and Daya Bhaga, Cap. VI., sec. 1., §37 note. As to the Muhammadan law, Hedaya, Book I., Cap. 5, and Book XI.

31. To provide for the compulsory registration of partnerships. Nothing done, Mr. Steuart Gladstone having reported against

the proposed legislation.

32. To transfer to the Government of India certain funds belonging to the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency Towns. In type.

33. To amend Act No. VII. of 1865 (to give effect to rules for the management and preservation of Government Forests). Bill

drawn by the Inspector General of Forests.

34. To amend the law relating to Military Cantonments. Bill drawn by Colonel Lumsden and Mr. Ricketts. Mr. Cockerell in charge.

35. To provide against seditious speaking and writing. No-

thing done.

36. To provide for the punishment of life-convicts. Nothing done.

37. To consolidate and amend the law relating to coin. Nothing done. Mr. Stephen in charge.

38. To amend the law relating to Friendly, Industrial and Charitable Societies. Nothing done. Mr. Stephen in charge.

39. To consolidate and amend the law relating to the registration of assurances. Nothing done. Mr. Stephen in charge.

40. For the levy of a District Road Cess in Northern India. In type. Mr. Strachey in charge.

41. To amend the law of landlord and tenant in the North-

Western Provinces. In type. Mr. Strachey in charge.

42. To consolidate and amend the laws relating to District Munsifs in the Madras Presidency. In type. Mr. Stephen in charge.

Legal Work to April 1871.

The legal work of the year, from April 1870 to April 1871.

Act 23 of 1870. Indian Coinage Act—Consolidates 2 Acts and 4 Regulations.

-26 of 1870. Prisons Acts-Consolidates 1 Act and 5 Regulations.

-1 of 1871. Cattle Trespass Act—Consolidates 3 Acts.
-3 of 1871. Paper Currency Act—Consolidates 5 Acts.
-4 of 1871. Coroners Act—Consolidates 2 Acts of Parliament and 2 Indian

-4 of 1871. Coroners Act—Consolidates 2 Acts of Parliament and 2 Indian Acts, and codifies the English case and common law on the subject—in 42 sections. This Act does away with a small Svo. volume of cases.

-5 of 1871. The Prisoners Act—Consolidates in whole or part 11 Acts.
-6 of 1871. The Bengal Civil Courts Act—Consolidates parts of 9 Regulations and 4 Acts.

-7 of 1871. The Indian Emigration Act-Consolidates & Acts.

-8 of 1871. The Registration Act-Consolidates 3 Acts, and a large number of judicial decisions.

—9 of 1871. The Limitation Act—replaces one Act and a Bombay Regulation, parts of nearly 28 other Acts, and a vast mass of decisions of Courts of Justice—probably not less than 1400 or 1200.

—10 of 1871. The Excise Act for Northern India—Consolidates 5 Acts.

These 11 Acts replace no fewer than 63 Acts and Regulations and an immense number of judicial decisions; and ineidentally a good many amendments, several of which were much needed, have been introduced, especially in the Registration and Limitation Acts. Besides these there have been passed the Hindu Wills Act, the Act amending the Penal Code and several others of minor importance. The following measures amongst others are in progress:—

The Insolvency Act.
The Criminal Tribes Act.

The Revised Code of Criminal Procedure.

The new Evidence Act.

The Pleaders and Mooktiers Act.

All these were drawn up within the year.

The Contract Law, the public have been informed, will be proceeded with when the Council returns to Calcutta and the same course will be taken with the Evidence Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure, upon each of which six months have been given to the local governments to express opinions.

This is what actually has been done in the course of the year—from April 1870 to April 1871. The three large bills—the Contract Law, the new Code of Criminal Procedure and the Evi-

dence Act will probably be disposed of next winter. When they are passed, the following, of the work laid out by Mr. Stephen for himself, will still remain to be done:—

1. The Code of Civil Procedure, is held to require re-enact-

ment and consolidation, and :-

2. The Land Revenue Acts of Northern India need re-enacting and consolidating on some minor points, though very little remains to be done after the sweep made by the bills mentioned.

When these measures are completed we shall have the law of India in the following condition.

1. The Criminal Law will be codified in the Penal Code.

2. The Law of Contracts and some other obligations will be codified in the Contract Law.

3. The Law of Succession amongst persons other than Mahomedans and Hindoos will be codified in the Succession Act.

4. The law on miscellaneous heads of administration will be codified in the various Acts of the Governor General in Council.

5. The Law of Procedure will be codified in the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure.

6. Two important features of procedure—the Law of Evidence, and the Law of Limitation will be separately codified in

the Evidence Act and the Limitation Act.

The Law relating to Courts of Justice will be codified in the various Courts Acts which will state expressly all matters relating to their jurisdiction, the appointment of officers, &c. All those matters may be contained in about three moderate sized Svo. volumes. The Law peculiar to Mahomedans and Hindoos, such as the Law of Inheritance and Adoption, will not be touched at present. To deal with it in any way would be unpopular and might be dangerous, though there is a hope that Pundits and Moulvies may be employed to reduce part of the law to the form of a code, which may afterwards be enacted by the Legislature—one of the most important measures that could be passed, and one for the supervision of which Mr. Stephen is eminently qualified. Another measure which has been more than thought of, is a Revenue Code for Northern India. Mr. Cust has sent a draft-bill on the subject, but with so much other matter of so laborious a character on hand, it is hardly likely that this can be attended to very soon. If, however, these measures were carried, the law of India might be conveniently put into three Svo. volumes, with ten judicial decisions. The Succession Act itself codifies more than a 1000 in a very few pages, and the new Evidence Act will dispense with a small library of text-books. In this vast work Mr. Stephen has been engaged during the whole of the past year.

MADRAS.

The Council for making Laws and Regulations has during the year 1868-69 passed the following Acts:—

Act No. III. of 1869 (An Act to empower Revenue Officers to summon persons to attend at their Cutcherries for the settlement of matters connected with Revenue Administration.)

Act No. IV. of 1869 "An Act to amend Act IV. of 1842 (For the better management of boats and catamarans in the Madras Roads)."

Act No. V. of 1869 (An Act for the regulation of Jails within the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and for the enforcement of discipline therein.)

Act No. VI. of 1869 (An Act for regulating the affairs of the

Madras Equitable Assurance Society.)

Act No. VII. of 1869 "An Act to continue Act No. XX. of 1859 (An Act for the suppression of outrages in the District of Malabar in

the Presidency of Fort Saint George)."

Act No. VIII. of 1869 (An Act to prevent doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain words used in the title-deeds of Inams heretofore furnished to Inam-holders by the Inam Commissioner of the Madras Presidency, and to declare the true intent and meaning of Madras Acts IV. of 1862 and IV. of 1866.)

The following Bills which were passed by the Local Council, and assented to by the Governor in the year 1868-69, were disallowed by His Excellency the Governor-General during the

year under review :-

A "Bill to enable the Gorernment to prescribe rules for regulating the navigation of rivers, canals, and other inland waters, for the management of ferries, and for the levying of tolls and license jees;" and

A. Bill to enable the Government to levy a duty, by way of excise, on salt manufactured in such districts of the Presidency of Fort Saint

George as the Government may think proper."

BOMBAY.

The following Acts applicable to the Judicial Administration of the Bombay Presidency were passed during the official year 1869-70.

Act XV. of 1869 (An Act to provide facilities for obtaining the evidence and appearance of prisoners, and for service of process up-

on them.)

Act XVII. of 1869 (An Act to shorten the time for landing cargo.)

Act XVIII. of 1869 (The General Stamp Act.)

Act XIX. of 1869 (An Act to facilitate administration to the estates of deceased British subjects in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.)

This substitutes the Administrator General of Bombay for the same Officer

of Madras.

Act XX. of 1869 (An Act to provide for the good order and discipline of Volunteer Corps, and to invest them with certain powers.)

Act XXI. of 1869 (An Act to provide against European vag-

rancy.)

Act XXIII. of 1869 (An Act to enhance the duties leviable

under the Indian Income Tax Act.)

Act XXIV. of 1869 (An Act to enhance the price of Salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the duty on Salt in the Presidency of Bombay.)

Act XXVI. of 1869 (An Act to correct a clerical error in Act No.

VIII. of 1863.)

Act I. of 1870 (An Act to provide Rules relating to Quarantine.) Act V. of 1870 (An Act to enable the High Courts at the Presidency Towns to deal with costs of petitions for certain moneys transferred to Government.)

Act VI. of 1870 (An Act to enable the Governor General in Council to increase the fee payable under Sec. 31 of the Emigration Act.)

Act VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees Act.)

Act VIII. of 1870 (An Act for the prevention of the murder of

Female Infants.)

Act IX. of 1870 (An Act to enable the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, when in voluntary liquidation, to sell their property to the Secretary of State for India in Council.)

The following Acts were passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regu-

lations during the year 1869-70:

Act III. of 1869 (An Act to provide, in the Presidency of Bombay, funds for expenditure on objects of local Public utility and improvement, and to constitute Local Committees for the due administration of such funds.

Act IV. of 1869 (An Act for the levy of Town Duties within the City

of Bombay.)

Act V. of 1869 (An Act to authorize the destruction of useless re-

cords in the Courts in the Province of Sind.)

Act VI. of 1869 (An Act to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers attached thereto in the City of Bombay.

BENGAL.

The report of proceedings during the session of 1868-69 of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations was brought down in last year's report to the conclusion of the official year terminating on the 31st March 1869. The Council continued to sit until the 4th September 1869, and during the period which elapsed between the close of the official year and the adjournment of the Council, the following Acts were passed:—

Act III. of 1869 (An Act to enable police officers to arrest without

warrant persons guilty of cruelty to animals.)

Act 1V. of 1869 (An Act better to provide for the improvement of

the port of Calcutta.)

Act V. of 1869 (An Act to empower the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to direct courts of session to be held in different towns in a district.)

Act VI. of 1869 (An Act to provide for the recovery of rates for

water supplied for purposes of irrigation.)

Act VII. of 1869 (An Act to amend the constitution of the police force in Bengal.)

Act VIII. of 1869 (An Act to amend the procedure in suits between

landlords and tenants.)

Act II. of 1870 (An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the transport of labourers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and their employment therein.)

In addition to the Bills which were passed in the session of 1869, the following measures were introduced or pending,

which did not become law :-

A Bill to amend Act XXX. of 1857 (for the levy of port-dues and

fees in the port of Calcutta.)

A Bill to authorize the remission of penalties in respect of deeds executed in Calcutta before the 1st October 1860 and insufficiently stamped.

A Bill to provide facilities for obtaining the evidence in civil and

criminal cases of persons detained in any jail or prison.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Court of Wards within the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Act I. of 1870 (An Ast to empower the Justices of the Peace for

the Town of Calcutta to levy a water-rate on the town.)

Act II. of 1870 (An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the transport of labourers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and their employment therein.)

A Bill better to provide for the maintenance and improvement of the

port of Calcutta.

A Bill to provide for the appointment and maintenance of village chowkeydars.

CHAPTER IV.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Registration.

THE Law affecting the Registration of Assurances was altered in 1866 by Act XX. of that year, which established a General Registry Office in each Province and empowered the local Governments to appoint Registrars and Sub-Registrars. The following table shows the extent to which Registration was carried throughout India in the year ending 30th March 1870:—

Provinc	E.			of Regis- ations.	Increase per cent.		nancial Re- sults.
Madras Bombay Bengal N. W. Provinces Punjab Oudh Central Provinces Berar Mysore		200 miles	*	193,963 94,852 252,193 193,716 115,681 77,062 18,931 6,683 (no	12·2 11·1 17·8 20 8 6:36 returns) 20 decline	14s. 93,057 198,448 64,786 14,639 66,834 14,531 2,256 2,364 120	

The number of Registration Offices was reduced by three during 1869-70; the registration district of Tranquebar having been amalgamated with that of Tanjore, and the Sub-Registry Offices of Chetticolum in Trichinopoly and Nuzvid in the Kistna District having been abolished as unimportant. Tanjore is now in charge of a Special Registrar; nineteen District Offices are under the Treasury Deputy Collectors; and one, that at Tellicherry, under the Principal Sadr Amin. Of 288 Sub Registry Offices, thirty-eight are in charge of Special Sub-Registrars, and 250 under Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates. The average cost of each registration was about 2½ rupees. In thirty-seven Sub-Registry Offices the registrations were in excess of 1,000, and the fees above 2,300 rupees, against thirty-one such Offices in 1868-69. The registrations were thus distributed:—

And the second second				1868-69	1869-70	,
General Registry Office	*17	***	***	88	77	
Madras Registrars		***	***	3,412	3,659	
District Registrars		***	***	364	378	
Sub-Registrars	***	***		1,15,437	1,29,854	
			1 -	1.19.301	1.33,963	

Of 1,33,963 registrations, 34,157, or 25.5 per cent., were optional. The ratio of optional to compulsory registrations was 34.2 per cent. Comparing with previous years, optional registration is found to be almost stationary, while compulsory re-

gistration is rapidly increasing. 9103 per cent. of all instruments registered relate to immoveable property, and of those 818 per cent. are compulsorily registered.

The total receipts of the Punjab Registration Department during 1869-70, exclusive of copying fees, amounted to Rs. 1,72,980, or less by Rs. 695 than the receipts of the previous year; while the charges (also exclusive of copying fees, which amounted to Rs. 36,113) were Rs. 1,06,647, or Rs. 22,382 less than in the previous year. This decrease of expenditure is partly owing to the fact that exceptional charges were incurred in 1868-69 in the purchase of iron safes, &c., and partly to a reduction in the remuneration of Sub-Registrars. The net receipts for the year,—i. e., the balance of receipts after deducting all charges,—were Rs. 66,334, or Rs. 21,687 more than the net receipts of the year 1868-69.

CIVIL COURTS.

MADRAS.

There are six classes of Civil Tribunals in the Presidency, viz: 1 High Court, 2 Civil Courts, 3 Principal Sadr Amins' Courts, 4 Small Cause Courts, 5 District Munsiffs' Courts, 6 Village Munsiffs' Courts. The High Court exercises ordinary original jurisdiction within the Presidency Town of Madras and the suburbs, and Appellate jurisdiction over the whole Presidency, except the Agency Tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. The Court ordinarily consists of four Puisne Judges in addition to the Chief Justice. The Presidency is divided into twenty-one zillahs, and each zillah has a Civil Court. The zillahs are for the most part conterminous with the Revenue Districts, but the Districts of Tanjore and Malabar are each sub-divided into two zillahs. On the Neilgherry Hills there is a Judicial Commissioner, who exercises the powers of a Civil Judge. The original jurisdiction of a Civil Court extends over all suits, the value of which is 10,000 rupees and upwards, in zillahs where there is a Principal Sadr Amin, and all suits, the value of which is 1,000 rupees and upwards, in zillahs where there is no Principal Sadr Amin. Of the Civil Judges, three have special Small Cause jurisdiction in suits cognizable as Small Causes, the value of which is below 500 rupees. The appellate jurisdiction of a Civil Court extends over all suits tried by District Munsiffs and Principal Sadr Amins. Taking all the Courts, the statistics of the institution and disposal of suits for the calendar years 1868 and 1869 are as follows:-

Pending at the beginning of the year Instituted and remanded		444	1868. 62,612 1,86,115	1869: 59,308: 1,92,684
Disposed of (excluding transfers)	**4		2,48,727 1,89,419	2,51,992 1,93,924
Pending at the close of the year	***	***	59,308	58,068

The entirely new suits instituted in 1869 numbered 1,92,006 against 1,85,282 in 1868; and notwithstanding this large increase, amounting to 3.6 per cent, the arrears have continued to diminish, the reduction in the year being 2.1 per cent. nearly. The newly instituted suits were in the proportion of 1 to 138 of the population. The following table shows the Files of the several Courts:—

Mofussil Courts.	Newly instituted suits, per cent.	Files, per cent, of the whole.	Suits disposed of, per cent.	Arrears, per cent.	Percentage of suits on the file disposed of.
Village Munsiffs District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents Judges of Small Cause Courts Principal Sadr Amins	20.80 60.15 6.10 1.48	20·74 62·67 5·09 1·69	20.60 60.32 6.22 1.69	21*20 70*53 1*31 1.67	76·44 73·43 94·00 77·30
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner	•37	-49	:42	•76	64.71
	88-90	90.68	89-25	95-47	76-35
Madras Small Cause Court	10·77 •33	8.98 •34	10·46 •29	4.03 -50	89·18 63·49
	100-00	190-00	100-00	100-00	76-60

The following shows the proportions of ordinary and Small Cause suits newly instituted in the Mofussil Courts:—

				Ordinary.	Small Cause.
District Munsiffs and Assistant Age	ent '	***	***	42.1	. 57.9
Principal Sadr Amins	•••	• • • •	444.	31.4	68-6
Judges of Small Cause Courts		1 2 2 2	122.	24	97.9
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial	Comm	issioner	***.	61-1	38.9
		. 4	Arms.	-	
				38.4	61.6

If to these the suits before Village Munsiffs be added, the proportion of suits to be so disposed of is 70.5 per cent, of the whole number of suits instituted in the Mofussil Courts. Including the Madras Courts, the proportion of suits summarily cognizable becomes 73.5 per cent, leaving 26.5 per cent, or 50,449, cognizable as regular suits. The abstract for all Courts shows the proportions in which original suits of the several principal classes were preferred in 1869. Of the suits on written obligations, 74.2 per cent, were tried summarily by Village Munsiffs and as Small Causes:

and of the suits on unwritten obligations, 43.5 per cent. were instituted before Village Munsiffs, and 29.6 per cent. as Small Causes before District Munsiffs. It is remarkable that out of 20,674 suits instituted in the Madras Court of Small Causes, 12.957. or 62.6 per cent. are of this nature. The suits on account of injuries to religion and caste were only fifty-seven, a scarcely appreciable fraction. Of the suits regarding immoveable property 14.968, or 95.9 per cent. were filed before District Munsiffs; 380, or 2.4 per cent. before Principal Sadr Amins and Small Cause Court Judges; and 105, or 7 per cent. before Civil Judges, &c.; and 155, or 1 per cent. on the original side of the High Court. Of the suits for rent 7,858, or 86.2 per cent. were cognizable as Small Causes, 5,533, or 58 5 per cent. being within the jurisdiction of District Munsiffs. Of the suits for inheritance, 84.6 per cent. were under Hindu Law. The following shows the value of the newly instituted suits:--

VALUE OF SUITS.

					Morussi	L Counts.		S SMALL COURT.
					Per cent. of Suits.	Average value.	Percent. of Suits.	Average value.
		As.	Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
Not exce	eding	•••	5	•••	12:24	3.2	68-76	
From,		5-	20		82.50	10.3	3 68.16	7:3
Do.	***	20-	100	***	59•26	47.1	24-25	43-4
Do	***	100	500	•••	19-69	204.3	6.46	196-4
Do.	***	500-	1,000	•••	143	€30.0	0.53	703-4
Do.	424	1,000	5,000	•••	- 72	1,966-1		
Do.		5,000-	10,000	***	-08	6,734.8		*****
Do.	•••	10,000-	1,00,000	***	-07	24,420.0		*****
Above I	,00,000	•••	***	***	-01	4,81,182-4	× · · · ·	
	-		Tot	al	100.00	126-3	100-00	32- 0

BOMBAY.

The tables relating to Bombay show that 131,964 suits were filed during the year; that 6,981 were received by transfer, and that there were 31,944 suits on the file at the end of last year. Of these 128,105 suits were disposed of, and 7,232 transferred, leaving 35,552 undisposed of at the end of the year. The average duration of a suit is set down at 111 days.

The following Statement shows the disposal, &c., of Original Suits decided in the Civil Courts of each District during.

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		4011		L 0.0	- V	1	1	•	•	0	0	0	• •			-	-	-		1 2
-sib	sjir	R lo	uper	duN Jo b	Into I esoq	, c		11,626	13,771	17,022	6,321	95.570	13.491	F07 67	1,004	10.696	909	0000	6,000	127,419
3		-	OF DISTRICTS.					:	:	:		1 ×	:			•	An			
			NAMES OF D	7			1	Ahmedabad	Surat	Таппа	rhour	adotal.	Mindintensia	Anmednuggur	Poons	101			Duarwar	Total

The following Statement showing the number of Appeals disposed of by the Appellate Courts in each District of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1869:—

			during	Tota	ıl nu	unbe	r of to	Ap	peals ir sui	, div	ided s.	acco	rding	3
		y _o	pheal	Imn	opert					71	oney	•		
Names of Districts	i.	Total of Appeals disposed of	Total of Appeals disposed of, Average Duration of each Appeal during the year.		Possession of Houses.	Rent	Above Rs. 10,609.	Between Rs. 5,000 & 10,000.	Between Rs. 500 & 1,000.	Between Rs. 100 and 500,	Between Rs. 50 and 100.	Petween Rs. 10 and 50.	Between Rs. 5 and 10.	Tridor Be 5
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8 9	10	11	12	13	14	1
Ahmedahad		385	1 7 27	88	75	17		41	1 7	62	56	52	7	
Surat		305	0 4 5	81	32	2	1	2 2	20	56	33	4	10	
Fanna		741	0 6 17	228	37	52	1	1	22	112	91	156	19	
Rutnagherry	•••	310	0 10 11	101	3	94		1	2	23	25	46	12	-
Khandeish	•••	318	1 0 6	50	57	5		1 :	14	68	62	51	G	-
Ahmednuggur	•••	286	0 3 16	117	54	3		8	6	26	28	41	5	-
Poons	***	608	1 7 7	281	96	6		2 2	21	67	46	54	7	-
Sholapoor	•••	220	1 3 17	78	50				4	37	19	26	2	-
Sattara	***	427	0 5 23	191	15	1	3	4	11	66	46	72	10	-
Belgaum	***	265	0 11 18	95	44	29			5	36	25	12	9	-
Oharwar	•	128	0 3 25	39	29	5			3	24	13	12	1	
Janara,	464	75	071	5	4	5		2	3	24	14	15	1	-
Total	***	4,068	0 9 29	1,354	496	219	5	16 97	118	601	458	580	89	3

Statement showing the State of the Files of the Appellate Courts in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency at the end of the year 1869.

14	1864.		-
stituted	1865.		14
were ins	1866.	H 64 64	66
Of which Appeals were instituted in the year.	1867.	:	274
of which	1868.	241 288 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 88	687
	1869.	524 120 1150 1148 1148 1148 1148 1148 1148	2,632
peals remain- ed of, being ween columns	Uslance of Ap ing undispo- difference bet and 8.	781 120 633 512 512 115 531 129 129 168 168	8,678
	Total of prec	1,817 1,048 608 432 388 1,518 652 872 872 819 76	8,029
ed by trans-	Number remov fer.	265 265 265 277 281 281 102 102 103 103 103	3,665
-sodsip slaso	Mumber of Apr	416 945 945 945 946 986 986 986 988 988 988 988 988 988 98	4,364
eeing three	Total of prece	2.598 690 1,681 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 4,93 1,849 4,93 1,849 4,93 1,849 4,93 1,849 262	11,707
ed by trans-	Number receiv	1,401 196 494 281 17 822 162 177 80	3,533
sheldA di	Number of free filed.	244 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250	4.153
-ed is at be-	Number of App ginning of year	826 131 664 223 235 422 136 136 129 149 149	4 091
	Namer of Districts.	Ahmedabad Surat Surat Surat Surat Surat Surat Surat Surat Surat Suratona Suratona Subapoor Suratona Surat	Trates

The Agent for Sirdars reports that no suits were disposed of by him, but that 18 suits were transferred by him. The Assistant Agent disposed of 18 suits, of which 15 were decided on their merits, 1 was dismissed on default, and 2 were adjusted; and the Jagheerdars decided 78S suits on their merits, dismissed 8 on default, adjusted 108, and transferred 35; in all 939.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, BOMBAY.

In the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, 28,171 suits were instituted during the year ending 31st March 1870, being 3.468 more than in the previous year. The number heard and decided was 27,511, against 24,763 in 1868-69. Of undecided suits there were on the 31st March last 2,152, against 1,492 on the same day in 1869: showing an increase of 660 over the balance of the previous twelve 626 suits were pending for want of service, and in months. 1,355 the summonses were not returnable till the end of the official year. The amount litigated on was Rs. 28,31,145, showing an increase of Rs. 1,30,818 over the amount of the previous year, Rs. 27,00,327. The number of applications for summary enforcement of obligations specially registered under Act XX. of 1866 is not stated, but the amount recovered and paid to claimants on account of their claims under decrees passed under Sec. 53 of the Registration Act has risen from Rs. 8.844 in 1868-69 to Rs. 15,782 in 1869-70, or nearly doubled. net receipts have increased from Rs. 41,891 to Rs. 53,355. expenditure was reduced by Rs. 344 per mensem, leaving the present monthly cost of the establishment (excluding the pay of the Judges) at Rs. 5,595.

MOFUSSIL COURTS OF SMALL CAUSES.

During the official year 14,925 suits were instituted in the three Courts of Small Causes in the Districts of Ahmedabad. Poona, and Ahmednuggur, being about 2,293 in excess of the number filed last year. Four new Courts of Small Causes have been established in this Presidency, viz., Surat, Broach, Dharwar, and Hooblee. The Courts of Surat and Broach, which are presided over by one Judge, were opened on the 1st May 1869; and the Courts of Dharwar and Hooblee, which are also presided over by one Judge, were constituted on the 1st June 1869, the Belgaum Small Cause Court being abolished. aggregate of 18,817 cases were disposed of, leaving 1,687 undecided at the close of the year. In 12,392 cases judgments were delivered; the rest were admitted or withdrawn. There were 20,342 applications for execution, against 17,405 last year. The average cost of a suit was Rs. 10-7-9, against 9-9-0; and the average duration of a suit was 19 days, against 244 days in the year preceding. The accounts of all the Courts taken together show an excess of Rs. 73,755 over expenditure.

BENGAL.

The following table shows the transactions of the High Court Original Jurisdiction during the year:—

0		-					
CLASS OF CASES.	Pending on 31st December 1868.	Instituted in 1869.	Total.	Disposed of on merits.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st December 1869.
Original suits, including vice- admiralty, equity, and eccle- siastical cases Divorce cases Appeals from division courts References from Calcutta Small Cause Court under Act IX. of 1859	336 109 13	726 9 78 59	1,062 9 187 72	488 6 56 60	211 1 14 1	699 7 70 61	369 2 117 11

On the appellate side of the High Court the total number of appeals instituted during the year was 3,890, of which 285 were regular appeals, 3,047 special, and 558 miscellaneous. The number of institutions in each kind of appeal during the year differs but little from that of 1868. The total number of cases appealable to High Court regularly or specially was 16,634, against 18,936 in the preceding year. The following shows the number of appeals of various kinds decided by the High Court during 1869:—

Description of	Dispose	ed of in	Fending on 31st December		
Appeals.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	
Regular Special	3,972 680	281 3,461 530	219 1,738 173	223 1,324 201	

There is no regular or special appeal of older date than 1860. The result of the appeals decided by the High Court in 1868 and 1969 is shown in the following table:—

***	IN REGULA	R APPEALS.	IN SPECIAL APPEAL		
	1868. 1869. 1868.		1869.		
Order confirmed , reversed , modified Cases remanded , struck off on default , compromised or withdrawn	 270 84 37 12 2 6	180 60 13 13 8 7	2,862 425 63 527 72 23	2,616 306 64 416 52 7	

The value of stamps filed in legal proceedings on the appellate side of the High Court during 1869 was Rs. 2,86,075,

against Rs. 3,10,718 in 1868. The receipts had decreased during the year by Rs. 24,643. The value of the property which formed the subject matter of litigation in the appeals decided by the High Court during 1869 was Rs. 81,02,165, against Rs. 1,21,43,778 of the previous year.

In cases of the Small Cause Court class there has been in the year under review an increase of 2,233 cases above the number in 1868, being at the rate of 2,463 per cent. This increase was chiefly in the districts noted below* while in 20 other districts the standard of the preceding year has been but slightly affected. The number of "Original suits" instituted in the Superior Courts was in 1868, 2,855 and in 1869, 2,824. The number of "Appeals" was in 1868, 16,563 and in 1869, 15,884; total in 1868 19,418 and in 1869 18,708. In the Moonsiff's Courts the number of institutions shows an increase of 4,554 cases as compared with 1868. The regular suits and appeals disposed of by the courts of various grades, as compared with 1868, are shown in the following table:—

14 1 X L	1	868.	1869.		
CASES DECIDED.	On	Total	On	Total	
	merits.	disposed of.	merits.	disposed of	
Judges—original Judges—appeals Subordinate Judges—original Subordinate Judges—appeals Moonsiffs	205	259	94	123	
	9,519	10,184	7,789	8,298	
	2,726	8,099	2,622	2,980	
	9,565	9,914	8,671	8,990	
	106,533	122,820	111,427	129,184	

Eighteen districts have closed the year with no cases pending of above one year's standing. Of the whole 185 cases, only 32 were pending on Moonsiffs' files, 73 on Subordinate Judges' files, and 80 on Judges' files. The number of cases pending in the court of different grades for periods exceeding six and not exceeding twelve months, and the result compared with that pending at the end of the previous year shows a decrease of 153. The districts in which at the close of 1868 the files were the heaviest are the following:—

	DISTRICTS.	Cases pending over s over twelve month	ix months, but not
		1868.	1869.
Backergunge Chittagong Nuddea Sylhet Jessore Gya Sarun 24-Pergunnahs	 	132 127 128 89 82 76 12 39	188 149 144 13 12 37 62 62

[•] Chittagong, Dinagepore, Purneah. Rungpore, Sylhet, Tipperah, and 24-Pergunnahs.

The value of the original suits decided in 1869 was less than the value of such suits decided in 1868 by Rs. 90,76,106, and that of suits pending at the end of 1869 fell short of the value of those pending at the end of 1868 by Rs. 19,08,198. The value of suits in which appeals were preferred was Rs. 45,78,017 in 1869, against Rs. 58,70,405 in 1868, shewing a decrease of Rs. 12,92,388. The total value of original suits before the courts in 1869 fell short of that in 1868 by the large sum of one crore and nearly ten lakhs of rupees. The net revenue derived from stamp fees, &c. amounted to Rs. 24,28,434-5, which was an increase of Rs. 81,250-5-11 over the net revenue (Rs. 23,47,183-15-1) of the preceding year, notwithstanding the large decrease already observed in the value of suits:—

Stamp Fees realize	ed from Courts	of	Amount paid in.	Amount re- funded.	Balance.
Judges Subordinate judges Moonsiffs			Rs. As. P. 4,28,388 15 0 6,74,464 10 0 13,59,506 3 0	Rs. As. P. 13,336 8 0 13,804 4 0 6,784 11 0	Rs. As. P. 4,15,052 7 0 6,60,660 6 0 13,52,721 8 0
	Total	•••	24,62,359 12 0	33,925 7 0	24,28,434 5 0

The aggregate expenditure of the civil courts during the year, including salaries and establishment, amounted to Rs. 2,494,045-15-113, a sum which exceeded the income derived from stamp duty by Rs. 65,611-10-113. In 1868 the cost of the civil courts was in excess of the stamp fees by the large sum of Rs. 2,59,223-10 111. The amount incurred on account of salaries of judicial officers has fallen below that of 1868 by Rs. 81,523-11-63, while the cost of establishment has exceeded that of 1868 by Rs. 69,162-1-6, because the scheme for increasing the salaries of ministerial officers, which was only in operation for part of 1868, was in force during the whole of 1869. The total cost for 1869 is less than that for 1868 by Rs. 12,361-10-03. The total number of suits pending on the 1st April 1869, in which the Government was concerned, was 145, of which 64 were original suits and 81 were appeals. The number of suits instituted in the courts of first instance during the year under review was 185, and in the appellate court 110, making a total of 295 suits; and these, with the suits previously pending, showed an aggregate of 249 original suits and 191 appeals, or, altogether, 440 cases. Of the original suits, 115 were decided in favour of Government, 16 were compromised, and 56 decided against Government, making a total of 187 suits decided, 62 being left pending. Of the 56 adverse decisions, 21 were appealed on behalf of Government, and in two the decisions of the

lower courts were reversed, the actual number lost in litigation being 54. Of the appeals, 97 were decided in favour of Government, 24 against it, and 23 were remanded for retrial; making a total of 144 cases decided and leaving 47 pending. The total number of judgments favourable to Government was 214, against 78 judgments which were unfavourable to it; and the total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 109. In 14 cases the Government was cast in the courts both of first instance and of appeal. The amount expended by Government in litigation during the year was Rs. 43,416-12-5 in the land revenue department, and Rs. S1-6 in the salt and opium departments, making a total of Rs. 43,498-2-5. The amount realized under decrees of court was Rs. 33,145-5-1 in the land revenue department, and Rs. 156-13-2 in the salt and opium departments, which give a total of Rs. 33,302-2-3. The total number of suits set down for hearing in the Calcutta court of small causes during 1869-70 was 35,410, comprising 34,340 cases instituted during the year and 1,070 cases pending from the year 1868-69. Of this number, 15,897 cases were decided in favour of plaintiffs, 8,632 having been decided after trial, and 7,265 ex parte; 1,444 were decided in favour of defendants, and 3,385 were non-suited; of the rest, 10,595 were compromised, 2,935 were struck off in default of plaintiffs, and 1,154 were pending at the close of the year. The number of cases (34,340) instituted during the year shows an increase of litigation to the extent of 2,661 cases as compared with the number (31,679) instituted during the year 1868-69, or an average increase on the whole of 221 cases a month. average number of suits for each day was 135-19. amount of property under litigation was Rs. 16,49,525-15-5, as against Rs. 16,98,669-4 for the year 1868-69, showing a decrease of Rs. 49,143-4-7 in the value of property in litigation. There were during the year 37 courts of small causes in the interior, presided over by 22 judges. Three additional courts were opened in Furreedpore under a single judge. The number of suits instituted in all these courts during the year was 40,092, which is 3,730, or 10-1-33rd per cent. in excess of the institutions of the preceding year. The largest number of suits instituted in any of these courts was 4,326, in the Jessore Small Cause Court. The courts in which the smallest number of suits were instituted were Motechary and Dinapore. The number in the former was 173, and in the latter 237.

Of the total number of these suits decided, 26,234, or 65.69 per cent., were decreed for the plaintiffs. The total cost to Government on account of salaries and establishments of these

courts amounted to Rs. $2,82,382-11-1\frac{1}{2}$, and the receipts from stamp duty to Rs. 2,68,888-11-0, leaving a net charge to Government of Rs. $13,494-0-1\frac{1}{2}$, which is less than the net charge incurred in 1868 by Rs. $22,622-5-5\frac{1}{2}$.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The aggregate number of original suits and appeals instituted in the Civil Courts during the year ending 31st December 1869, was as follows:—

71,818	•••	Original Appeals	ligh {	the :	te to	subordina	Courts	Civil	the	In
82,330						ordinate,				
89,489		Total,								

Of these returns the High Court says:-

"The number is in excess of the corresponding aggregate of the previous year, and is considerably the largest instituted since the year 1861, with the single exception of the year 1866, when the civil litigation reached the total of 85.425. In 1861, it will be remembered, an abnormal increase in litigation took place in consequence of the imminence of the limitation law."

Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the N.-W. P., in the year 1869.

		SUITS DISPO		
VALUE OF SUITS.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiffs' and other sub- divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Total Value of Suits,
IN CIVIL COURTS. Rs. Not Exceeding 5	1,040	724	359	Rs. As. P. 7,586 9 0
" 100 " 100 " 500 " 5,000 " 1,00,000	3,844 4,269 1,353	11,410 80,295 12,876 1,798	1,840 4,058 2,618 2,427 299 5	2,26,903 6 10 19,68,919 8 7 33,75,972 7 7 55,11,720 6 10 38,89,687 3 0 38,34,229 5 3
Exceeding 1,00,000 Total, in (ivil Courts,	10,506	57,103	11,606	1,88,10,018 15 1
IN REVENUE COURTS.				
Rs. Not Exceeding 5 7 7 20 7 100 7 500 7 1,00,000 7 1,00,000		10,650 21,153 16,993 3,170 229 2	611 1,084 938 183 25	50.766 14 7 2,87,717 3 5 7,44,704 9 11 5,70,545 3 10 1,72,372 8 2 26,506 0 0
Total, in Revenue Courts,	*	52,197	2,841	18,52,612 7 11
GRAND TOTAL,	10,506	109,300	14,447	2,06,62,631 7 0

Statement showing the Number of Suits and Appeals instituted in the Zillah Courts in the North-Western Provinces during the years 1860 to 1869.

Instituted ,0381 ni	96.7		χ. υ.		4,0	4,4	2,4	o 3	- 3	1 11			16.1	, G	4.6	1,9	72,688		65	1.48	61.6	202	12	1,185	8.642	82,330
Instituted ,8881 ni	8,128	4,203	6,010	4.941	804 F	4,657	868.0	2,467	50:16	2,465	2,781	1,995	2.085	735	5,087	2,157	65,251			302	52:3:	2,010	:	782	5,485	70,736
Instituted 7981 mi	9,748	4,071	6,307	2000	4,155	6,215	4,806	200.5	1,432	8,729	3.2.10	2,5.10	2,191	21.6	5,195	:	69,134		-	1,675	1,571	2,047	:	298	5,891	75,025
Instituted di 1866,	4,986	4,639	6.649	2 to 2	4,501	5,730	100	2015	- 12	4.421	1.91	2,672	2,423	182	260'9	:	78,673		. :	2,459	1,7-14	2,162	. :	282	6,752	85,425
Instituted in 1865.	3,553	4,226	6,145	4.668	3,709	5,152	200	1000	2713	4,5-13	1,227	2,539	9,359	236	27	i	68,155		:	2,299	1,797	1,787		124	6.210	74,365
Instituted in 1864.	4,268	4,29×	977 c	20.00	2,706	A. X.S.	4,054	- 2	2,2.17	4,526	274.4	2.774	2,244	=======================================	4,527	:	66,732		:	665:57	1.895	2,037	:	:	6,001	73,063
Instituted in 1863.	4,045	2,802	5,589	2.878	3,071	4,469	97.60	- 10 % 50 % 50 % 50 %	1,617	2,802	2,943	2,3%6	1,85.4	7:33	8,688	:	51,925		:	2,079	1,773	1,829	:	:	5,681	63,606
Instituted in 1862,	9,601 2,693	3,093	4,714	171.6	2.415	8,620	2,806	1,050	1,672	2,889	2,323	1,493	710	2,788	4,077	:	53,624		:	2,817	8,259	2,738	:	:	9,914	63,568
Instituted in 1881.	6,894	7,826	12,079	9,332	8,172	10,868	9776	030.6	8,235	4,489	4,060	8,727	25,325	5,360	2,979	:	123,204		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	193,204
Instituted in 1860.	2,858	4,013	4 642	1.781	4.009	5,751	702.7	2 099	3,107	4,595	2,572	2,074	1,537	1,773	2,739	:	63,638		:	;	:	:	:	:	:	65,638
Instituted in 1859.	4,181	1	1														022,17		:	:	:	:	:		:	71,220
			:	:		:	ï	:			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	srts.	:	:	:	:	:	i	:	:
Zillah.	Saharunpore Meerut	Allygurh	Moradabad	Shahichannore	Agra	Furrnekabad	Mynpoory	Futtehnore	Allahabad	Gornekpore	Azimgurh	lounpore	Mirzapore	enares	rhazerpore	hansie	Total	Small Cause Con	awnpore	Senuros	Hahabad	gra	Bareilly	ehra Doon	Total	RAND TOTAL

The suits for immoveable property, for bond-debts, and other descriptions of original suits, for the years 1868 and 1869, were: for immoveable property, 1868, 9, 321; 1869, 7,044; for bond or ordinary debts, 1868, 46,737; 1869, 50,505; other suits, 1868, 6,815; 1869, 14,264; total 1868, 62,873; 1869, 71,813. The Courts finally disposed of 81,968 causes, being 5,551 more than in the preceding twelve months. Of these 41,101 were determined without contest in Court, and 34,109 were The contested cases bear to the determined after contest. whole number disposed of a proportion of 41. At the close of the year 5,710 suits remained pending, against 4,978 in the previous year; of these six only had been instituted twelve months previously. The average duration of contested suits in the Judges' Courts was eighty-nine days, in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges seventy-two days, in the Courts of the Moonsiffs thirty-four, and those of the Judges of the Small Cause Courts nine days, 75,210 decrees were made during the year, and 102,591 applications for execution came for disposal before the Courts. Of these twenty-five per cent, were fully, and nineteen per cent. partially, executed, against twenty-eight and seventeen per cent. respectively in the previous year. Of whole number of applications for execution, 10,008 remained pending at the end of the year. In the Civil Courts not subordinate to the High Court, the number of suits, original and appeal, by districts or divisions, were: —Ajmere district, 3,915; Terai district, 99; Kumaon division, 3,145, total, 7,159. Comparing the litigation of 1869 with that of 1868, there was a decrease of about 1,000 suits in Ajmere, and an increase by 2 and 335 respectively in the Terai and Kumaon. The decrease in Ajmere may be assigned to the famine which desolated that province, while the increase in Kumaon is probably due to the settlement operations which are in progress there. The number of miscellaneous cases, instituted in the North-Western Provinces, were :- in the Courts subordinate to the High Court, 19,933; in other Courts, 3,992; total, 23,925. The number has slightly increased. The Regulation Courts of the North-Western Provinces are shown by the High Court to have realized a total income of Rs. 17,24,089, and to have cost Rs. 16,24,717, leaving a net gain to Government of Rs. 99,372. Penalties for insufficiently-stamped documents and fines amounted to Rs. 8,063. The Surplus Tulubana Fund and the Ameens' Fund yield Rs 58,017 and Rs. 56,174 respectively. The percentage of costs to value in all suits, original and appeal, disposed of by the Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Moonsiffs was 13, and the average cost of each suit was Rs. 29.

The total number of cases in which Government was a party amounted to 218, compared with 279 in the preceding year; and of these Government was plaintiff or appellant in 78, and defendant or respondent in 140. Excluding miscellaneous cases, the number of suits instituted was 117, against 156 in the preceding year. Government was successful in 99 of the 164 cases decided, and unsuccessful in 65. Of the 65 cases. Government was engaged as plaintiff in 15, and as defendant The percentages on the total number are 60 for Government, 40 against; in Government plaintiff suits, 74 for and 26 against; in Government defendant suits, 52 for and 48 The suits for rent under the rent-laws, on the original and appellate sides, aggregated 56,126 against 44,854 in 1868; being an increase of 11,272. 55,857 suits and appeals were finally disposed of during the year; leaving 2,680, or 415 more than in 1868, undisposed of at the beginning of 1870. Of these none had been instituted more than twelve months previously. Thirty-five per cent. of the suits were determined after contest in Court. Of the 7,372 suits appealable to the Civil Judge, and of the 13,706 appealable to the Collector, 3,873, or 52 per cent., were actually appealed in the former case, and 1,710, or 12 per cent., in the latter. Of the appeals to the Judge, 1,034, or about 26 per cent., prevailed; and of those disposed of by the Collector, 568, or about 33 per cent., terminated in favour of the appellants. The average duration of suits was thirtyfour days in the Courts of Collectors, thirty-seven in those of Assistants and Deputy Court Collectors, and twenty-seven in those of Tehseeldars. 44,974 decrees were issued from the Revenue Courts in 1869, 23,639 applications for execution were made, and 13,316 were disposed of. Of these 42 per cent. were completely, and 14 per cent. partially executed. Under the orders of the Revenue Court 318 sales of immoveable property took place, and personal imprisonment was employed as a coercive process in 568 cases. In the Small Cause Courts, at Benares, Allahabad, Agra, and in the Doon the number of cases of litigation were:-

	1868.	1869.
Benares,	905 1,838 2,010 732	1,484 2,129 8,036 1,185
Total,	5.485	7,834

At Meerut and Cawnpore, the plan of investing the Subordinate Judges with the Jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of

Small Causes is under trial. The total number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts for the year is 8,642, being by far the largest number instituted since their establishment, except in the first year, 1862, when the number was 9,944. The following statement exhibits the appellate business of the High Court in 1868 and 1869, respectively:—

			Regular Appeals.	Special Appeals.	References from Small Cause Courts.	Miscellaneous Cases.
In 1868,	 	•••	217	1,680	18	2,033
In 1869,	 	7.0	173	1,541	11	2,039

Including the arrears of 1868, the Court disposed of:-

Regular appeals,	•••	• • •	***	•••		161
Special appeals,	2.4	***	***	***		1,449
References from Small Car	ise Court,	***		***		11
Miscellaneous cases,	•••	•••	***	***	***	2,037
	* *			Total,		3,658

At the close of the year 48 regular appeals, 319 special appeals, and 26 miscellaneous cases were left pending. Of these 19 special and 1 regular appeal were ready for hearing at the close of the year. The Court sat in its appellate jurisdiction 169 days; and the average duration of each appeal was 28 days, against 46 in 1868, and 58 in 1867. The total value of the regular and special appeals instituted (including pending from 1868) in 1869 was Rs. 39,48,101, the value of those decided was Rs. 30,21,719; against Rs. 45,72,353 in appeals instituted, and Rs. 40,17,489 for appeals decided in 1868.

Early in the year, the sanction of the Supreme Government was obtained to the appointment of a Government Advocate, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month, rising by annual increase of Rs. 100 per mensem to Rs. 1,500. Mr. W. Jardine, M. A.,

Barrister-at-Law, was selected for the post.

PUNJAB.

The number of Civil suits instituted in 1869 in the Courts of the Punjab was 164,595, or 3 per cent. in excess of the institutions of 1868. The increase occurred in 20 out of 32 districts, and was greatest in the case of suits for goods sold (37 per cent.), debts on bond (25 per cent.), simple debt (13 per cent.), debt on account (12 per cent.), and suits for land (4 per cent.) On the other hand, suits for real property other than land, for damages, for breach of betrothal, for custody of wives,

and for rent, show a decrease. The total number of suits was in the proportion of one suit to 106 persons, which is about four times the proportion of suits to population in the North-Western Provinces, and more than the total number of Civil suits in Bengal, Oudh, and the Central Provinces put together. Of the original suits on the files of the different Courts, aggregating, with suits pending from last year, 177,615, all but 7,700. or 4 per cent., were disposed of within the year, at an average duration of 19 days from date of institution to date of final order. In Small Cause Courts, the average duration was only nine days. Of the cases decided, 25 per cent. were decided by Deputy Commissioners, 32 in number, and their Assistants, English and Native, 118 in number, for the most part at the head-quarters stations of districts; 51 per cent. in Tahsil Courts (Courts of sub-divisions of districts), 126 in number, by Tahsildars and Naih Tahsildars (Sub-Collectors of Revenue and their deputies):21 per cent. in eight district and eight cantonment Small Cause Courts; and 3.2 per cent. by honorary agency. Of the decisions. 32 per cent. were on merits of cases, 25 per cent. on confession of judgment, 20 per cent. were adjusted by the parties, 13 per cent, were struck off in default of appearance of plaintiffs, 5.8 per cent. were decided ex-narte, and 3 per cent. by arbitration. The percentage of costs to value was Rs. 11-15, and the average cost of each suit was Rs. 7-0-10. There were 1,674 petitions for review of judgment, and 78,828 applications for execution of decrees, involving a total sum of Rs. 50,22,516. In 31,984 cases, the decree was fully executed, in 16.624 partially executed, and 21,375 cases were struck off by default of the decree-holders. Of the amount realized by the Courts. aggregating Rs. 17,54,003, 16 per cent, was paid into Court before application for execution; 29 per cent. after application for execution, but without resort to coercive process; 13 per cent. by auction sale: 635 persons were imprisoned for debt—a decrease of 212 as compared with 1868. Hereditary or joint-acquired property in land was sold in only 22 cases; real property other than the above was sold in 734 cases; and in 55 cases, arrangements were made under Sections 243 and 244 of Act VIII, of 1859 for temporary alienation of lands in payment of debts. There were 6,349 appeals from the decisions of subordinate Courts to Deputy Commissioners,—a slight decrease as compared with the previous year. Of these, all but 325 were disposed of within the year, at an average duration of 26 days from date on which appeal was lodged to date of decision. In 57 per cent. of the cases appealed, the original decision was upheld: in 6 per cent., modified; in 13 per cent., reversed; and in 17 per-

cent, the case was remanded for further enquiry. The average cost of an appeal was Rs. 6-7-7. No fewer than 440 of the appeals were for sums of Rs. 5 and under. There were 4,504 appeals to Commissioners from the decisions of Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners with full powers,—a decrease of 273 as compared with 1868. Of these, all but 458 were disposed of within the year, at an average duration of 68 days. In 14 per cent. of the cases, the appeals were wholly, and in 4.5 per cent, partially, successful. There were 1,281 appeals to the Chief Court, including regular appeals from the decisions of Commissioners and special appeals on points of law, - an increase of 135 cases as compared with 1868,—making, with cases pending, a total of 1,525 cases. Of these, 1,179 cases were disposed of within the year, at an average duration of 50 days. In 12 per cent. of the cases the appeals were wholly, and in 2.7 per cent. partially successful.

At the close of the year 1869 there were, exclusive of Settlement Courts, 540 tribunals of various kinds for the disposal of Criminal, Civil, or Revenue cases, or one tribunal to 32,400 persons. The above tribunals include:—

The Chief Court, consisting of three Judges (one of them a Barrister), the final appellate authority in Civil and Criminal cases, and exercising the powers of a Court of original jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences; the Court of the Financial Commissioner, exercising final appellate jurisdiction in Civil suits regarding land in districts where a Settlement is in progress, twelve Divisional Courts of Session and Appeal, Thirty-two Courts of District Officers; one hundred and nineteen Courts of Assistants to District Officers, Native and European; eight District Small Cause Courts; eight Cantonment Courts, seven boards of Honorary Magistrates in towns; two hundred and six Courts of Tehsildars and Naib Tebsildars; twenty-two District Honorary Magistrates, known as "Jagirdar Magistrates."

Statement showing the Value of Original Suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Punjab, during the year 1869.

	Numbe	r of suits ae differe	dispose nt Court	d of in	3.	
Classification, according to Value.	Small Cause Courts	Sub-Divi- sional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Court (Chief Court,)	Total value of suits.	Remarks.
Not exceeding Rupees, 5 20 100 5,000 5,000 1,00,000 1,00,000	1,926	8,615 44,257 34,612 4,734	1,719 12,668 17,988 7,058 1,547 68 1	"1 "1 1	58,447 8,79,791 30,71,203 27,71,167 18,87,412 9,33,906 5,25,000	
Total,	35,640	92,481	41,049	4	1,01,26,926	

Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Punjab, during the year 1869.

		Num	ber of the fi	Cases o	E	trial or		Case	s in	whi asso	ch Decr	ee
,		şç	1869.		1, tran	thout	V	Vitho	nt ec	onte	st in Co	urt.
CLASS OF COURTS.		Pending from 1868.	Instituted during 1869	Total.	Cases withdrawn, transferred	or struck oil without trial or decree.	Ex-porte.	Dr. conference	asy contression.	By compromise and consent.	By arbitration.	Total.
Small Cause Courts, Unpaid Local Tribuna (Honorary Civil Judge Paid Sub-divisional	Is,	2,278 133	33,883 5,469	36,1 5,6		129 062	3,10 22		948 961	4,15	28 635 62 238	
tunais, (Tahsildars and Na Tahsildars).	ib	4,924	85,399	90,8	23 21	,070	4,18	6 23,	076	9,6	96 3,078	39,987
District Courts other Chief Courts of Distr (Assistant and Extra A tant Commissioners)	ricts, ssis- 	5,420	39,454	44,8	74 10,	964	2,44	3 6,	820	3,43	77 1,338	14,088
Chief Courts of Distric (Deputy Commissione: Superior Court of Ger Jurisdiction,	rs). neral	40	681		6 .	111		4	84		70 20	208
(Chief Court). Total,		12,797	1,64,890	1,77,	687 39	,336	9.98	0 42	894	17,8	33 5,517	75,97
	Conte	pas sted ca ecided	hich D sed. ses tri in Cou	ed and	at the close	of c	erage lays wh ch co	dur- ich iso	summonses to	appear in person.	es who ap-	witnesses who
CLASS OF COURTS.	Plai Plai	In part,	In favor of defen dants, objectors or insolvents.	Total.	Cases pending of 1869.	Contested.	The second secon	Uncontested.	۰.	parties to appea	Number of parties peared.	Number of wit
Small Cause Courts, Jupaid Local Tribunals, (Honorary Civil Judge.) Paid Sub-Divisional Tri-	4,140 556		3,252 370	10,772 1,495	457 157		9 21	7 11	40,° 8,	760 584	88,656 8,465	21,269 5,109
bunals, (Taksildars and Naib Taksildars). District Courts other	10,382	8,878	7,504	26,264	3,002		26	16	132,	938	133,005	83,44
than Chief Courts of Districts, Assistant and Extra As- sistant Commissioners).	6,490	3,511	5,697	15,698	4,058		27	23	68,	901	62,910	51,90
hief Courts of Districts, Deputy Commissioners). Superior Court of Gene- ral Jurisdiction.	142 1	109	125 1	376 4	26 2		37	25	1,	201	1,343	1,55
(Chief Court).	An an	15,949							- 13	-	4	1-77

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits disposed of by the Civil Courts of the Punjab, during the year 1869.

		S	uits for money du	e on Co	ntract	• 1	
	On write ligation sum con (bond of	n for e r tain	On unwritten obligation for sum certain	-			ract not in-
CLASS OF COURTS.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Simple debt.	For account stated.	Money paid received.	Goods sold.	For breaches of contract not in- cluded in above.
Delhi Gurgaon Kurnal Hissar Rohtak Sirsa Rohtak Sirsa Ambala Ludiana Simla Jullundhur Hushiarpore Kangra Amritsar Gurdaspore Syalkot Lahore Ferozepore Gujernawala Rawalpindi Jhelum Gujerat Shahpore Multan Jhung Montgomery Mozufurgurh Bunno Jera Ismail Khan Dera Ghazi Khan Peshawar Hezara Kohat	278 204 172 69 102 28 355 245 35 816 1,555 123 601 682 27 424 71 245 541 49 194 64 558 178 178 181 101 123 37	1,601 163 341 217 201,045 2,244 244 21,426 3,760 2,670 3,270 717 288 1,001 392 1,055 744 617 745 340 1,122 141 1358 893 762 220 144	528 417 274 233 147 119 1,257 1,299 338 1,926 1,496 1,086 2,941 1,928 2,627 2,124 2,164 422 905 738 1,022 510 560 263 852 2,656 681 912 370 282	1,921 415 894 357 1,952 1,048 751 663 751 1,768 835 2,579 2,371 1,710 321 1,720 321 1,335 751 1,523 342 1,523 555 342 1,525 367 1,525 342 1,525	329 3 3 17 5 23 4413 449 465 665 1 8 1 1 50 .	472 3 24 5 70 712 325 180 81 467 47 1,499 64 142 60 1 1 	204 7 13 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 38 6 6 169 109 100 8 8 4 76 16 8 128 109 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
Hony, Civil Judge's Courts District S. Cause Courts Cantonment S. C. Courts Tehseel Courts Asst. and E. A. Commrs.'s Courts Deputy Commrs,'s Courts Chief Court, Punjab	231 1,315 217 4,004 2,602 66	852 11,541 981 19,896 8,310 93	1,271 3,964 3,243 17,989 6,388 79	1,333 3,498 1,989 16,228 6,754 105	64 1,235 13 348 113 3	48 3,728 543 804 446 8	21 721 146 206 187 4
Grand Total	8,435	41,673	32,934	29,917	1,776	5,577	1,285

Note.—In this Statement suits relating to land, or the rent revenue or produce of and in districts under Settlement, are not included.

Statement showing the business of the Civil Appellute Courts of the Punjub, during the year 1869.

	Cas	Cases on the File.	'ile.	TC	Dec	Decided on trial	al.	-v:		or 10	[v
	ast ast	 1, -		div.	Infuroref	Appellant,	-03	of To Bites		g Zu	ratio Appe
Class of Courts,	Remaining ond of l year.	.bətitital	Total.	Appeals with transferre struck off out trial.	In whole.	ln part.	I to rovat al traphnoga	Remanded f ther inv	Total.	Cases pendi the end c	d verage du s daes lo c besogeth
Ohief Appellate Courts of Districts (Deputy Commissioners) Superior Appellate Courts (Commissioners).	476	6,349	6,825	381 645	860 676 116	389 218	2,917	1,139	6,500	825 458	26 days, 68 days,
Chief Court of Province, (Special,	7.5	77.0	842	958	188	54	186	34	7 S	747 707	50 days.
Total,	1,463	12,134	19,597	1,492	1,681	633	7,081	1,635	12,468	1,129	1 ::

Trams-ferred. 181 664 Remarks. of Coercive Processes Execution. Statement showing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts of the Punjab, during the year 1869 Im prisonal property. 693 2,005 1,031 Sale of personpertr. 10 sequestrations -orq lead pro-344 property. Sales of real torced. 37.5 tormance was enwhich specific per-Mumber of eases in 608 4,688 2,333 Pending at the end 9,866 no execution, which there was Zumper of cases in 8,205 5,201 Xumber of decrees partially execut-18,351 7,337 Number of decrees completely execut-Total Applications for Execution. 16,845 tue Lear. Saump Filed ъ 791 2,041 Pending from last year, 29,747 54,203 26,169 Long. Mumber of decrees passed during the Small Cause Courts, Local and Sub-Divi-sional Civil Courts, District Courts, ... CLASS OF COURTS.

1,174

4,005

55

1,014

7,689

21,357

16,624

31,984

78,828

72,988

5,840

1,03,119

Total,

OUDH.

In Oudh the total of Civil Suits and miscellaneous cases are stated as under:—

	ned as under						
u	oca as anace.				1868.	1869.	
	Pending,		***			1,771	
	Instituted.				43,137	46,276	
	Disposed of,			***	42,758	45,608*	
	Pending.			•••	1,774	2,439	
	Of these there w	rere di	sposed of	of by:—		- 1 · 1 · 2	
			-		1868.	1869.	
	Small Cause Cou	rt			6,840	6,775†	
	Tahsildars and f	Ionorary	7 } · · ·		14,642	17,117‡	
	District and Civ		s		21,276	21,716	
	Of original suits	instit	uted the	e numbe	rs were:-	-	
	1868,					24,459	
	1020			•••		26,867	
	•						

Increase 2,308, or nearly 11 per cent. Since 1860, when the number of suits instituted was 6,944, there has been a steady, and with the exception of 1867, (an unusually abundant year,) a progressively increasing rise. The institutions have in fact quadrupled in 10 years; a sure sign of the confidence of the people in the courts, and apparently of an increase of wealth; nor, with the exception of the Small Cause Courts, has the Judicial Agency been increased.

The most numerous suits were filed under the following headings:—

0.		7 Å 3	1868.	1869.
Bond debt.			 7,230	8,260
Simple.			3,647	3,859
Goods sold,			 3,304	3,531
Personal prop	erty.		 2,388	3,219
On account sta	ated.		 1.680	2.354

Suits for defamation of character were much the same, 199 to 206. Actions relating to marriage fell from 344 to 264. Suits for rights in land are not included, being instituted in the Settlement Courts.

The work of the various courts was as follows :-

	1868.		1869.	
Small Cause Courts,	15	per cent.	14 per cent.	
Honorary Assistant Commissioners,	5	23	5 ,,	
Tahsildars,		22	41 ,,	
Extra Assistant Commissioners and		, Ai 9 9	- 15 AV	
	. 36		34 ,,	
Deputy Commrs. and Civil Judge,	. 3	12	3 ,,	
Pending,	. 2		4 ,,	

^{*} For Plaintiff, ... 28,256 Otherwise, ... 17,352

^{45,608 45,608} Territor, 12,552, otherwise, 2,407, total 6,775, 1 For Pltff., 11,336, otherwise, 5,781, total 17,117, 17,500, 11,336, otherwise, 3,164, total 21,716,

The total value of suits disposed of in the Civil Courts is given at Rs. 23,81,135 as against Rs. 27,08,617 in 1868. The total costs were 2,49,871; the percentage of cost to value being Rs. 10-7-10.

Classifying suits by value, the Administration Report gives

the following curious figures:-

	•				1868.	1869.	
Not exceeding	5	Rupees,			2,666	2,875	
	20	31	•••	•••	10,762	11,811	
,,,	100	19	•••		8,473	9,593	
13	500	12	•••		2,140	2,179	
- 11	5.000	12		•••	360	422	
,,	1,00,000	22	••		40	36	
Exceeding	1.00,000				2	2	
		"					

A comparison between the two years shows the following as

the number of cases on the file:—
1869.
25.018
1869.
28,091

1869. Increase. 28,091 3,073

Of these there were in :-

Struck off without trial,	1863. 6,682	1869: 8,283	Increase. 1,601
Withdrawn under Section 97, Act (406	617	211
VIII. 1859, Transferred, &c.,	181	699	518
Adjusted without decree at or be-	2,532	3,188	656
fore first hearing, Struck off without trial under Section 110,		8,779	216
Monardan1			•

The Judicial Commissioner attributes the large number of cases struck off under Section 110, i. e., on failure to prosecute, to the fact that there are not many vakils in the out-lying districts. "In this Province, a vast number of cases are instituted by the plaintiff in person, and the fact of his having done so must be often sufficient to make the defendant come to an arrangement of some sort, after which the plaintiff has no object in proceeding further with his suit, which is consequently struck off."

Of cases in which decree was passed without contest in court,

the numbers were :-1868. 1869. Increase. Deergase. Ex-parte and in default, 334 1,300 1,634 Secs. 111 and 114 561 By confession, Sec. 144, 5,247 5,808 By compromise and] 1,931 2,940 1,009 consent; decreed un-der Sect. 98 By arbitration, Cap. VI. 857 188 669 of Civil Code, 10,156 9,308 Total ...

At the year's close, the number of civil suits pending was 1,007, against 575 in 1868. The courts were in many cases overworked and a large proportion of the arrears accrued through sickness.

As regards contested cases, tried and decided in court, the

returns show :-

In favour of plaintiff Defendants, objector	(str bear a	le	.,	•	1863, 4.170 2,806 2,312	1869. 4,055 2,831 2,602	
	Total	·			9,288	9,488	
Contested cases	Lasted				1868, 19 15	1869. 22 17 d	ays.

In 1869 the average period, from date of institution of suit to date fixed for appearance of defendant, was, in both contested and uncontested cases, 11 days.

The results of summons are given thus:-

			1868.	1869.
Numbe	r of summons to parties to appear in person	•••	28,770	34,096
.,	of parties who appeared		30,690	34,324
11	of summons to witnesses other than parties		24,403	22,363
77	of witnesses who appeared		20,037	20,468
44	of witnesses pro luced by the parties		1,466	•••

"20,725 witnesses were examined on the civil side of the court. In 1568, the number was 21,503. Of these 20,725 persons, 19,162, or 92 per cent, were dismissed on the first day, but in 1868 the percentage of persons so dismissed was 960. Five per cent, of the number were dismissed on the second day against 3 per cent, in 1868; and 539 witnesses, or 395 more than during the previous year, were detained over the second day."

The business of the Civil Appellate Courts was as follows :-

Cases on the file Struck off without trial, Decided on trial.		1868. 1,594 244	1869. 1,485 273
In favour of appellant, In favour of respondent Remanded,	In whole, in part,	1869. 233 81 758 163	1869. 252 86 709 68
Pending at year's end,	***	1,240 110	1,115 97

The average duration of each appeal was in 1868, 26 days

and in 1869, 17 days.

In the Judicial Commissioner's Court there were 213 appeals, or 11 more than in 1868. The percentage of reversals was 14; the average duration 22 days against 29 in 1868; and there were 11 cases pending at the close of the year, against 22 at the close of 1868, 14,836 civil decrees of Rs 13,64,507, value were passed in 1869, against 14,347 in 1868, of Rs. 12,20,820.

In only 64 cases was specific performance enforced, against 152 cases of the previous year. Of coercive processes in execution the numbers were—

	1868. 1869.			1868.	1869.
Sale of real property Sequestration	611 688 1.333 1.110	Distraint Imprisonment	•••	3,048	5,123
Sale of personal property		1000		100	

VOL. XV., PART I.

The following is an Abstract of the Statement showing the Judicial Work of the Revenue Courts of Original Jurisdic-It is for the financial year ending 30th September 1869:--

1,865 1,365 were pending 1,294 141 Pending at the and of the year, 11,846 057 ġ, dant. For deten Disposed 17 939 17,405 120 Total. -nislq 10A .Ni1 28,712 29,984 1,979 Tiretteuted 5 Disposed of 489 158 For delen-dant Collector. 175 100 3 For plain. 596 789 193 pequipsul 7,026 7,521 of. 30. For delen-dant. Deputy Collector. Disposed 8,860 8,343 411 tur Los bjøju-1,186 | 9.408 | 6.628 | 9.751 | 9.224 | 9.264 | 927 | 16.569 15,497 1,066 Instituted. Assistant Collector | Assistant Collector 2nd Class. | 1st Class. 993 For defen Disposed 2,250 13 For plain-2,751 8,911 13 dnstituted. Ö h 704 Jush ፥ defen Disposed 628 9,408 Instituted tion. 1,106 8 Cending at the ning of the year. : Juder Act XVI, of 1865, Description of sult, Under the Rent Act,

For at the year's end, and the average duration (of rent cases) was 19.41 as compared with 21.10 of 1867-68. There was an increase in the number of suits of all classes from 28,842 to 29,984. The following were disposed of in the financial year 1863-69:--

delement	2,494 3,177 2,469 2,853 5,063 5,063	x 20.53 "	
piament.	1,503 2,010 416 2,914 8,915 15,818 = x	10,158=	
	filli i	5	:
	:::::	i f	:
	FFFFFF	: F	:
		: 1	:
	11111	1	47.
	FIFTE	FΓ	
	111/11	L.F	
	 e village	÷ •	•
	e villages re village than whol	1.9	
	ights in entir tary rights right in enti y right in less and nankar	ntiff	rand total
1	proprietary races in proprietery ler proprietery ler proprietery ler proprietery eelbangous, sir	Total for plai	
	For Sha Unic		

The Progress made up to the end of September 1869, is shown in the following abstract:—

		Descrip	on of suits.				_	Pre	ferre	ed.	De	ciđed.	Pe	nding
Propriet Shares, Sub-sett Sir, &c., Miscella	lement	ght in wholes,	villages,		-			:	33,70 46,78 17,31 29,99 78,62	1		32,577 40,164 16,294 23,386 69,414		1,12 6,57 1,01 6,60 9,20
					Tota	d.		20	06,36	6	18	31,835	:	24,58
	£ .	'sains-	Total cost of		3,877	24,245	56,661	55,474	64,691	39,095	6,828	1	2,49,871	
		stina lo	Total value		10,086	141,197	410,400	455,841	534,628	520,523	328,530	Ì.	4 2,381,135 2,49,871	
extracement snowing the Value of Surts disposed of in the Citil Courts of the Province of Outh, in the year 1869. Number of suits disposed of in different courts.	,	1	е.	Bs. A. P.	53	8	0	0 11	4 11	83 13	0		7 4	
		Total.	A verage value.	II.s.	69	Ξ	4	207	1,273	17,277	1,64,265		88	Striot.
	ourts,		(акез,		2875	11,811	9,593	2,179	432	98	GN /		*26,918	Oonao Di
	f in different o	Civil Judge, and Dis- trict Courts.	Ayerage yalue,	Bs. A. P.	8 6 1	11 14 5	40 15 8	209 4 4	1,278 4 11	17,277 8 5	1,64,265 0 0		3,020 11 0	* Exclusive of 166 cases disposed of by transfer in the Oongo District.
the y	sposed o	Civil Ju trici	nses.	- 1	182	4,085	3,439	1,488	422	98	CN.		9 10,204	l of by t
udh, in	of suits di	Tahsildars and Honorary Assistant Commissioners' Courts.	Average Value.	Bs. A.P.	3 5 10	11 14 11	43.14 7	100.10 4					46 3 9	s disposed
of C	fumber	Tahsile Honora tant C sionera	Cases.		1,413	660'9	5,092	246	:	÷			0 12,850	166 case
200	4	Small Causo Courts,	Average value.	Rs. A. P.	8 9 8	10 13 0	35 4 1	221 4 2			i		0 11 0	lusive of
		Smal	Cases,		089	1,677	1,062	445	:			<u> </u>	3,864	* Ex
		Value of suits,		Ds.	Not Exg. 5	20	001 "	,, 500	,, 5,000	1,00,000	Exg. ,, 1,00,000		Total	

Statement showing the various Judicial Tribanals, Original and year

Class of tribunals, distinguish which exercise powers in one ment from those exercising in two or three department those consisting of paid fi unpaid judges,	ing those depart- powers s, and rom	Number of judicial divisions.	Penulation of the province.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of judges in each, and new of assessors, if any.	Tue?		Preserribed quantication of Jackes
gistrates exercising crimi-		2.4		4		1	Sub-Magte. 2nd class and Asst. Collr. 2nd class.	
Local and subordinate Ma- gistrates exercising crimi- nal, civil and revenue pow- ers	Paid Unpaid	48 48		43		1	Tahsildar 2nd class. Sub-nagte, 1st and 2nd class, Asst. Comp. 3rd class, Tahsildar 2nd class, Dy. Colir. and Asst. Colir. 2nd class. Sub-Magte, 1st and 2nd	
Local and subordinate Ma- gistrates exercising crimi- nal powers only Magistrates of full powers (Paid Unpaid Paid	3 4				1	class, Tahsildar 2nd class, and Asst, Collr. 2nd class. Sub-Magte. 2nd class. Magtes of full powers.	
exercising only criminal and powers Magistrates of full powers exercising civil and criminal powers Magistrates of full powers	Unpaid Paid Unpaid Paid	: 1	miles.	32		1	Cantonment Magte., and Judge Small Cause Courts. Magtes., Asst. Comr. 1st	
exercising criminal, civil, and revenue powers	Unpaid	12		11,220,252.	1 & ni by 2 sosso	08-	class, and Depy. Colirs. Magtes, of District, Sessions Judge, Dy. Comr. and Colir.	-
VIII. of 1869 Magistrates of full powers and subordinate Magistrates who left the district before the close of the year as well as those whose powers were increased du-	Unpaid				:			-
ring the year Small tause Courts con- fined to proper functions	Unpaid. Paid Unpaid. Paid Paid		i		i	· 1	Tried cases up to Rs. 500 under Act XI, of 1865,	1
Judges exercising civil powers only Commissioner's Courts	Unpaid.	1	4		4 1 & a	ided		
Judicial Commissioner's Co	ourt		1			rs.	1 - The to tay appears	

Appellute, existing in the Province of Oude, on the last day of the 1869.

O.	al nur judg ropear	es.	er -	Averag nual si of each Judi	paid	of establish.	. 4	rk.	rvocates at-	Num dec t	ber of sided d the year	case uring ar.	es	
Covenantea.	Commissioned military officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.	ment of each tribunal	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of advocates tached to each tribunal.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.	Remarks.
			2		1800	180	Tahsildars.	317		85		316		
						:::	,	:::	7.	:::		:::	:::	
			4					•••		40	68			
	Б	1	37	5825	2182	1089	Local Fund, Income Tux, &c.	207		5332	11,257	6856	•••	trates e city luded.
	1		47	•••			*	216		1044	1510	126		Honorary Magistrates appointed for the city of Lucknow included.
	•••													ointe nek
•••	 3	1	9	6100			City Magte. Luck- now and Supdt. of Jails.			26 2564			:::	7 Homapp
	"ï			1200		1872	Secy. antonment	:::	::	792	812	:::		
4	10	1	11	6500	4206	890	Treasury, Abkari District Dak, & Ha-	230	5	8563	5680	5791		
2				16891	• 11	2781	valat. Municipal, Nazul, Court of Words, Goad and Ferry	16	6	958	31	477	 1909	
	:::			:::	:::		Funds, Chungi, &c.	120		3486	3106	2114	l.,	
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	*		i	14400	:::				:::	:::	756			Exclusive of Revenue and Settlement Anneals.
	•••					j	K 14			1		•••		e of
1	2		1	33000	ā.,	13752				219			989	and
1	1			42000		1,0884) ,	29			416	Exc

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The following shows the increase of Jurisdiction during 1869-70. At the close of the years 1265 and 1869 the Courts were:—

•			1868.	1869.
Judicial Commissioner	***	***	1	1
Commissioner	•••	•••	4	4
Deputy Commissioner	111	•••	19	19
Assistant Commissioner	***	•••	23	24
Teliseeldar	•••	•••	36	38
Naib-Tehseeldar	•••	•••	7	9
· •			90	95

There was no change in the number of the Small Cause Courts. A Registrar with Judicial powers, however, was added to the strength of the Kamptee Small Cause Court. The system introduced in 1868 of limiting the cognizance of Civil business in the ordinary Courts (as far as possible, but still with due regard to the interests of the other branches of the Administration) to a single Court, has been continued and further consolidated during the year. Only two persons have this year passed the examination qualifying them to practise as Pleaders in the Central Provinces. A number applied for admission; out of these 14 in the first place were elected as eligible, but out of this number again only 2 were able to pass by a no means extraordinarily difficult examination. There are now 45 Pleaders practising in the Central Provinces. The number of Civil suits tried in the Courts of Central Provinces has in seven years (from 1862 to 1869) increased from 24,666 to 63,137, that is the suits number two and a half times what they were in 1862. In the Chindwara district the business is three times what it was in 1867; while in the Wurdah district in the space of two, and in Nagpore in the space of three years the work has doubled.

The suits were instituted in the following proportions in the various Courts:—

18 per cent. in Small Cause Courts.
47 ... "Tehseeldars' and Naib Tehseeldars' Courts.

35 ,, Assistant Commissioners' Courts.

They were disposed of as follows:—Withdrawn or struck off without trial 24 per cent., decreed ex parte 14 per cent., decreed ex parte by confession 30 per cent., decreed by compromise or consent 10 per cent., decreed by arbitration 1 per cent., total uncontested 79. The contested cases tried were decided—in whole for plaintiff 10 per cent., in part for plaintiff, 6 per cent., for defendant, 5 per cent., total 21. As in 1868

so in the present year, 89 per cent. of all claims are for money due on contract. Almost 53 per cent. of all suits are bond debts; 13 per cent., simple debts; and 5 per cent. for personal property or its value. Thus the suits are for the most part of simple kinds. There was a slight increase in the number of suits referred to arbitration. The average duration was 103 days in uncontested suits and 20 in contested. In former years the institution of the suit was reckoned a hearing. But this year the institution has been excluded from the number of hearings, the average duration of which in disputed cases is 2.

34,122 applications for execution of decree were filed during the year,—a slight increase on last year's work. Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1869.

CAASS OF Courts.		tions for execution,	tions for execution,	ezec.	req.	M SIG		ige I	proces	ses i	processes in execution.	音
eserce to decree	Pending from last year.	Piled	Total.	Number of decrees completely ed.	Number of decrees partially execu	Number of decrees in which the	Pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which speci formance was enforced.	Sales of real property.	Sequestrations of real property.	Sales of personal property.	Imprisonments.
Small Cause Courts 8,860	217	5,495	5,712	1,875	1,216	2,383	238	:	:	:	522	149
Local and 22,429 S.n.b.Di.	896	13,903	14,798	5,375	3,826	4,463	1,134	6	1,309	, :	1,779	262
Courts Revenue 4,136	196	1,654	1,850	863	345	308	83	44	133	158	196	55
D i strict (Civil 16,254	1,296	14,632	15,928	5,810	4,040	5,098	086	190	1,089	:	1,260	200
mue	61	289	291	146	7.8	27	66	_	9 8	ော့	25	
Saperior Courts 156	FI	26		i i	2 2	6 6	- 15		0 550	: \ 8	3 615	689

Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil and Revenue Swits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces during the year 1869.

		Total.		32,810	7,955	6,228	5,646	1,992	585	2,002	8	628	00.50	217	2 37	51	170	:	61	9	177	4	96.1	100
DIF-	-simmoO	Deputy sioners.		42	28	-	1 63	16	_	.a	:	:	:	# 2	4		60	:	:	:	?	1	25	i i
NUMBER OF CASES IN DIF- FERENT COURTS.	hnt and Assistant stoners.	Assist Extra Commis		11,632	2,579	2,474	1.407	189	199	1,056	-	7	200	100	Ç 22	31	76	:	1.3	7	7 1	9	9 8	3
ber of Cases il Ferent Courts.	b n s sr.	sbleesdeT IeT dinN		16,284	4,673	2313	1,486	428	138	3,	S :	7 5	63	1.63	3 55	13	73		10	31	200	96	157	
Num	struoo es	Small Cau		4,852	975	1,262	27.59	36.1	2:12	257	:	20		2	:				4	:	-	:	****	-
		* *		:	;	:	: :	: :	:	:	e£	:	:	:	:	: ;	: :	:	:	:	:	:	. 7	:
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	DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.		CIAIT COURT 1 ASES.	. S		:	contract	Good's sold		Suits for rent			Suits for damages		13 Suits to compel specific performance of contract			Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	17 Admiralty and other suits relating to sulphing					

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62,107 4,864 4,864 1,025 1,066 1,066 1,066 1,066	7,528
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28, 2863 4417 657 1858 185	6,464
11,377	I
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Suits to establish or contest wills Claims to inheritance Under haltdoo Law Claims to inheritance Under haltdoo Law Suits to establish or contest when a contest with the acts of lind on widows Suits to cetablish or contest he as to diffusion widows Suits relating to the regarding the regarding to move the property of manove the property Suits regarding to nore approperty of manove the property Suits regarding to nore property of manove the property Suits relating to noreable property Suits relating to noreable property But to reach the courtest rights to enhancement of rent, or to determine amount of rent. Suits regarding accounts by or against agent, &c. Suits relating to countest rights to enhancement or rent, or to determine amount of rent. Suits regarding accounts by or against agent, &c. Suits for knowly this tried by Settlement Courts Proprietary rights tried by Settlement Courts Proprietary rights tried by Settlement Courts	Total
Claims to inheritance Under Hadoo Law Claims to inheritance Under Hadoo Law Claims to inheritance Under Hadoo Law Suits to establish or contest the auty other Law Suits relating to the revenue acts of Hindoo wildows Suits relating to the revenue Suits relating to the revenue Suits relating to proteage of immoveable property Suits relating to relative rights of superior or inferior holders of land other than rent suits Suits relating to relative rights of superior or inferior holders of land other than rent suits Suits relating to noreable property Suits relating to moreable property Suits relating to moreable property Balts to resolver arreads of rent REVENUE COURT CASES, Suits relating to contest rights to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amoun suits relating to establish or contest rights to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amoun suits relating to establish or contest rights to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amoun suits relating to occupancy Here are suits to setablish or contest rights to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amoun suits relating to electron the remth iron revenue or essess hand exempt from revenue or rent Partitions Suits relating to occupancy Partitions Suits for Exhbolity suited by Settlement Courts Proprietary rights tried by Settlement Courts	
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Statement showing Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces during the year 1869.

ST.	-stits-	lo r	teal cost		Bs. A. P.	9,200 0 0 59.3 1 56 943 0 0 17-8	0		00	0	0 0	5,25,039 0 0 18-2	Capacitation and the second se		1,684 8 8 47-61	c =	. 4	. 13			2 6 0	0	25,731 15 1 149	+6.126 9 1 +0-6
and the same of th	stlus	i lo e	onley ledo		Rs. A. P.	9 17,582 0 0	-	0		1,32,570 0 0	=	30,85,396 0 0				et is	2 00	17.714 14 5			!!	-	1,72,221 4 4	+33.475 0 6
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000	Number of suits ansposed of the different Courts.	\ <u> </u>	h seeld nd Xaib T sldars.			465.5	20,967	1,735		!		28,863				4,193			:		::		5.864	+1107
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			Value of Sutes.		IN CIVIL COURTS.		1	1		:			* 1	IN REVENUE COURTS.			:	:	:		: :	o vince is stance.	Total	
						Not exceeding Bunges	Ditto		Ditto		Ditto "			IN	Mot omoodifus Punch	Ditto	Ditto "		Ditto "		Exceeding Rupees	Sectioned suits in which in		

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the year 1869.

	MunN om	Number of cases on the file.	- 3:	or de-			Oases in which decree passed Contested	ı whi	ch dec	ree pas	ree passed. Contested cases tried	ses tri	ed end	di lo s	Average number of days		. ро ві го Бв	-	es.
	avo.	•	0,130	inir	Without	out Co	Contest in	n Court	.	de	decided in court	n Cont	.	sole	~ .⊻		uosi		itau
	last l	1,		a ano		-	pur	:	3	In favor of plaintiff.		to '		13	each cal lasted.	e l			d uvt
CLASS OF COURTS.	Remaining from	Instituted.	Total,	Cases withdrawi struck off with	Ex-Durte.	Dy Confession.	By compromise	By arbitration.	Total.	In whole,	In part.	In favour of dant, objecto	Total	Cases pending	Contested.	Uncontested.	ties to appear	Peared.	Number of w
CIVIL COURTS.	255	11,495	11,750		1,481	8,170	1,973	13	880'9	1,833	780	1 99	2,778	308	124	9-6	20	12 17,	17,542 13,736
Trib	734	29,517	50,251	2,146	3,595	10,01	2,887	245	16,818	2,408	1,830	1,519	5,557	730	19.5	6.5	25	16 22,	22,255 18,639
District Courts other than Chief Courts of District	988	21,945	22,883	5,595	3,703	5,655	1,826	273 1	279 11,457	2,232	1,280	1,439	4,954	880	21.4	ā	12	20 26,	26,881 20,704
Olifer Courts of Districts	Ξ	180	161	85	24	36	9	- 6a	69	65	18	36	.S.	7	59.6	14.8	63	4	433
Total	1,935	63,137	65,075	15.351	8,806	18,952	6,092	576	576 34,426	6,007	3,908	3,458	13,375	1,925	20.	10.8	69	62 66	66,611 53,
REVENUE COURTS.						(Ass			1				· ·		- 1		;	-	100
Courts of Teh-celdars Sub-	201	5,855	6,056	1,485	570	1,390	,643	0#	2,643	978	407	464	1,849	- 62	20.72	14.36	221	120	3,397 2,842
Courts of Collectors	65	786	819	219	. 85	0.2	25	9	253	173	2.9	105	307	46	23.06	28-29	101	99	752
Total	234	6,641	6,875	1,698	655	1,460	735	46	2,896	1,151	436	569	2,156	125	22·18	15-02	27.5	186 4	4,145 3,405

BRITISH BURMA.

During 1869 in this Province, 137 tribunals for the disposal of Criminal, Civil and Revenue cases; thus giving an average of one tribunal to every 18,950 persons. In the above number of tribunals the Courts of certain officers in charge of Gaols, Forest officers and officers of the Public Works Department, who have been invested with Magisterial powers are not included, as they only exercise jurisdiction to a very limited extent, indeed the last named officers seldom try any cases at all. The following is the detail of the several tribunals :- The Chief Court presided over by the Chief Commissioner is the Sudder Court of the Province. Divisional Courts, presided over by the Commissioners of Divisions, being Courts of Session and Appeal. Two Recorders Courts having original Civil jurisdiction; and in Criminal matters, being Courts of Session and Appeal. Twelve Courts of District Magistrates having jurisdiction in Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters. The presiding officers of these Courts have been invested by the Chief Commissioner with special powers under Section 445 A of Act VIII. of 1869, which empowers them to try all Sessions cases save those punishable with death, and to pass sentences of imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years. Three Courts of Town Magistrates having Criminal jurisdiction only. Three Courts of Small Causes. One hundred and fifteen Courts of Assistants to Magistrates of Districts including both Europeans and Natives.

The following tables show the Civil businesss of the four Courts, the two Recorders, and two Small Cause Courts, during

the years 1867, 1868 and 1869 :-

Regular Suits.

	1	Recor	ders	, Co	aris.			Sma	ll Cans	e Cour	ts.	
	Ra	ngoo	n.	Ma	almā	in.	R	ngoon		Ма	ulmair	
	1867	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868,	ISG9.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1807.	186S.	1869.
Pending at the com- mencement of the year,	25	46	144	46	17	27	86	270	255	73	45	6
Instituted	351	593	666	129	163	253	2,145	2,097	2,271	1,429	1,693	2,31
Total	376 330	639 495		175 158	180 150		2,231 1,961	2,367 2,112	2,526 2,317	1,502 1,457	1,738 1,671	2,38 2,27
Disposed of Pending at the close of the year	46	144	181	17	2;	30	270	25	200	45	67	10

Miscellaneous Suits.

	- 1]	Recor	ders	Co	arts.	1		Sma	ll Cau	se Cour	ts.	
		Ra	ngooi	n.	Ma	ulma	in.	R	ngoon	•]	Ma	ulmain	
		1867.	1868.	1869	1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Pending		12	18	21	11	16	10	31	23	33	13	15	8
Instituted	•••	403	400	482	465	390	621	756	830	850	761	845	1,129
Total	•••	415	418	503	476	406	631	787	853	883	774	860	1,137
Disposed of	•••	397	397	476	460	396	606	764	820	832	759	852	1,122
Pending	•••	18	21	27	16	10	25	23	33	51	15	8	15

The number of Regular suits instituted in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon has increased from 593 to 686, or by 12.3 per cent., while the number of suits disposed of increased from 495 629 or by 27.07 per cent. A large portion of the cases in the Recorder's Court are suits on Bills of Exchange and promissory notes of the value of 6 shillings and upwards, for under Act V. of 1866, such cases must be tried by a High Court, and for the purposes of that Act, the Recorders of Rangoon and Maulmain were invested with the powers of a High Court. In the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, 457 suits of this nature were heard during the year under review, and of these 409 involved amounts not exceeding £100 in value. In the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain, there were 253 Regular suits instituted during the year 1869, showing an increase of 90 suits or 55.2 per cent, over the previous year. The number of cases disposed of was 250 against 153 in 1868, showing an increase of 97 cases or 63.3 per cent. The following shows the number of suits in the Recorders and Small Cause Courts at Rangoon in 1869 as compared with former years:—

Regular Suits.

		1867.	1868.	1869.
Pending Instituted	ess ess ess	111 2,596	316 2,690	399 2,937
	Total	2,607	3,006	8,836
Disposed of		2,291	2,607	2,946
Pending		816	899	,890

Miscellaneous Cases.

					1867.	1868.	1869.
Pending Instituted					43 1,159	41 1,230	54 1,932
			Total	•••	1,202	1,271	1,386
Disposed of	***	***			1,161	1,217.	 1,30 8
Pending	***	•••			41	54.	78

The above shows an increase of 339 in the number of Regular suits disposed of, and a decrease of 9 in the number of suits pending at the close of the year 1869. There has also been an increase of 91 in the number of Miscellaneous cases disposed of, while the number pending has increased from 54 to 78. In order to judge of the working of the Small Cause Court of Rangoon, it is thought advisable to divide the work done before the separation of the Court, from that which was done after that period. During the last quarter there were instituted 577 Regular suits and 238 Miscellaneous; these added to what were pending at the commencement of that quarter, give a total of 1,180 Regular suits and 310 Miscellaneous, or altogether 1,490 suits, of which 1,229 were disposed of, leaving 261 suits pending at the close of the year 1869. The total number of Regular suits instituted during 1869 exceeded the number instituted in 1868 by 174 suits, while the Miscellaneous suits show an increase of 26 cases, the total increase on both files being 200 cases. In the Small Cause Court at Maulmain the number of Regular suits instituted has increased during 1869 from 1,693 to 2,316 cases, or by 36.79 per cent., while the Miscellaneous suits instituted have increased from 845 to 1,129 or by 33.7 per cent. The number of Regular suits disposed of in this Court were 2,276 , while in 1868 only 1,671 Regular suits were disposed of showing an increase of 605 cases in favour of the year under review. The Miscellaneous cases disposed of increased from 852 to 1,122 or by 270 cases. The number of suits pending at the close of the year were 107 Regular and 15 Miscellaneous cases. The value of the suits instituted during the year in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon amounted to £100,954 while the value of those instituted in the Small Cause Court amounted to £17,402. In the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain, the value of suits instituted during the year amounted to £65,537, and in the Small Cause Court the value of such suits was £13,909. The value of Stamps in all suits instituted in the four Courts amounted to £12,107.

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Province of British Burmah in the year 1869.

			No. of c	ases in Court		ent	
Desc	RIPTION OF CLAIM.	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiff's, Deputy Collector's and other Sub- Divisional Courts.	District Courts, and Collectors.	Superior Courts.	Total.
	On written obligation for tain (Bond debt.)		2,099	3,239	. 7	661	6,00
Suits for money due on contract.	On unwritten obligation certain (simple debt On account stated Money paid or received Goods sold		799 134 233 811	2,143 503 1,298 2,318	 2 1	3 7 13 25	2,956 64 1,546 3,15
	For breaches of conti	act not in-	407	1,582	1	33	1,97
Suits for rent ,, for personal prope	rty or value thereof (For injuries to the per	son attend-	167 159	226 1,498		3 16	1,67
" for damages.	ed with direct or act ary damages For injuries to propert For defamation	y	6	643 546 962	2 7 0	7 14 3	65 57 96
" to compel specific	For other injuries, n in above performance of contract	s	3 2	1,053 127	1	6	1,06 12
of fraud, mistal	tracts and Obligations, te or accident vent particular acts by v			16			1
,, to settle Partners!	vent particular acts by vection aip and other Accounts.		: ::	10	***	2 11	2
Suits connected with r ,, relating to admi-	its relating to shipping eligion and caste nistration of trusts and r	eligious en-		13		1	1
to establish or dis	ge, dower and divorce pute adoption y and guardianship of			1,158	110	20	1,17
Other swift to declare	u sakahilah memenal mah		: ::	15 285	2	6	243
Suits to establish or co	under Hindoo Law Mahomedan Law Any other Law			13		9	2
Claims to inheritance	" Mahomedan Law			261	2	2	26
Suits to establish or co	ntest the acts of Hindoo	widows		1	*		
, relating to the Re	venue			253	•••	2:2	31
Claims in right of nre-	age of immoveable proper	rty		197	***	57	10
Suits to resume or asse , regarding the rel	emption ss rent free lands ative rights of superior a	nd inferior		•••	•••		"
Suits for partition of in	ative rights of superior a l (other than Rent Suit nmoveable property	s)		89 40			4
	ries to real property not incl	ided in the		26	•••	,	2
above	of private arbitration			1,030		11 7	1,04
for Houses				21			- 2
, for Lands				66			
" for Labour done	***			6			
,, to establish right	to attachments to proper	ty in execu-		5			1
non							

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burmah in the year 1869.

	N	o. of	cases in Court		ent	
Description of Claix.	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiff's, Deputy Collrs' and other Sub-DivnalCourts.	District Courts, and Collectors,	Superior Courts.	Total.
Revenue Court Cases. Suits to recover arrears of rent to establish or contest right to enhancement or abate- mount of rent to establish or contest right to enhancement or abate-		3	367	175		545
to establish or contestrigate to the amount of rent ment of rent, or to determine amount of rent regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint or de-			2	10		1:
mand		.::	:::	30		3
regarding accounts, and by of agrand of revenue to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent		***	315	13 1,824 175		2,13 17
of objection to pay Income tax Total		-	684	2,227		2,91
Grand Total		4, 833	20,264	2,253	940	28,29

Satement showing Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

1 X 1 Y X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Nn	mber o in dif	f Suits di ferent Co	sposed irts.	of		1	
Value of Suits.	VillageCs.	S. C. Cfs.	Mff. Dy. C. & other Sub-D.Cs.	Dist, Cs.	Supr. Cs.	Total value Suits.	of	
IN CIVII. COURTS Not exceeding Rupees 5 20 100 100 5,000 5,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000		187 1,546 2,286 864 11	1,694 5,567 9,263 2,691 196	1 14 70 26 124 83 1	2 61 230 105 231 33 1 666	98,856	13 12 11 13 2 	
IN REVENUE COURTS. Not exceeding Rapees 5 20 100 500 500 500 500 100,000 100,000 Exceeding Rupees 100,000			374 341 240 34 3	1,058 672 457 40 9		4.382 18,585 26,178 15,744 10,984	8	1
Total in Revenue Courts		.,	992	2,231	*****	70,824		1
Grand Total		4,894	20,403	2,500	666	85,81,562	10	1

Statement showing Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

	C	ises on File.		trunsferred trial.		ided trial.		investi-		car.	appeal
CLASS OF COURT.	Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Appeals withdrawn, transfe or struck of without trial.	In fa o Apr lan	f pel-	In favor of respondent.	Remanded or further gation.	Total.	Cases pending at ond of year.	Average duration of each appeal tried.
Civil Appellate Courts other than) Chief Court of district	165	1,378	 1,543 3	 198 2	445 1	 87	642	78	1,440	103	 is 1
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of province.— each class of Courts being speci- fied	8	127	135	20	22	12	64	11	129	6	17
Chief Court Regular Appeal from Chief Court Judge or Bench in Original Jurisdic-(
tion) From district Courts Special Appeals	ï	33	34	18	:::	:::	10	:::	28	6	23
Total	174	1,541	1,715	283	468	99	716	84	1,600	115	19

Statement showing the execution of the Decrees of Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

	pasi	Number of ap plications for execution.		tions for S E			s in which execution.	year.	which ce was	Number of coercive processes in execution.				
CLASS OF COURT.		Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.	Number of decrees pletely executed.	Number of decrees ally executed.	Number of cases in there was no exec	12	er of ca ific perfered.	Sales of real pro- perty.	Sequestrations of real property.	Sales of personal property.	Imprisonment.	
Village Court Small Cause Courts	3,617	32	1,640	1,672	959	557	2,149	 51	:::	₄	:::	285	1,084	
Local & Sub-Divi- sional Civil Courts Revenue Courts District Courts Superior Courts	12,617 1,304 958 629	2	3,885 19 673 820	19 675	10 278	112	242	120 9 3 17		602 149 87	***	1,236 9 247 104	308 91 13	
Total	19,125	140	6,537	6,683	3,478	1,858	4,698	200	170	842	385	1,881	1,62	

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

				Jur	y Tri	als.	Ass sor Tris	's	
Classes of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Oriminal from Civil Courts.	age number of Jury or	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Verdict in favor of the prose- cutor or plaintiff.	the acc	Jury discharged without ver-	of cases in agreed with A	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.	Note showing in what class- es of cases Ju- ries & Assess- ors have been prine ipally employed.
Arakan Sessions' (Court do. Pegu do. Tenasserim do. Recorder's Court	3 Assessors 4 Assessors 2 or more Assessors in each case (Cri minal 5 Jurors as	 37	18 72 12				14 44 10	28	Do.
Recorder's Court Rangoon Do. Maulmain	laid down in Criminal Procedure Code (Civil.—2 Assessors	4	2		2				sessors were employed in two cases of spip collision. Sessions.
Total		41	104		2		68	34	× - 1 - 1

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

		e de la			9	NUM	BER	of De	ds B	LEGIS	STERED						1	
		pay	nots	ns t of n secur prop	Fier		oth	eipts & er se- ances.	Lea	ses.	mortgage of if value not 0,	property.	rigage of s. Rs. 100.	property		received.		ту Ойсе.
Class of Rogistry Office.	ther of Other	Not exceeding Rs. 20,	Bs.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Order personal Contracts.	Not affecting real property.	Affecting real pro-	For terms not ex-	For terms exceeding one year.	400	real	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exds. Bs.100.	Deeus affecting real pr not included in above,		Authorities to adopte	1003	Actual cost of Registry Office.
Arakan Division	3		2	3	9	123	•••	***	•••		16	3	67	2			s. 38	ßs.
Pegu do.	9		53	40	26	29	8	8	2	6	53	25	793	211	5)5 31	93	571-0
Tenasserim do.	6	=, !		19	16	24		8			44	8	251		66	8	860	379-8
Total	18		55	62	45	176	8	6	2	6	113	36	1116	213	71	95 44	191	950-8

BERAR.

The only territorial alteration made during the year was the transfer of the Morsee Talukah from the Ellichpore to the Oomrawuttee District. For the convenience of the inhabitants of the southern portion of the Chandoor and Murtizapur Talukahs, who had to travel 30 or 40 miles to bring their claims into Court, the Judicial Extra Assistant formerly stationed at Oomrawuttee was transferred to the large town of Karinjah, distant about forty miles from the district head-quarters. This transfer has already proved beneficial, as well to the people for whose advantage it was mainly designed as to the general administration.

The number of courts open at the close of the year was :-

The Resident's (Provincial Sadr) Court of final appeal and reference, with its head-quarters at Hyderabad; 2 Courts of Commissioners, with division head-quarters at Akolah and Oomrawuttee; 5 Courts of Deputy Commissioners; 1 Court of Assistant Commissioner in charge of Bassim, with powers nearly equivalent to those of a Deputy Commissioner; 9 Courts of Assistant Commissioners; 4 Courts of Extra Assistant Commissioners; 4 Courts of Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners Courts or Moonsiffs; 15 Courts of Tahseeldars; 3 Small Cause Courts; total 44. Twenty-four of these belong to East, and 19 to West Berar. The following shows the suits disposed of during the year in all the Courts of original jurisdiction in the province; and what portion fell to each Court:—

2.3					Cases.	Per	cent.	
19	District Officers and their Assistants		***	***	2,404		15.3	
	Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners	•••	***	***	5,171	•••	33	
15	Tahseelders	•••	***	~ •••	4,523	***	29	
2	Small Cause Court Judges	9.64			3,533		22.6	5
				Total	15,631			
					Company			

Comparing the litigation of the past year there is a decrease of 1,069 cases, 1869, 15,798, 1868, 16,867. This decrease is general over the whole province but specially as regards the Akolah district, in which the somewhat undue prevalence of litigation had attracted the notice of the Government of India. Thus the total value of property litigated in 1868 was rupees 18,79,515 (£187,951,) as against rupees 17,99,149 (£179,915) in 1869, showing a falling off of rupees 80,366 (£8,036.) The average value has at the same time decreased from rupees 111 (£11) to rupees 109 (£10 18s.) per suit.

The percentage of costs to value litigated has been about 16 per cent., which is heavy. Last year it was 15.5. The character of litigation in Berar is for the most part very simple. Of all suits filed during the past year 55 per cent. were for the re-

covery of simple loans or bond debts. The claims based on registered instruments amounted to only 294.

The following shows how the suits were disposed of:-

Divisions		On their merits.		Settled amicably.		With- drawn.		Dismissed for default.	Total.
East Berar	• • • •	4,604		1,399		127		241	 6,371
West Berar	***	6,685	•••	2,118	•••	162	•••	295	 9,260
Total		11,289		3,517	•••	289		536	 15,631

Of the cases decided on their merits, the following is a detail:—

Divisions.		Referred to arbitration.		Confes- sion of judgment.		Decreed exparte.		After con- test in Court.		Total.
East Berar		19		2,001	•••	719	•••	1,865		4.604
West Berar	***	41	•••	3,431		1,168	•••	2,045	•••	6,685
		-								
Total	***	60		5,432	***	1,887		3,910	***	11,289

The average duration of cases was 28 days. This high average was mainly due to certain old and long pending suits. As these have now been disposed of, improvement will be insisted upon in this respect. In the Small Cause Court quite as low an average as is to be desired was attained, namely seven days. The average period for which each witness was detained was 104 days. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 289, against 490 in the previous year. The following shows the working of the three Small Cause Courts:—

No. of Courts.	Place where Court held.	No. of cases pending from last year.	of cases om lastye iituted du		Total disposed during the year,	Total value litigated,	Average value per suit,	Cases pending at close of year.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Omrawuttee	31	1,315	1,346	1,339	89,622 11 5	66 14 11	7
2	Ellichpore		733	733	703	44,279 11 0	60 6 8	30
3	Khamgaon	100	1,471	1,571	1,532	1,11,243 6 2	72 2 6	39

These courts are popular, and the work is promptly disposed of. That at Oomrawuttee very nearly paid its own expenses during the year. The Ellichpore court showed an income of Government rupees 7,886 (£788,) against an expenditure of rupees 3,756 (£375.) At Khamgaon again the receipts exceeded the expenditure by upwards of 5,000 rupees (£500.) Thus the aggregate receipts of these three courts more than defrayed

their cost. The following shows the number of appeals to District Courts for the last three years:—

Divisions.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Pending.
West Berar	 327	308	990	13

The percentage of reversals or modifications in West Berar was 33.7, and in East Berar 22. There were 45 petitions of appeal to the Resident's Court during the year. Of these, 37 were disposed of, and 8 remained pending. This does not include the work of his Court as a revising authority.

MYSORE.

The leading feature in the Judicial administration of 1869 has been the introduction of several important changes in the constitution and powers of the various Civil Courts in Mysore. The chief changes were the introduction of the Civil Procedure Code (Act VIII. of 1859 and Act XXIII. of 1861) which had previously been in use as a book of reference only, the appointment of Judicial Assistant Superintendents, and alterations in the jurisdiction of the former Courts. Revised Rules of Civil Procedure for the Province of Mysore in which these changes were embodied received the sanction of the Government of India, and were promulgated by a Notification on the 13th April 1869. Notifications, dated 25th May and 3rd December 1869, sanctioned the adoption of certain supplementary rules of Civil Procedure, giving final jurisdiction to the Judicial Assistants and Amildars in certain suits when the claim did not exceed Rs. 100, and 20, respectively, and authorizing the officers presiding in all Civil Courts except at Bangalore and Mysore to permit parties to appear by agent. Under the last Notification the Judicial Assistants were also permitted to refer cases in which no appeal would lie, for the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner on doubtful points of law or usage having the force of law. Rules regarding the enrolment and practice of pleaders were issued in January, 1867, and the number enrolled is now 64, 10 were enrolled during 1869.

FOR	MER COURTS.		R	EVISED COURTS.	
Title.	Pecuniary limit of original jurisdiction.		Title.	Pecuniary li- mit of origi- nal juris- diction.	Appeal.
Sar-Kazi	Up to 50 Rs.		Amildars.	Up to 50 Rs. with Small Cause powers up to 20 Rs.	
Peshkars and Amilders.	Up to 300 Rs. to 2nd Class, and 500 Rs. to 1st Class Amildars.		Small Cause Court.	Up to 1,000 Rs.	*_
Small Cause Court	Up to 1,000 Rs.	•••	Judicial Assistants.	From 50 to 3,000 Rs. with Small Cause powers up to 100 Rs.	
*Assistant Super- intendents.	Unlimited.	Regular appeals from the decisions of Peshkars and Amildars.	Deputy Su- perintendents.	From 3,000 to 10,000 Rs.	Regular appeals from the decisions of Amildars.
Deputy Superintendents.	Unlimited.	Regular appeals from the decisions of Peshkars, Amildars and Assistant Superintendents.	Superintendents.	10,000 Rs. and upwards	Regular ap peals from the decisions of Judicial Assistants.
Superintendents		Regular and special appeals from the original and appeal decisions of the Asst. and Dy Superintendents.	Judicial Commis- sioner.		Regular and special appeal from the ori- ginal and ap- peal decision of Deputy Su- perint ten dents and Su- perintendent
Judicial Commissioner.	•••	Special and additional special appeals from the appeal and special appeal decisions of Superintendents			

^{*} These officers had jurisdiction only in cases referred to them by the Deputy Superintendents.

With the exception of the Judicial Assistant's Court at Hassan, the receipts have exceeded the expenditure, the total sur-

plus amounting to Rs. 40,623-15-0, the details of which are here given:—

	Receipts.	3	Expenditure		ndi-	-9.1
Courts at	Value of stamps on plaints, &c., and penalties reco- vered on unstamp- ed documents.	Value of stamps refunded.	Salaries of the Judges and estab- lishment and con- tingent expenses.	Total.	Receipts over expenditure.	Expenditure over coipts.
Nandi- droog. Bangalore Kolar Toomkoor	Rs. A. P. 11,785 0 0 6,823 0 0 9,322 0 0	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A. P. 8,919 0 0 0 0 5,069 0 0	6,681 0 0	142 0 0	:::
Asta- Mysore Hassan	26,209 3 9 5,468 13 5	1,045 8 0 388 0 0				848 11 5
Nagar. Simoga Kadoor Chituldroog	14,740 8 3 11,272 4 0 5,932 13 0		5,887 13 9 5,007 0 10 4,940 3 6	5.007. 0 10	6,265 3 2	
Total	91,553 10 5	1,433 8 0	49,496 3 5	50,929 11 5	41,472 10 5	848 11 5

The number of suits instituted in 1869 was greater than in 1868 by 2,133. This increase has arisen entirely in suits for amounts between Rs. 5 and Rs. 5,000, and mainly in suits varying from 20 to 100 Rs. There has been a decrease in the number of suits under Rs. 5 in value, while the number of suits above Rs. 5,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 was the same as in 1868. It appears therefore that the increase has been in suits of the same class as occasioned the increase in 1868 over the number instituted in 1867. The establishment of the Judicial Assistants' Courts having deranged the former procedure, a comparison cannot conveniently be drawn between the number of suits instituted in 1869 and in 1868 in the various Courts of the Province; but the suits instituted during 1869 were filed in the Courts as shewn below:—

5,761
176
7,006
171
3,644
69
8

The following statement affords a comparison between the litigation of 1869 and 1868 in respect to the description of suits.

On written promise for sum certain 6,710 9,213 2,503	DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.	In 1868.	In 1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
1,316	On unwritten promise On account stated On account stated On account stated Money paid or received For breaches of contract, not included in the above Suits for rent for receivery of personal property or value thereof for injuries to person for injuries to property for defamation for other injuries not included in the above to compel specific performance of contracts to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake or accident to compel or prevent particular acts by way of man mus or injunction to settle partnership and other accounts connected with religion and caste relating to marriage, dower and divorce to establish or dispute adoption Other suits to declare or astablish personal rights Suits to establish or contest wills Claims to inheritance. [Under Hindu Law Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows relating to the revenue. relating to mortgage of immovable property in right of pre-emption to resume or assess rent-free lands regarding the relative rights of superior and infe holders of land (other than rent suits.) for or relating to real property not included in the above for contribution for maintenance Other suits	1,500 S70 S70	1,245 974 125 2,816 2,816 579 214 579 25 48 2 26 6 5 128 72 25 11 16 225 28 38 4 32 240 484	104	255 114 282 20 3 23 23 23 4 4 8 450
	TOBA	14,702	1 10,385	-	1,316
			34	1,316	

There is a difference between the litigation of 1868 and 1869, as regards claims secured by writing and those founded on oral promises. The increase in suits of the former description is 2,503, while in 1868 the reverse was the case. Suits relating to mortgages of immovable property continue to increase in number, and several additional suits for defamation have been instituted. Probably the last mentioned class of suits will gradually increase as the people become better aware that defamation is actionable. The aggregate value of the suits instituted in 1869 was Rs. 18,60,932-7-11, being an increase over 1868 of Rs. 1,12,582-13-9. In 1868 moreover the value was ex-

ceptionally raised by the institution of one suit exceeding a lac of rupees in value. The value of suits disposed of in 1869 was Rs. 15,90,499-0-½, which was distributed as follows:—

				Rs.	As.	P.
in the Small Cause Court at Bangalore Ashtagram Division Nandidroog Division Nagar Division	: :	•••	•••	2,15,2 4,72,5 4,62,4 4,40,2	24 9 97 11	11 ¹ 8 8
Total value dispo	sed of i	n 1869	•••	15,90,4	99 0	1
The value disposed	of in 186	38 was		17,03,4	88 6	10
Shewing a decrease in value of The average value of each suit instituted was disposed of	 *:	***	-:::		89 6 10 8 98 15	9½ 7 3
			1868.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
Of the suits disposed of the number of those 5 Rs. in value was 20 " " 100 " " 5000 " " 5,000 " " 1,00,000 " " 1,00,000 " " " Exceeding 1,00,000 " "	not exe	eeding	2,016 4,174 5,909 2,181 462 17	1,856 4,660 6,530 2,886 624 17	486 621 205 162	160
			14,760	16,073	1,474	1611
		-			161	
			Net Inc		1,318	

The general result of the trial of the Civil suits is shown in the following statement.

				1868	•	1869.
Arrears of Suits Instituted during Received by transfer or demand	***	***	•••	3/19 14,702 460		16,885 761
	Total f	or dispose	ı	15,50	ī	18,028
These suits were disposed Withdrawn and struck off Transferred Decreed without contest, ex-parts by confession by confession by arbitration Contested and decreed for Plaint "" for Defend	se and con	nsent	4,873 809 2,973 3,267 753 14 1,854 1,158 468	5,182 —	4,908 881 3,125 3,274 684 21 2,417 1,080 564	5,789 7,104 4,061
To Pending at the clos	tal dispos se of the		•	15,069		16,954 1,074
				15,501		18,028

The average duration of each suit was 32.96 days against 41.05 of the previous year.

The date of	the oldest	case	pending in t	he Bangal	ore Small	Cause	
Court was	***				***		23rd August 1869.
Ashtagram I	Division	•••	•••	***	•••		1st May 1869.
Nandidroog	Division		•••				4th May 1869.
Nagar Divisi	on	•••	***	•••	***	***	28th August 1869.

Thus the oldest case pending in the Province had been filed 8 months before the close of the year. 642 cases more than in 1868 remained pending.

The percentage of suits decided by the Courts and of work done is shown in the following statements:—

		1	1868	3.	1869.			
Percentage of work d	one by		Cases.	Percent- age.	Cases.	Percent-		
Peskhars			210	1.42	80	0.49		
Amildars	•••	***	6,662	45.14	6,537	40.67		
Sar-Khazi of Mysore	•••		537	3.64	126	0.78		
Assistant Superintendents	***		645	4.37	143	0.89		
Judicial Assistants		•••			3,457	21.51		
Deputy Superintendents			68-	0.46	62	0.39		
Superintendents					3	0.2		
Bangalore Court of Small Causes			6,638	44-97	5,667	85.25		
			14.760	100-00	16,073	100-00		

	Percen	tage of Cases	lecided.
By the	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.	Non-suited of otherwise disposed of.
Small Cause Court	50·20 67·40 73·71 83·03	3-94 3-21 3-75 2-54	45.86 29.39 22.54 14.43
Total	65-95	8.51	80-54

As the new system has only been in operation since May, these returns afford only a partial view of the probable results of the change; but the work of the Amildars and Peshkars, the Sar Khazi of Mysore and the Assistant Superintendents shews a decrease. In future the Peshkars, Sar Khazi and Assistant Superintendents will not appear in this return.

There is no material difference in the percentage of cases decided as regards the proportion in favour of plaintiffs.

Statement shewing the Number and Description of Civil suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Province of Mysore in the year 1869.

		N	UMBE	R OF	CASE	SIN	DIFFE	RENT	Cov	RTS.
Di	escription of Claim.	Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sar-khazi.	Peshkars.	Amildars.	Assistant Superintendents.	Judicial Assistants.	Deputy Superin- tendents.	Superintendents.	Total.
	CIVIL CCURT CASES (On written promise for sum certain Bangalore, Small C. use Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	1,525	 69 	 3 	886 2,599 1,223	 21 3 56	1,015 774 961		2	1,525 2,016 3,412 2,260
	Total	1,525	69	3	4,708	168	2,750	48	2	9,213
	On unwritten promise for sum certain Pangalore Small Cau-e Court Ashtagram Nandidroop Nagar	361		 	264 238	1	14 86	:::		361 330 279 275
1. 1. A	Total	361	2	1	751	5	124	1		1,245
(a)	On account stated Eangalore Small Gause - Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	81	69		167 271 238	1 5	40 44 66	₃	 	81 285 816 292
Suits for	Total		69	••	656	12	150	5	1	974
mon ey,	Money paid or re-Bangalore coived Small Cause Court A shtagram Nandidroog Nagar Total	58	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	18 42 4 64	3	9			58 19 45 4
	For goods sold or Bangalore delivered Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagur Total	2,684		:::::	75 75	:::				2,684 64 49 19 2,816
	For Breaches of contract, not included in above Bangalor Small Cause Court Ashtagram A and droop Ragar Total	e 50		1::1	101	3	2:	0 2		56 20 126 35

Description of Civil Suits.

Foregoing Statement.—Continued.

	x 1	* - ,	N	MBE	R OF	CASES	IN D	IFFERI	ent C	OURT	s.
ga Q	SCRIPTION OF CLAIR	M.	Bangalore Small Cause Court	Sar-khazi.	Peskhars.	Amildars.	Assistant Super- intendents.	Judicial Assistants,	Deputy Superin- tendents.	Superintendent.	Total.
nits for rent	163	Bangalore Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	161 	 2 		 14 3 2	:::	2S 2 1	 1		161 45 5 8
		Total	161	2		19		31	1		214
o. for recove perty or val	ry of personal pro ue thereof.	Bangalore Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	265	34	3 	 63 126 13	 2 1	45 17 8	" "		265 148 144 21
		Total	265	34	3	202	3	70	1		578
× × ×	For injuries to pr perty.	o- Bangalore Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	6	:::	:::	 4 6 9	 1 2 	 5 11 1	:::	::	6 10 19 10
a 1		Total	. 6			19	3	17			45
Damages	For defamation	Bangalor Smail Caus Court Ashtagram Nandidroo Nagar	e			 3 	::: ::: ::: 1	 5 3	:::	:::	 9 3
	For other injries not include in above.	u- Bangalor	re se			 15	- ::	3 5	::		4 20 1
- 7		Total			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	16	3 1	- 8		-	
Suits to commune of	mpel specific per contract.	for- Bangalo Small Cau Court Ashtagra Nandidro Nagar	se m		.	1	7	14	1	:::	2: 2:
3	3	Total			: ::	. 3	2	1	6	-	4
opligation	aside contracts as on account of fra or accident.	and Bangalo tud, Small Car Court Ashtagra Nandidro Nagar	m og	: ;				3	2	: :::	
19		Total	-				. 1.	. 1	2		104

Foregoing Statement .- Continued.

		Ī	Num	ber (of Ca	ses i	n dif	Teren	t Cor	ırts.
DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.		man			-	1 t	unts.	rin-	nts.	$\overline{\Box}$
DESCRIPTION OF CHAIR.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sar-khazi.	Peshkars.	Amildars.	Assistant Superintendent.	Judicial Assistants.	Deputy Superin	Saperintendents.	Total.
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	::			 1 5 3	.:.	 6 4 3	1 1	:::	 8 12 6
	Total				9	2	10	2	•••	26
Do. connected with religion and caste.	Baugalore Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar								:::	
	Total				3					3
Do. relating to marriage, dower and divorce.	Bangalore Small Cause Court			·				7		
	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	:::	***	 	ï	:::	1 4 		:::	5
	Total				1		5			6
Do. to establish or dispute adoption	Bangalore Small Cause				25	. 1				
	Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	::		••• ••• •••	 	ï	2 1 1			3 1 1
	Total					1	4		(8)	5
Other suits to declare or establish personsal rights.	Bangalore Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar				**: 82 7	 3 1 3	1 19	 1 1		 9 103 16
	Total				93	7	20	3	5	128
Claims to inheritance under Hindu Law.	Bangalore Small Cause Court									
	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar			:::	5 29 2	8 3	7 16	3		22 48 2
	Total				36	11	23	2	10	72
Claims under Mahomedan Law	Bangalore Small Cause Court Ash tagram			:::						
	Nandidroog Nagar					ï	3			4
	Total		•		***	1	4		•	5

Foregoing Statement.—Continued.

	Nu	MBE	OF	CASES	in D	IFFER	ENT	Court	.e.
DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.	Bangalore Small Cause Court	Sar-khazi.	Peshkar.	Amildars.	Assistant Super- intendents.	Judicial Assts.	Deputy Super- intendents.	Superinten- dents.	Total.
Suits to establish or Bangalore Small									
contest the acts of Cause Court Hindu widows. Ashtagram Nandidroog	••• •••					 ï		::	ï
Nagar Total						1		 	1
					-		-	 	
Do. relating to the Royenuo. Royenuo. Bangalore Small Cause Court Ashtagram Andidroog Nagar			 5	10 ::	::		ï	::	ië :::
Total			- 5	10			1		16
Do. relating to Mort- gage of immovable property. Ashtagram Nandidroog	***		***	9 3 2	:: :: :: ::	113 88 10	::		122 91 12
Total		<u> </u>		14	,	211	-		225
Claims in right of pre- emption. Bangalore Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar				 i	 1		.:	::	 2
Total				1	1	***			2
Suits to resume or Bangalore Small cause Court Ashtagram Naudidroog Nagar Total			:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	31 31	::	5 2 		:::	36 2 ··
			1	, 1	-			-	
Do. regarding the re-Bangalore Small lative rights of supe-cause Court, rior and inferior Ashtagram holders of land (other Nandidroog than rent suits). Nagar		::	::	4	::	:::		:::	4
Total			1	4	1		-		4
Do, for partition of im- Bangalore Smal movable property. Cause Court Ashtagram Aandidroog . Nagar				i4 2 	i i i	 5 7	2	:::	20 12
Total .				16	2	12	5		32

Foregoing Statement .- Continued.

	7 7	Nt	IMBE	R OF	CASES	IN I	DIFFER	ENT (COUR	TS.
Description o	f Claim,	Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sar-Khazi.	Peshkars.	Amildars.	Assistant Superintendents.	Judicial · Assistants.	Deputy Superin-	Superintendents.	Total.
Suits for or relating to real property not included in above	Bangalore Small Cause Court	80	ű.	•••						80
included in above	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	::: :::	* *	: :	60 41	1 1	 30 9	2		79 81
	Total	80			197	3	48	2		241
Do. for contribution	Bangalore Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar		::				, ₄			
	Total			•••			4			
Suits for maintenance	e Bangalore Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar		::	::			₉	:::	:::	•••
	Total						9			,
Other suits	Bangalore Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	484			::					48
	Total	484				·				48
Total•	Bangalore Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	5,761	176	ï2 	1,572 3,664 1,758	52 54 65	1,480 1,081 1,188	34 11 25	.:. 1 2 5	5,76 8,27 4,81 3,98
	Total	5,761	176	12	6,994	171	3,644	69	8	16,83
	Total for 1868	6,637	532	113	6,774		525	15	3	14,70
	Increase				220	3	,292		Ξ,	2,13
	Decrease	876	356	101					4G	

Statement shewing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Province of Mysore in the year 1869.

		Numb	er of	suit	s dispo	sed o	of in di	ffere	nt (Jourts.	-		
Value of Suits.		Bangalore Small Cause Court. Sar-Khazi.		Peshkars. Amildars.		Assistant Super- intendents.	Judicial Assistant Superintendents.	Deputy Superin- tendents.	Superintendents.	Total,	Total Value or Suits.		
ing Rs. 5	Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	1,691 	 4 	 1	29 106 24		 '''1			1,691 33 108 24	5,468 139 424 95	10 15 9 5	1 2 6 4
	Total	1,691	4	-1	159	1	1			1,856	6,128	8	1
	Small Cause Courts Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	2,276	54	3 17	502 1,323 484	 ï		:::		2,276 559 1,340 485	25,524 7,552 17,993 6,524	1 t 2 14 5	7 5 0 23
	Total	2,276	54	20	2,309	1				4,660	57,595	0	2
,,	Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	1,305	68	14 44 	856 1,838 959	" 2 …	486 563 895	:::		1,305 1,426 2,445 1,354	68,219 71,660 1,16,169 67,810	18 14 2 7	91 1 1 11
	Total	1,305	68	58	3,653	2	1,444			6,530	3,23,860	5	103
de la	Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	343		ï	142 144 130	24 6 21	500 565 497	12 1	G.	848 679 716 648	83,796 1,36,587 1,34,790 1,40,016	7 8 3 11	8 9 11 6
	Total	343		1	416	51	1,562	13		2,386	4,95,190	15	10
	Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	50		:::	:::	14 36 31	96 84 270	20 7 14	2	50 130 127 317	32,245 1,66,088 1,53,129 1,91,422	15 5 9 8	11 3 5 7
- 30	Total	50	·			81	450	41	2	624	5,42,886	7	2
,, 1,00,000	Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar				:::	 6 2		;;; 3 1 4	ï	4 7 6	90,495 39,990 34,351	12 4 9	 3 9 11
Exceeding	Total		-		• • • •	8		8	1	17	1,64,837	10	11
re. 1,00,000	Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar			:::			::			*** *** ***	 :::		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
	Total				4	.,,	,			***		1	

Foregoing Statement.-Continued.

	Numb	er o	suit	s dispo	sed	of in d	ifferent	Courts.	100		
VALUE OF SUITS.	Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sar-Khazi.	Peshkars.	Amildars,	Assistant Super- intendents.	Judicial Assistant Superintendents,	Deputy Superin- tendents. Superintendents.	Total.	Total V of Su		е
Total Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	5,665 	126	18 62 	1,529 3,411 1,597	40 48 55	1,082 1,213 1,162	35 1 9 18 2	5,665 2,831 4,748 2,834	2,15 255 4,72,524 4,62,497 4,40,221	10 9 11 0	0; 11 8 5
Total	5,665	126	80	6.537	143	3,457	62 3	16,073	15,50,499	0	0
Ditto for 1868	6,638	537	210	6,662	1	645	68	14,760	17,03,488	6	10
Increase					2	,955		1,313			
Decrease	978	411	130	125		***	3		1,12,989	6	9

COORG.

The year 1869 was the first in which may be seen the operation of the Coorg Courts' Act XXV. of 1868, which abolished the Dariyaft Cutcherry, and increased the powers of the lower class of courts. The decreased litigation of 1869 is shown below:—

			1868.	1869.			
		No.	Rs. As. P.	No.	Rs. As. P.		
	On written promise for sum cer-				01.000 1.1		
	on unwritten promise for sum	592	62,352 12 3	542	91,882 1 5		
	certain	158	6.182 4 3	164	6,938 9 1		
	On account stated	125	7.124 9 10	109	19,817 11 5		
	Money paid or received	59	1,531 12 7	26	649 4 (
Money due	For Goods sold	71	2,649 8 2	69	2,469 3 2		
	For breaches of contract not		2,010				
	included in the above	36	4,636 6 7	52	2,782 11 9		
	Suits for rent	10	138 14 3	8	237 3 1		
	for personal property or			1	100		
	value thereof	64	1,792 6 7	59	1,568 7		
Spits fords.	For injuries to property	4	1,088 0 0	10	999 3		
700 000	Ror defamation	1	60 0 0	1	1,000 0		
Suits to cor	npel specific performance of con-	1					
tract	440 440 440		*****	- 1	4 8		
Suits to sett	le partnership and other account	4	3,718 3 11	8	5,027 1 1		
connec	ted with religion and caste	1	13 8 0	2	25 0		
Other suits	to declare or establish personal	1	and the second	1.			
rights	444 444	15	723 1 5	15	1,610 2		
Claims to	Under Hindoo Law	8	6,154 0 5	2	657 4		
inheritance	(Mahomedan Law	2	6,722 4 0		411111		
	Total	1,150	1,04,887 12 3	1068	1,35,668 7 1		
VI. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.					- 10 ozkalasti		
G-11-11-	Revenue.	29	944 15 0	13	289 4		
	ume lands	1	10 0 0	W. C	200		
" relati		14	4 2 0	"1			
" not in	cluded in above	14	7 2 0	-			
	Total	44	959 1 0	14	289 4		

The following tables shew the work done by the courts during the year, as compared with the previous year:—

Suits.		1869.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
For disposal Disposed of during the year Transferred Pending at the close of the year	•••	 1,102 1,082 14 6	1,176 1,168 4 4	 10 2	74 86

Proportion of civil cases disposed of by the different courts.

						1869.	1868.
By	Parpattegars Subedars 2nd Assistant Superist "	 erintende	at		***	 10-26 82-16 6-01 0-92	92.75
11	Superintendent Dariyaft Cutcherry	7	· · · · ·	•••	***	 0.65	0·17 6·91

Table shewing the percentage of cases decided. .

	1	869.	1868.		
	Cases.	Per- centage.	Cases,	Per- centage.	
In favour of plaintiffs	56	84·01 5·18 10·81	949 54 165	81·25 4·62 14·13	
Total	1,082	100-0	1,168	100.0	

The value of suits instituted and disposed of was as follows:-

	1869.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.			
The same of the sa	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	R. A. P.			
Instituted Disposed of	1,35,668 7 10 1,42,404 2 4	1,04,887 12 3 1,14,553 8 9	30,780 11 7 27,850 9 7	= = =			

Cost of original suits.

	1869.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Stamps Other costs	12,607 12 0 2,828 8 5	9,608 11 0 2,128 3 6	2,999 1 0 700 4 11			
Total	15,436 4 5	11,736 14 6	3,699 5 11			
Average	14 4 3	10 0 9	4 3 6			

Civil debtors imprisoned.

	0	1869.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease
Received during the year Released do Remaining on 31st December	 444	 6	2 2	4	

The following is a comparative statement of the civil appeal for the year:—

		•		0 -		1000	1869.	1868
Remaining on the Instituted during	he 1st Jan g the yea	uary r	- •••	•••	•••		11 54	115
				Total for di	isposal	***	65	117
Withdrawn or s Decided in favo	truck off ur of appe	llants in in pa		••••			9 8 14	16 18 14
Respondents Remanded Remaining			•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		:::	30 1 3	53 11
				1 - 148	. 8		65	117

The average duration of appeals in Coorg was 37 days. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court it was 62 days, the distance rendering some delay unavoidable for the convenience of persons concerned. It will be observed that while the number of appeals has been reduced by more than half, the proportion decided in favour of the appellants in whole or in part is higher, which shews an improvement in the character of the appeals of 1869. The date of the oldest appeal pending was the 12th November 1869.

Decrees of Civil Courts.

***************************************		1868.	1869.
Applications pending Received during the year		3 757	6 814
	Total for disposal	760	820
Completely executed Partially do No execution Remaining	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **	35 360	416 56 343 5
		760	820
By Specific performance Sale of immoveable property Sale of personal do Imprisonment		9 2 26	412 10 1 43 6

Statement sherving the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Pro-

0.71	02490-	REMARKS.	3 [166	1,335	-09	19	1,590 * Including	1,252 ceived by	844 remend.	I Inchedus		<i>3</i> 3	40	233	_
пвит	nesses ther	Witnesses o parties. mper of Wit	I :	91.	588 1,	29	35 21	805 1,	647 1,	155	-		\$25	- 20	27	-
		us to reduct	n _N	122	965	47	9 2				906	65	33	38		- 22
оцм	asitti	unber of Pa		15	8	4	7	1,147	1,458	:	8	: :	G	33		3
os sos	ear in	inder of Sur erties to app on.	ď	138	1,078	63	13	1,300	1,418	:	113	ਾਲ : :	31	34	:	ေ
Average number of	days.dur- ng-which each case	contest-		29	. 30	15,	68 24	29	43	:	14	306	808	909	:	297
Ave	days.dur- ing-'which each case	tested.	Con	-66	54	54	113	53	43	10	:	267 155	263	253	10	;
to sa	ot clo	ses penuing he year.	(Sa)	:	4	c4	11	9	4	21	:	4::	4	31	:	18
	ried urt.		Tot	53	272	25	4 70	341	360	:	19	27	Ž,	22	:	
ASSED.	Contested Cases and decided Cases in favor of De Cases in Fart. In favor of De Cases of Interval of of In	ieľ Jed	4	100	2	•	26	54	63	:	1.	8	9	22	:	
EE P	sted	Part. His	uI	80	. 62	6	:29	22	7.9	:	7	63 : :	63	1	-	
CASES IN WHICH DECREE PASSED	Conte	Plaintiffs Plaintiffs Tart.	uI	53	168	15	4.00	213	227	:	14	SI ::	18	21	ŀ	65
HICK	ı,		10T	12	523	33	60 64	624	643	:	19	9 : :	9	67	4	
IN-W	Test	Arbitration.	BA	:	:	•	::	:	:	:	:	111	:	:	7	
ASES	Without confest in Court.	Sompromise d Consent.	By	1	47	-	пп	22	49	00	:	4 : :	4	:	+	
ပ	ithou	Confession.	BY	53	320	12	cı :	390	421	<u> :</u>	31	cu : :	63	:	61	:
199	1	-parte.		=	158	۲-	:-	177	173	4	:	111	1	63	i	2
thout	n, tran iw No	warddiw ses d or struck sel or decree.	Cas red ra	13	92	17	°° :	4131	169	:	88	7 1:	-	27	:	50
			10T	125	893	19	10	1,102	1,176	:	74	1 38	33	73	:	34
Number of Cases on file.		.betuiți	sul	125	168	69	10	*1,098	1,171	***	73	17.	17	46		29
Num	tesi i	moil guinian ar,		a 1	ά	67	1 1	4	16	:	F	21 1	22	27	:	9
		CLASS OF COURTS.		Civil Courts. Parpattegars	(6 Talooks and 2 Petes)	2nd. Assistant Su- perintendent	1st Assistant Su- perintendent Superintendent	Total	Do. for 1868	Increase,	Decrease	Revenue Courts. Parpatlegars Subedars Superintendent	Total	Do. for 1868	Increase	Decrease

CHAPTER V. CRIMINAL JUSTICE. MADRAS.

THE Madras Criminal returns show that 1,38,354 offences of all kinds were committed in 1869 as compared with 1,31,330 in the preceding year. Under the Penal Code there is an increase of 1,336 cases. Offences against property have diminished in number. 7,659 prosecutions were instituted under the Municipal Acts as compared with 4,599 in 1868. There has also been an increase in offences against the Police and Abkari Acts, and in breaches of orders to prevent obstructions and nuisances under the Code of Criminal Procedure. 2,47,909 persons were arrested and summoned. 1,83,227 of the number (73.9 per cent.) were produced before the Courts, and 1,22,163 (49.3 per cent.) were finally convicted and punished. Of persons convicted, 1,12,672 were males, 8,463 were females, and 1,028 were juveniles, including 162 females. 80,134 offences under the Penal Code were committed, as compared with 78,798 in 1868. Of persons actually tried, 52.3 per cent. were convicted. 19,987 cases (24.9) per cent. of the whole) in which 50,859 persons were concerned went by default. 22.8 per cent. of property lost was recovered. Of 52,437 persons convicted under the Penal Code, 49,465 were males, 2,448 were females, and 524 were juveniles, including 32 females. There were 28,886 offences against the person against 27,716 in 1868. The increase is chiefly under the heads of wrongful restraint and petty assault. 216 murders were committed against 288 in the preceding year. 462 persons were reported to be concerned in these offences, and of these 392 were apprehended; 138 of the number apprehended were convicted and 84 cases, or 39 per cent. of the total number were punished. Out of 138 persons convicted 126 were males and 12 were females. 78 persons were sentenced to death. One case of abetment of suicide was reported but conviction was not sustained. 259 cases of attempt to commit suicide were reported against 224 in the preceding year, but only 129 persons were found guilty of the offence. Seventy-two cases of causing miscarriage were reported; conviction followed in 19 cases, and 34 persons, of whom 25 were females, were punished. Thirty-five persons were convicted in 80 cases of abandonment of children and concealment of birth. In 107 cases of kidnapping or abducting, 40 persons were punished, of whom 6 were females. There were 2 cases of prostitution of minors, in one of which 2 persons were punished. Seventy-six cases of rape were charged, and 25 persons, one a juvenile, were convicted in 15 cases. Out of 6 cases of unnatural offence charged, 2 person

were convicted. 26,796 cases were charged under the heads of petty hurt and assault and wrongful restraint as compared with 25,607 in 1868. 7,978 offences against property with violence were reported as compared with 7,950 cases in 1868. 27.9 per cent. were successfully prosecuted as compared with 25.6 per cent. in the preceding year. 54.7 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted against 51.8 per cent. in 1868. 400 dacoity cases were reported against 486 in the preceding year and conviction was obtained in 26.7 per cent. of the cases 51.3 per cent. of persons actually tried were convicted. Five persons in 3 cases were convicted of being habitual dacoits. Property valued at rupees 1,01,955 was lost by dacoity, but rupees 12,282 were recovered. 602 cases of robbery including 32 attempts occurred as compared with 678 cases in 1868. 33.1 per cent. of these cases were prosecuted to conviction. 57.5 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, and

58 persons were convicted to every 100 offences committed. There was an increase of cases of house-breaking; 6,643 offences were reported against 6,419 in 1868. Of offences against property without violence, 21,129 cases were reported against 21,566 in the preceding year. 437 per cent. of the total number of offences reported were prosecuted to conviction, and 62.3 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were judicially punished. 18,400 cases of theft were reported but only 7,906 of the cases were detected, and 12,581 persons were convicted. There were 765 cases of criminal breach of trust, in 304 of which 356 persons were punished. 493 persons were convicted of receiving stolen property in 373 cases out of 548 reported. 4,743 cases under the head of malicious offences against property were committed as compared with 4,586 in the preceding year. 25.8 per cent. of offences have been prosecuted to conviction, and 23.2 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were found guilty. 362 cases of forgery and offences against the currency were reported against 296 like offences in 1868. The number of contempts and offences against public justice has increased from 3,121 in 1868 to 3,563 in 1869. The increase has been chiefly under the head of contempt of legal process or orders. 2,127 cases occurred against 1,789 in 1868. There were 273 cases of false evidence; 134 persons were punished in 125 selected cases. 100 cases of giving false information were charged, and 58 persons were punished in 50 There were 177 complaints of false charge, in 67 of which 80 persons were convicted. 13,476 cases were reported under miscellaneous heads. 153 were cases of unlawful assembly, in which 1,881 persons were said to be concerned. 914 persons were convicted in 90 cases. 484 cases of rioting occurred, and 2,009 persons were punished in 255 cases. 7,498 cases of criminal trespass were charged, and 3,150 persons were punished in 1,424 cases. 3,765 cases of criminal trespass in which 10,552 persons were charged went by default. There were 15 complaints of bigamy, and 3 persons were punished in 1 case. Out of 119 complaints of adultery only 15 were successfully prosecuted. Of offences against Revenue Laws 2,257 cases were reported as compared with 1,830 in 1868, and 2004 in 1867. chief increase is under the Abkari Act III. of 1864. 26.470 cases under Special Laws were disposed of by Magistrates against 21,597 cases in 1868. 37.5 per cent. of cases under Special Laws were disposed of by Magistrates with full powers, 10.8 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class, and 51.7 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd class. 49.374 persons were tried by Magistrates under Special Laws, and 42,364, or 85.8 per cent., were convicted, a higher proportion than in any preceding year. Heads of Villages summarily determined 22,153 cases. 33,574 persons were tried in these cases, and 27,351 (81.5 per cent.) were convicted. Under all laws 88,864 cases in all were summarily disposed of by Magistrates and Heads of Villages.

The following table shows the number and character of offences tried by the Higher Courts:—

Higher Courts.

CLASS OF OFFENCES.		In Principal Sadr Amins' Courts.	In Sessions Courts.	In High Court,	Total,
Under the Penal Code. Ist—Offences against the person Ind.— Do. property with violence of the person of the person of the person of the property of the person of th		11 27 24 8 2 7	460 347 91 51 126 272 81	11 3 16 15 9 7	482 377 131 59 143 288
Total Under Special Laws, Total	:::	89	1,428	61	1,578 9
Grand Total		69	1,435	63	1,587
. Compare—				100	
		136	1,432 1,491	52 147	1,620

Six cases of robbery and 20 cases of house-breaking were tried under the head of offences against property with violence. The Sessions Courts have disposed of 1,435 cases, or nearly the

same number as in the preceding year. 134 murder cases were tried before Sessions Courts against 178 in 1868. The murders have considerably decreased in number, but the detection of them has been somewhat less successful. Seventy cases of culpable homicide were tried against 64 in the preceding year. 347 offences against property with violence were disposed of by these Courts, being 1 in excess of the number in the previous year. But the graver cases have decreased in number. 165 dacoity cases were tried, and 477 persons convicted against 202 cases, and 588 persons convicted, in 1868. There has been a slight increase of cases tried under all other classes of offence. were 126 cases of forgery, &c., against 115 in 1868, and 272 offences against public justice against 252 in the preceding year. Of 7 cases against Special Laws tried by Sessions Courts, 2 were against the Railway Act, and 3 against the Registration Act. Sixty-three cases were tried by the High Court against 52 in the previous year. Of offences against the person tried by the High Court, 2 were of murder and attempt to murder, 4 of culpable homicide (including 2 attempts), 1 of causing hurt, 3 of kidnapping or abducting, and 1 of rape.

An excellent set of tables for 11 years shows that (excluding the exceptional famine year 1866) there has been a progressive annual increase in the number of persons punished since the year 1862, and that the number punished in 1869, the last year of the series (1,25,034) is nearly double the number punished in 1858, the first year of the series (67,508). The punishment of transportation was largely resorted to during the four years 1 62-65, when bands of dacoits, throughout the country, were being vigorously dealt with. In the famine year also (1866) the number of transportations was large. The number of persons transported has now decreased from the maximum 616 in 1864 to 105 in 1869. The number of persons imprisoned has increased from 18,352 in 1858 to 49,309 in 1869. The increase is chiefly found under minor terms of imprisonment. The number of cases of whipping stood at 3,986 in 1865; rose to 6,078 in the famine year 1866; and has again gradually fallen to 2,185 in 1869. The number of persons fined has increased from 48,178 in 1858 to 73,357 in 1869.

Seventy-eight persons were sentenced to death for murder, and eighty-five sentenced to transportation for life. Of the latter 57 were for murder, 3 for attempt to murder, 3 for culpable homicide, 14 for aggravated dacoity, and 8 for house-breaking by night. Twenty-four persons in all were transported for dacoity against 76 in the preceding year. Dacoities have decreased both in number and importance.

49,309 persons were imprisoned against 47,939 in the preceding year. The increase has been in terms of imprisonment for six months and under. The number of persons sentenced to longer periods of imprisonment has slightly decreased.

2,185 persons were whipped against 2,485 in the previous year.

The majority of these were thieves and house-breakers.

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
				1 100
Fotal number of persons arrested and proceeded against	1,85,351	1,75,253	1,73,485	1,88,854
Proportion of persons proceeded against to population, one in	133	141	142	128
Discharged and Acquitted.	0			
Under Penal Code	49,947	48,194	39,920	43,305
Do. Special Laws	13,241	13,263	16,762	18,119
Total discharged, &c Per-centage of persons discharged to per-	63,188	61,457	56,682	61,424
sons proceeded against	34.1	35.1	32.6	32.5
Convicted and Sentenced.		7.5		
To death	78	98	96	91
" transportation)	105	180	186	537
" imprisonment	49,309	47,939	49,403	65,549
" whipping	1,900	2,132	2,932	6,078
" fine " other punishments (security for good	70,448	62,836	63,823	62,123
behaviour, maintenance orders, &c.)	655	853	363	*****
Deduct imprisoned in default	332	242		******
Total convicted Per-centage of persons convicted to per-	1,22,163	1,13,796	1,16,803	1,34,378
sons proceeded against	65.9	64.9	67:3	69.4

The return of castes of offenders convicted under the Penal Code shows that of 138 murderers, 4 were Rajputs, 81 were Mudalies, Nayudus, and Chetties, 21 were Nairs, 31 were Khonds or other hillmen, and 23 belonged to unspecified low castes. Four Mussulmans, 3 Moplahs and Lubbays, and 2 Uriyas committed murder. Culpable homicide was chiefly committed by Mudalies, Nayudus, and Chetties, Shanars, Pariahs, and other low castes. Out of 34 persons convicted of causing miscarriage, 19 were Pariahs, and members of other low castes. Of 470 convicted dacoits, 64 were Navudus, Mudalies, Chetties. &c. Five were Christians, 6 were Mussulmans, 26 were Moplahs and Lubbays, 110 were Pariahs, and other low caste men, 32 were Yerakalas and Yanadies, 11 were Lambadies, 20 were Mulcers, Khonds, or members of other hill tribes, and 115 were Koravars, Maravars, and Kallars. Five Yanadies were convicted of being habitual dacoits. Altogether 39 per cent. of convicted dacoits belonged to wandering tribes and criminal classes. Pariahs and other low castes contribute the majority of house-breakers and thieves.

Criminal Justice.

Table Showing the total Number of Offences committed in 1869, and the Judicial Action with respect to them, as compared with the results of the three preceding years.

	Ųnder	Penal Code special Laws	Total	Compare 1868.	Total	Penal Code Special Laws	Total	Penal Code Special Laws	Total
			1	: 1		11	•	11	:
pun pa	Offences committeed.	80,134	1,38,354	78,798 52,592	1,31,	75,311 57,075	1,32,386	79,414	
-ans pu	Persons arrested a moned.	1,52,520 95,389	2,47,909	.,47,156 86,975	2,34,131	1,28,969 94,791	2,28,760	1,33,797	1,47,291 2,40,503
TRIED	Cases.	41,819	90,451	41,069	85,261	39,332 47,582	86,914	42,069 55,688	97,757
BY A	Percentage.	52-2 83-2	65-41,	8£1	619	52.2 83.4	9.99	82.9	66.4
TRIED BY ALL MAGIS- TRATES AND CODETS.	Persons.	1,00.261 82,966	1,88,227	97,241	,72,954	90,974 82,518	,73,492	96,414 92,440	66-4 1,88,854
\$ 5°	Percentage.	65.7 87	6.27	66-1 87-1	7.5:0	30-5	17.5	72-1	78-5
Cabes and Persons con- Victed and punished.	- (3868.	27,729 43,387	71,116	27,499 38,798	66,297	27,135 40,284	67,419	29,948 47,501	77,449
ND P	Percentage.	34·6 74·5	51.4	9.1-9 7.5-8	50.4	3.0.5	90.9	87.7 69.9	52.6
ases and Persons con Victed and punished	Persons	52,437 69,726	,22,163	51,343	50-4 1,13,796	51,047 65,756	,16,803	56,931	,81,252
ON-	Percentage.	73.E	Ĝ	11.5	9.84 48.6	39-6 69-4	52.2	42.5 69.6	54.6
Went	•zəsv2	19,987 8,501	28,488	19,707	27,172	15,265	23,113	15,652	25,196
IX DE	Percentage,	24.0	50.6	25	20.7	20-2	12	19-7	17.1
Went by default, &c.	Persons.	50,859 12,555	68,414	48,865	60,258	36,982 12,411	49,393	35,644 14,496	50,140
&c.	Percentage.	83.3 13.2	25 6	33-2 13-1	2.93		22.1	26.6 13.5	8.07
PRC	Lost.	39-3 10,81,648 2,46,883 13-2 2,999 2,398	25 6 10,84,647 2,49,281	33-2 10,33,132 2,30,922 13-1 3,865 2,666	25-7 10,36,997 2,89,588	28·610,78,866 2,26,659 13·1 15,548 6,429	22-1 10,93,909 2,33,088	26-6 15,02,715 3,14,243 13-5 24,307 12,945	20.8 13,27,022 3,27,187
Property.	Recovered.	2,46,883	2,49,281	2,30,922	2,33,588	2,26,659	2,33,088	3,14,243	
1	Percentage.	88	25	8 8	1.2.2	22	12	53.	24.

Criminal.

Offences under the Indian Penal Code.

	2 1	Per-centage.	9.8	14.7	34 •5 78·1	15 100 59 40·5	22.8	82 22
PROPERTY.		Весолетед.	593	81,895 14-7	1,68,630 161 25	15	2,46,883	2,30,929,29.4 2,26,659,21 3,14,242,24-1
Pro		Lost,	6,113	5,58,854	4,81,737 33,517 32	1,380	33-3 10,81,648	48.865 93-2 10, 93, 139 96, 982 98-7 10, 78, 366 95, 644, 266 13, 02, 715
ET.	ns.	Per-centage.	47.8	5.0	46.8 8.8 8	1.2		33.2 28.7 26.6
WITHDRAWN AND WENT BY DEFAULT.	Persons	Number,	32,845	189	554 5,803 19	74 11,375	50,859	48,865 36,982 35,644
HDR.	<i>s</i> i	Per-centage.	46.6	11	1.4 42.5 3	30.3	24.9	25 20-2 119-7
WENT	Cases.	Number.	8,309 28.8 14,901 21.7 13,447 46.6 32,845	84	306 2,013 11	4,081	34.4 19,987	34-6 19.707 25 48.865 39-6 15,265 20-2 36,982 42-5 15,652 19-7 35,644
9	ons.	Per-centage.	21.7	54.7	623 233 264	73.4 33.9		
CONVICTED AND PUNISHED.	Persons.	Mumber.	14,901	3,535	1,222 25·8 2,878 23·2 122 25·8 2,878 23·2 122 83·7 166 26·4	4,692	52,487	51,343 51,047 56,931
NVIC PUNI	es.	Per-centage.	28.8	27.9	43·7 25·8 83·7	72.9 29.8	97.6	34.9 36 37.7
ວິ .	Cases.	Mumber.	8,309	2,229		2,599 4,018	27,729	66.1 27,499 70.5 27,135 72.1 29,948
HT	lis.	Per-centage.	59.1	178	96.6 52.8 46.3	96-1	65.7	66.1 70.5 72.1
CASES &C., BROUGHT TO TRIAL.	Persons.	Number.	35,769 52.1	5,616 87	22,450 6,545 291	6,149 23,441	1,00,261	97,241 90,974 96,414
SS &C TO I	26	Per-centage.	19.5	99	57.1 48 51.9	91.9 51.7	29.5	52.1 52.9 52.9
CASI	Cases.	Mumber.	68,645 14,206 49-2	2,874 36	12,061 2,276 188	3,250 6,964	41,819	41,069 39,332 42,069
ʻp;	mmone	Persons arrested and su		6,457	23,230 12,404 628	6,396 34,760	1,52,520	1,47,156 41,069 1,28,969 89,332 1,33,797 42,069
*pe	l charge	Offences committed and	28,886	7,978	21,129 4,740 362	3,563 13,476	80,134	78,798 76,311 79,414
		CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	I.—Offences against person		III.— Jug. uo. uo uo	justice VIIMiscellancous	Total	Compare,

Criminal Continued.

Punishments.

	-	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Deaths	 	57	51	53	42	37	65	10.5	101	91	96	98	78
Tran			21				_		1		и		
r life 10 years and upwards	, i :		68	: 55	. 37	70	80	140 169 307	124 183 188	1111	123 24 39	81 56 48	15
Total		Ŧ	a	37	87	179	452	616	495	587	186	180	105
Imprisonment.	<u> </u>							1	,	.*			*
	:	61 75	286	219	:828	109		H 4	ed 51	: :	*** 3		*85
Not exceeding 14 years Do. 10 do	::	107	2	52	†0°F	239	33			150 295	550 550	N.E.	808
Do. 7 do	: :	208	57.7	163	266	270	264			E 2	254 254		217
	:	98	112	310	470	191	135			1,150	844		859
10. 2 do	: :	192	609	587	67.7	867	1,010			7,427	4.446		4 855
Do. 6 months	:	1,307	1,172	14,375	19,057	24,745	28,886			54,237	42,161		41,714
Tunniconed Total		18.359	17.640	17,806	23,489	20,521	34,156	87,432	46,329	65,549	49,403	47,939	49,309
Whipping, simple	: :	880	785	F09 :	1,102	::	::	2,436	3,753	5,767	2,932 375	2,132	1,900
Volument Total	<u>'</u>	880	785	604	1,102	:	:	2,530	3,986	8,078	3,307	2,485	2,185
Fined, simple	1 -	48,178	45,983	48,147	57,426	56,524	44,258	66,895 2,610	65,633	2,909	63,823 2,734	62,836 2,635	70,448 2,909
		48.178	45,983	48,147	57,426	36,524	44,258	69,005	67,966	62,123	66,557	65,471	73,357
Punished, Grand Total		805,79	64,492	64,492 66,147 82,096	82,096	67,261	78,931	1,09,688	1,18,877	1,34,378	1,19,549	1,16,173	1,25,034

BOMBAY.

The Returns for Bombay show that there were 39,848 criminal offences committed during the year, and 36,573 trials. In all, 34,233 persons were convicted, and 41,245 acquitted. There were 62 sentences of death, 94 of transportation for life, and 20 for transportation for various terms. In the House of Correction the daily average number of prisoners was 227; of whom 93 were Europeans and 134 Natives. The total number of prisoners was 1,395; of whom 724 were Europeans. The total cost of maintenance, deducting the gross profits of prison labour for the year, was rupees 53,003-15-8. The returns for jails show that the total number of persons confined was 22,912, of whom 21,743 were males and 1,169 females, being an increase over last year of 2,267. The following shows the detailed comparison between this and the preceding year:—

1			1869.	,		1868-69.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remained		5,695	292	5,987	5,805	275	6,080
Number received		16,048	877	16,925	13,635	750	14,365
Total		21,743	1,169	22,912	19,438	1,023	20,445
Transported Transferred to other	dis-	213	23	246	94	12	106
Transferred to other trict		2,190	45	2,235	2,442	19	2,461
Released		12,789	762	18,551	10,856	690	11,546
Escaped	···· {	14		14	11		11
Died		193	4	197	97	5	102
Executed		46	8	49	42	1	43
Number remaining	••	6,298	822	6,620	5,898	278	6,176
Average number	•	6,097	281	6,378	5,690	258	5,948

The cost of maintenance, owing to the increase in the price of food and the increased daily average in prison, has risen; but owing to the commensurate increase of prison labour the total cost per prisoner has fallen from rupees 103-12-3 to rupees 102-13-6, as shown by the following table:—

The number of Prisoners In 1869			1869.	1868-69.
*			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rations	•••		2,69,864 5 10 42 5 0	. 2,38,569 11 8 39 4 4
Fixed Establishment Cost per prisoner Extra Establishment		:::	1,30,362 10 6 20 7 0 9,837 6 11	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Cost per prisoner Guards, Military or Police Cost per prisoner	•••		1 8 9 1,41,832 8 8 22 8 9	2,287 10 7 0 6 0 1,56,669 6 5 26 5 5
	otal		2,82,062 10 1	2,82,418 1 2
Cost per prisoner	***		44 3 7	47 7 8
Hospital charges Cost per prisoner Cost per prisoner Cost per prisoner Contingencies Cost per prisoner			15,856 13 5 2 6 6 27,469 15 5 5 14 0 51,189 6 8 8 0 5	10,471 3 5 1 12 2 24,563 5 3 5 12 5 56,380 1 8 9 7 8
Gross cost of maintenance Gross cost per prisoner			6,55,943 8 5 102 13 6	6,17,202 5 2 103 12 8
Deduct estimated value of labour Net total cost of maintenance			2.78,456 11 0 8,77,486 8 5	2,18,761 15 10 3,98,440 5 4
Net cost per prison r		(59 2 11	66 15 9

In Sind, the ordinary number of thefts have increased from 2,413 in 1868 to 2,543 in 1869. The number of persons brought to trial in 1868 was 17,609, of whom 7,784 were convicted. There were 150 more cases of cattle stealing than in the preceding year.

The following is the return of Appeals disposed of by Courts of Session and Magistrates in Sind during '809:—

	Districts.		No. of Appeals in which the Sentence was confirmed.	No. in which the Sentence was reversed	No. in which the conviction or the Sentence was altered.	Total No. of Appeals disposed of.
Kurrachee	Court of Session Magistrate of district		235 105	38 19	31 21	304 145
	Court of Session Magistrate of district	•••	282 337	55 21	81 93	368 391
Shikarpoor	Court of Session Magistrate of district	•••	552 849	50 81	41 68	643 498
Upper Sind) Frontier	Magistrate of district		97	13	5	55
Thurr and Parkur	Magistrate of District	•••	55	14	7	56
	Total,	•••	1,982	291	237	2,460

The Police Report states that at the instance of the Government of India enquiries were set on foot to ascertain the existence of a Wahabee conspiracy on that side of India, and to endeavour to trace whether it had any connection with the Wahabee conspiracy in Bengal. The investigation, however, did not lead to any result beyond the detection of some slight and unimportant instances of disaffection,

Total number of persons tried.

4,903 4,267 6,457 1,385 597 17,609

20001						2.1	
No. of persons acquitted a	and discharged.	2,985	1,968	3,748	753	371	9,82
No. of persons convicted.		1,918	2,299	2,709	632	226	7,784
Total number of trials.		2,592	2,227	3,120	760	328	9,027
Total number of offences.		2,823	3,978	3,467	808	350	11,4
Other offences.		750	1,263	992	136	71	3,21
Offences relating to mar- riage.	Chapter XX.	29	16	8	1		54
Forgery, &c.	Chapter XVIII.	1	2	12	•••	2	17
Housebreaking, &c.	Sections 449 to 462.	106	225	135	18	8	492
Receiving stolen proper- ty.	Sections 411 to 414.	105	284	223	53	25	690
Aggravated thefts and extortions and robbery not on the highways.	Sections 332, 386 to 395.	5		2	•••		7
Highway robbery.	Section 392.	3	6	8		•••	17
Dacoity.	Sections 397 to 403.	1		•••			1
Other simple thefts or misappropriations.	Sections 379 to 381 403 and 404.	597	999	688	163	96	2,5
Theft or misappropriation of cattle.	Section 379 to 403.	261	625	604	334	99	1,92
Unnatural effences.	Section 377.	4	4	3			11
Rape.	Section 376.	2	4	2			.8
Kidnapping, &c.	Sections 363 to 372.	2	2				4
Hurt, criminal force, and assaults.	Sections 323, 324, 334 to 338, 352 to 358.	922	513	744	94	49	2,32
Grievous hurt, or hurt under aggravating cir- cumstances.	Sections 325 to 333.	24	11	12	9.		56
Causing misearriage, &c.	Sections 512 to 316.	****		•••		1	
Attempt to murder.	Section 307.			3			3
Culpable homicide.	Section 304,		1	5			G
Murder	Sections 302, 303, and 396-	6	9	16			31
Offences relating to coin and stamps.	Chapter XII.	· · ·	3	 .			3
False evidence.	Sections 192 to 200.	5	11	10			26
LICUS.			ad	or	Thurr and Parkur		Total
Districts		Kurrachee	Hyderabad	Shikarpoor	Thurr an	Upper Sind Fronr.	J.

~ 1	Confined in default of furnishing security.	1	7	4	4		1	16
52			112	11	8	9	2	145
12	Security demanded.							
8	Forfeiture of property.		•••	•••	•••	••		
8	Confined as insane.	j	25	10		•••		••
18	Whipping in addition to imprisonment.	TT-1.1111			23	••	2	6
17	Adults.	Whipping in lieu of other	111	31	136	2	8	28
	Juvenile offenders.	punishment.	22	21	24	••	7	74
16	Fine in addition to imprisonment.		238	420	289	35	226	1,20
15	Fine only.		958	1,049		97	130	3,27
7	Under one month.		261	273	² 69	27	43	8
13	From 1 month to 3 months.		184	301	255	27	75	8-
12	From 3 months to 6 months.		146	238	240	27	128	7
=	From 6 months to one year.		91	170	103	17	82	4
10	From 1 to 3 years.		133	198	423	29	158	9
6	From 3 to 5 years.	-	5	5	10		1	
8	From 5 to 7 years.		1	3	ą	••		
1	Imprisonment from 7 to 10 years.	*		. 1	1		• • • •	
9	Imprisonment for more than 10 and r	ot more than	1		.,			
, -	Transportation from 7 to 10 years.	1	1		, L.,			
4	Transportation for more than 10 and 1	not more than	1	. ,				
3			3	8	4			
-			2	6	4		,	
-			1:		:	. :	:	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16					: 1	:		
-	Districts,			١.,	; ;	;		
	ρ̈́n				: :	Frontier	Parkur	
			To House	Transfer of the second	Shikarpoor	Upper Sind Frontier	Thurr and Parkur	

The number of sentences of whipping was as follows:-

Wh	ipping in lieu o	f other punish	ment.	Whipping in a punis	ddition to other hment
Juv	eniles.	1Ad	ults.	1868.	1869.
1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.		
56	74	286	288	47	60

The number of thefts and robberies committed during 1869 was as follows, compared with the previous year:—

Drs	TRICTS.		No. of thefts and robberies.	Amount of Froperty Stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Percentage of Property recovered.
Ku	rrachee.				-	
1868 1869		•••	1,493 1,608	63,685 70,010	41,434 38,272	65·07 54·47
Increase Decrease	•••	•••	115	6,325	3,162	10.40
Hyd	rabad.			* .		1.
1868 1869		•••	1,721 1,785	53,007 53,124	31,060 30,320	58·57 57·07
Increase Decrease		•••	6.4		740	1.50
Shik	arpoor.					1 2 4
1868 1869	•••	•••	1,617	53,088 43,032	39.040 32,892	73·54 76·44
Increase Decrease		•••	239	10,056	6,148	2.90
Upper Sin	id Front	ier,				0.00
1868 1869		.,,	543 342	25 068 11,651	6,348 3,242	25·32 27·83
Increase Decrease	lw.	•••	161	13,417	3,106	2:51
Thurr ar	nd Park	cr.				
1868 1869		• •••	317 463	16,891 29,651	12,069 20,026	71·45 67·54
Increase Decrease	•••		146	12,760	7,957	91

One Military prisoner attempted to set fire to the House of Correction and was sentenced by the High Court to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. One European and six Native prisoners were whipped for breach of prison discipline. Lighter punishments, such as solitary confinement and reduction of diet, were also inflicted.

Abstract Statement of Heinous Crimes ascertained to have been 1869; the number of persons apprehended, the number comreleased by the High Court, Petty Sessions and the Magis-

Numbers.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIMES.	Number of cases of all descriptions, a secretained by the Police or otherwise.	Number of Cases brought to trial.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Released by Commissioner without trial.	Committed to Sessions.	Committed to Petty Sessions.
1 1	Culpable homicide	1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2	
3	Attempts at murder	36	30	47		30	•••
4 5	Robberles	6	6	11		2 85	
6	Theft above fifty rupees	219 1,514	180	$\frac{188}{1.713}$			
8	Theft under fifty rupees Dishonestly receiving stolen property	71	71	90		9	•••
9	Cheating	178 14	168	209 29		17	٠.
10	Forgery Possessing, or using as genuine, forged docu-	14	10	29			•••
11	ments Sentine, in gentine, in gentine,	4	4	5		4	
12	Kidpapping and abduction	69	68 61	74		1	
13	Lurking with intent to steal False evidence, and offences against public	61	61	85		•••	
14	False evidence, and offences against public	40	37	59		4	
15	Offences relating to coin and Government	_	_	_			
7	stamps	5	5	5		,	***
16- 17	Rape	287	211	237		7	2
18	Extortion	2	7	3	•••		
19	Criminal misappropriation of property	8	7	7		3	
$\frac{20}{21}$	Attempts at suicide Attempts at the commission of offences	59	59	69	1::	4	
22	Escaping from places of legal commement	···				2	×
23	Unnatural offences Defamation of character	21	20	39	1:::	2	
$\frac{24}{25}$	Aiding and abetting in the commission of						
	offences	30	30 17	41 22	•••	10	
26	Causing grievous burt Giving false information respecting an offence	17	11	122		10	
27	l committed	11	11	12		•••	• •
28	Causing hurt by means of poison with intent	2	2	4			
29	to commit an offence	8	8	8	1::	2	
30	Marrying again during the lifetime of husband			1	1	-	
	or wife	5	5	7		2	
31	Harbouring deserters	"1	"1	"1		1	
33	Using certain words and gestures to insult the	1			9.7		1
1	1 mandagetra of a manan			• • • •	***		
34	Public servants taking gratification other than	1	1	1			
35	Oriminal traumass	9	9	12		1	
36	Negligent and rash navigation, and endanger.		1	1.5			
1-1	ing human life		***				1

committed in the Town and Island of Bombay during the year mitted to Sessions and Petty Sessions for trial, the number convicted and trates, and the computed value of property stolen and recovered.

				He	w	dispose	d of.				Tot	al.	1	
	Hi			Pett			By Ma	gistrate	s.	_	Unexam exam tion a end of yes	t the Lthe	*	
							В	teleased	l .		'		Computed	Computed value of pro-
Convicted.	Aequitted.	Pending.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	Convicted.	Aequitted.	Withdrawn and oismissed with-	Total.	Pending.	In Jail.	On Bail.	value of pro- perty stolen.	perty re covered.
1 2 26 27 27 6	 4 6 3 11 2	 2 	 9 2			1,384 81 88	 12 5 83 229 40 79 11	 4 45 100 1 70 16	 12 9 128 829 41 149 27	 5 16 7 5	 5 14 	 4 5	Rs. A. P	8,583 3 2 580 0 0 89,961 13 6 13,191 7 5 129 15 0
3	1		:::	:::		 4 50	31 23	1 38 3	1 69 26			:::		*********
1 6 2 3 1 2	1	;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	1	28		 52 32 	13 5 71 1 5 1 27 22	40 6 	53 5 145 3 7 1 33 	4 1	1 1 1 	3 1 1		
8	2 2			1		1	26 1	9 11	35 12	1	1			
•••					···	•••	3	9	12		•••			
	2	:::	:::	:::	:		5	"1	6					
1	1		:::					 			:::	:::		······································
						2		1 7	1 9					
	1.	,												

7.7	Numbers.	description of crimes.	Number of Cases of all descriptions, ascertained by the Police or otherwise.	Number of Cases brought to trial.	0	- 4.	Committed to Sessions.	Committed to Petty Sessions.
	37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	Rash driving and endangering human life Personating a public servant Exposure or abandonment of a child under 12 years of age Conspiracy Possessing stolen property Finding and appropriating property with intent to despoil the owner Fraudulently causing a decree to be executed after it had been fully satisfied Using criminal force to deter public servants from discharge of their duty Attempting to transport saltpetre by railway, con trary to Act XXXI of 1860, Section 23 Offering gratification to public servants Bigamy Fringing a false claim in a Court of Justice Offences relating to property or trade mark Unlawful assembly	1 211 211 3 4 4 1	 1 211 3 4 4 1 1 3 1 1 4 1 1	4 247 3 7 6 1 1 1 7 8 4		6 1 1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		Total Brought from Statement B		2, 7 34 15,402	3,278 24,148		154	41 2
adiates conscionates and		Grand Total Total in 1868		18,136 15,944		-	154 197	48
		Increase	2,188	2,192	1,488			42
		Decrease .					42	

The financial results of labour in the House of Correction are stated to be rupees 6,225-15-0 this year, against rupees 6,467-4-0, counting in each total the amounts realized in the first quarter of 1869, which was included in the last Report. The net amount realized by sale in the year ending March 31st, 1869, was rupees 5,820. The total cost of maintenance, deducting the gross profits of prison labour, was rupees 53,003-15-8.

				H	₩c	DISPOS	ED OF.				Tot	al.		
By	Hi		By I Sess	Pett	y .		Ву Ма	gistrates.			Uncexandation the control of the year.	nin- l at end he	Computed	Computed
1	1		1			. 1	1	teleased.	*				value of pro- perty stolen.	perty re- covered.
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	Convicted.	Aequitted.	Pending.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Withdrawn and dismissed with- out trial.	Total	Pending.	In Jail.	On Bail.		60 (0.00.
-						-				_			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
::		:::	:::				:::		:::		:::	:::	*****	•••••
, :::	•••			···) 	:: 172	 62	 13	 4 75	 		:::	2,267 2 8	2,267 2 8
•••	•••			•••		1	2		2		•••		56 0 0	26 0 0
•••			• • •		•••		6	1	7		- 1	•••	******	******
•••	6	•••		•••						•••	•••	•••	******	******
	1 1 						 1	2 1 6 3	1 7 3		:::		******	****** ****** ****** ******
101	48	5	12	29))	1,278 12,871	782 2,178	481 9,089	$\frac{4}{1,263}$ 11,267	42	25	22 8	1,19,116 12 0	55,639 9 9
101 133			12 1		L	14,149 14,080	2,960 4,080	9,570 7,624	12,530 11,704	50 11	25 2	30 9	1,19,116 12 0 1,70,108 2 10	
		5	11	31		569		1,946	826	39	28	21		- Sec. 1
32	16					- J.	1,120	- 1.1					50,991 6 1	4,508 9 11

Memorandum of Cases disposed of by the Magistrates.

1869.		Felonies.	Misdemea- nours.	Total.
By Magistrates Conservancy		2,734	9,760 5,642	12,494 5,642
Total in 1869 Total in 1868	111 111	2,734 2,453	15,402 13,491	18,136 15,944
Increase		281	1,911	2,192

Acquitted ... 2,960 Withdrawn ... 9,570 Total ... 12,530

Statement showing the number of Cases in which the punishment of Whipping was inflicted, from 1st January to 31st December 1869.

				Pheft	.	in poss of Proj	ession perty.	Receiv	ring St toods.	olen	Assault.	Wilful Trespuss.	Taking Li- quors into Military Quarters.	Gambling.
			Punishment under 10 stripes with rattan.	under 20 stripes with	More than 20 stripes with rattan.	Under 10 stripes with rattan.	Under 20 stripes with rattan.	Under 10 stripes with rattan.	Under 20 stripes with rattan.	More than 20 stripes with rattan.	Under 10 stripes with rattan.	Under 10 stripes with rattan.	Under 10 stripes with rattan.	Under 10 stripes with rattan.
		Total.	Punishment rattan.	Punishment v rattan.	More than 2	Under 10 stri	Under 20 stri	Under 10 str	Under 20 str	More than 20	Under 10 str	Under 10 stri	Under 10 stri	Under 10 stri
1869 1868	:::	638 536	496 301		10 43	2	2	8	3 7	1	1 2		1	1
Incres	se	102	195	٠.		2		5		1				
Decre	asc	•••		58	33]	2	J	4		1	2	1	

BENGAL.

During the year 306 persons were tried before the High Court, and 215 of them were convicted. Of these, five were sentenced to death, 2 to transportation for life, thirteen to transportation from seven to fourteen years, one to penal servitude for life, four to penal servitude for terms ranging from four to ten years, and 186 to rigorous imprisonment for terms ranging from seven years and downwards. The number of commitments by the Court of Sessions during the year was the following:—

Convicted and sentenced to fine, imprisonment	, or tra	usportation,		1,242	Persons. 2,501
Referred for confirmation of sentence to High	Court,	***		72	91
Acquitted,	***		•••	534	1,469
Commitments pending at the close of the year,	***		***	228	58

The number of appeals that came before the Sessions Court in criminal trials in 1868 was 4,346; in 1869, 4,691. Of these appeals 527 were rejected, 2,931 confirmed, and 1,233 reversed. The total number of persons sentenced by Sessions Judges is shown in the following table:—

Persons sentenced	to-	- 1 -				Number.
Death		***		***		90
Transportation for life		•••			***	226
Imprisonment from 10		***	***	***	***	24
, F	to 10 ,,	***	***		***	199 756
	to 4	•••			- ""	781
	year & less	***				485
Fined and discharged						29
William Control			Total	100	34	2.590

The largest number capitally punished was in Rungpore—10 against 14 in the previous year. The next highest—eight—was in Backergunge. In Chittagong, Dacca, Moorshedabad, Purnea, Sarun, 24-Pergunnahs, Cooch Behar, and Cachar, there were no capital sentences. The following statement shows the number of persons under trial during the year in the Magistrate's Courts of Lower Bengal:—

76,074 Number of persons under trial ... 135,271 72,638 convicted ••• *** committed 4,180 ••• ... *** 54,219 538 released *** ... otherwise disposed of ", otherwise disposed of Percentage of persons convicted and committed to those under trial 56.78 Percentage of persons released and otherwise disposed of

The number of persons under trial was 7,477 fewer than in the previous year.

The total number of cases pending before the magistrates at the end of 1869 was 1,967, in which 3,696 persons, of whom 1,009 were in jail, 1,967 on bail, and 720 on recognizances, were concerned. Of these, 1,545 cases had been pending for not more than one month, 245 for not more than two months, and 62 for not more than three months. The number of persons convicted and committed by the magistrates was 58.62 per cent. of the whole number of those whose cases were disposed of, while the number of those acquitted, discharged, and released, formed 41.38 per cent. The percentage of the average of convictions and committals was in Nowgong 78, Midnapore 76, Sylhet 76, Dinagepore 72, Maldah 70, Khasi and Jynteah Hills 70. It was lowest in Beerbhoom.

The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment, fine, and whipping, respectively, was:—Imprisoned 22,751, fined 42,151, and whipped 3,234.

The terms of imprisonment were :-

						Persons
Above two years		•••	•••	***		277
Ditto one year	***	•••	•••	***	* ***	1,978
Ditto six months		***				2,748
Six months and under	***	***		***		17,748
			V 4			
			Total	***	***	22.751

The total amount of Judicial fines imposed during the year was 5,57,067 rupees, of which the amount realised was 4,03,248 rupees. The number of persons sentenced to whipping of 10 stripes was 1,022, to 20 stripes 1,552, and to 30 stripes, 660. The districts in which the largest number of persons were whipped were those of Gya, 24-Pergunnahs, Tirhoot, and Patna.

The entire amount of criminal business disposed of, and pending, before the magistrates during the past two years was as follows:—

	180	8.	186	9.
Criminal business in Magistrates' Courts.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Bailable and non-bailable cases Miscellaneous	76,963 173,364	1,959 2,152	75,681 178,617	2,011 1,641
Cases under chapter XXII. of the Criminal Procedure Code	866	40	346	30

The number of appeals from the orders of subordinate magistrates, preferred to magistrates of districts during the year, under section 412 Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,733, of which 139 were rejected. In 1,071 cases the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, and in 523 reversed or modified. The honorary magistrates during the year disposed of 1,810 cases, in which 2,859 persons were concerned. Of these, 1,537 were convicted and 1,292 acquitted. There were 52 appeals, in 27 of which the orders were confirmed, and in 24 reversed or modified, one case remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.

Statement showing the number of Juvenile Offenders punished with whipping under Section 5, Act VI. of 1864.

					Numbe F	R OF PE	RSONS
	מ	ISTRICTS.			Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.
Backergunge	D44	(Phaugulpore	•••	.,.	3		
Bhaugulpore	•••	··· Monghyr	***	***	2		*****
Chittagong		(*****	1	
1.00		(Cuttack	***		1	1	•••
Cuttack		Balasore			1		*****
Dacca		(Pooree	•••		1	1	
Dinagepore	***		•••	***	2 2	4	*****
Ova	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	***	***		33	13	2
Hooghly		***	***		2		
Moorshedabad			***		1		*****
Nuddea	•••	•••	***		.6	1	*****
Patna	***	***	•••	•••	11	4	******
Rajshahye	•••	•••	•••	•••	1 2	******	******
Rungpore	•••	***	***	. ***	8		******
	***	jTipperah	•••	••••		i	
Tipperah	144	Noacolly			3		
Tirhoot		(2,0000011)		***	6		
24-Pergunnahs	417				11	9	
		(Seebsagur		***	2 2 2 1	1	
Assam	T.	Luckimpor		***	2	1	
ASSEM ***	ASS	") Nowgong		•••	2	1	
		(Gowalparah			3	1	4
Chata Name		Hazareebaugh Lohardugga	***		3	3****	1
Chota Nagpore	***	\ Maunbhoom	-::	***	3		
			Total	N.	117	37	2

Statement showing the number of Adult Offenders punished with whipping under Act VI. (B. C.) of 1864.

Whipping in lieu of other punishment under Section 2, Act VI. of 1864 Whipping in lieu or in addition on a second conviction for offences under Section 3, Act VI of 1864

Whipping in addition to ot her punishments on a second conviction under Section 4, Act VI. of 1864.

Districts.					Act	VI. of	1864.	Act	VI. of	1804.
Districts				N	MBER	of Pe	RSONS	FLOGG	ED.	
Sakargunge Sak	Districts.	to 10	10 20	to 30	to 10	p to 20 stripes.	to 30	to 10	to 20	to 30
Cachar 2 6 6 1	serbhoom shaugulpore Seebsagur Seebsagur Shaugulpore Shaugulpo	CD 7 25 10 7 7 11 10 12 14 5 48 23 27 10 4 7 5 6 6 6 22 15 20 37 8 2 4 26 114 78 6 6 11 20 11 6 6	20 527 779 227 779 227 21 55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	4 2 9 9 10 8 8 10 14 4 26 6 2 2 74 4 1 1 2 2 3 3 1 1 1 4 4 6 6 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 7 1 1 1 5 5 6 6 2 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 5 8 8 1 1 2 2 3 3 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 5 8 8 7 7 1 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1	B 2 1	1 2 5 2 1 6 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1				
	Cachar Khasi and Junteech Hills				•••	•••	-		•••	

Statement showing general result of Police operations with regard to Provinces under the Bengal

		ding	-ioi-		RSON	SARE	EST	ED
	Clys	the se of year	cases asc have oc-	persons ted.	out	Acc	quitte	d.
CLASS OF CRIME.		68.	7 7 E	of perested.	without	rt of	F 0.	
	es.	Persons.	Number of tained	Number of arrest	Released	By Court of first instance	appeal essions	· i
	Cases.	Per	Na	Nun	Re	first	ξ.;	Total
Offnes agnst the state (not cognizable by the police) Offences relating to coin, stamp, &c. (cogniz-		•••	113	127	9			
able by the police)	4 2	5 4	2	2		49	 	52
the police)	17 40	31 52	490	G98 44	3	172 7	25 5	197 12
Offences by public servants (ditto) Breach of Police Act, Act V. of 1861 False evidence, false complaints, forgery (not	10 9	22 12	2,038	2,889	5	247	1 2	249
Rioting or unlawful. Sembly (cognizable by the	28	41	1	4.	•,•	2		2
police)	111	425 1	1,304	5,625	157	1,567	289	1,856
Murder by dacoits (cognizable by the police) Ditto robbers (ditto)	 <u>:</u>	- ·:	:	9 12		6 4	4	6 8
Ditto poison for sake of robbery (ditto) Ditto ditto from other motives (ditto)		4	22 7	82 8 99		11 5 7	1	15 6 27
Murders, from do. connected with women (do.) Ditto from other motives (ditto) Culpable homicide (ditto)	23 10	88 21	280 280	673 402	28	120 108	20 138 66	258 174
Saicide (ditto)	3 4	3 5	282 140	283 117	10 3 25	97 83	8	98
Grievous hurt (ditto)	89 21 87	76 35 65	628 797	\$82 1,020 72	22	240 218 20	42 21 2	282 242 22
Administering stuperying drugs (cognizable by the police)	1	1	16	21	1	9	- 2	9
Wrongful confinement and restraint (ditto) Ditto (not cognizable by the police) Kidnapping (cognizable by the police)	88 10	194 16		2,668 279	 5	1,178	80 28	1,258
Obtaining women for purposes of prostitution(do.) Rape (ditto)	5 1 9	16 4 12	16	32 193	6	16 107	4 25	182
Unnatural offences (ditto) Other serious offences against the person not serious offences against the person not serious ditto	6	10	26 200	27 581 91	5	12 158 16	 88 1	12 191 17
connected with attacks on property (ditto) \ Offences against property with violence Davoity (cognizable by the police)	177	312 173		2,248	-96	607	399	1,006
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon (ditto) Ditto in a dwelling-house (ditto)	2	4	21 35	21 50	$\begin{array}{c} \\ 4 \\ 15 \end{array}$	5 15 80	13	11 15 93
Ditto on the highway (ditto) Ditto elsewhere (ditto) House-breaking or house trespass (ditto)	236	20	173	175 228 6,161	12 396	98 2,068	13	106 2,199
Offences against property without violence. [Theft of cattle (cognizable by the police)	12	22	1,336	1,480	56 786	413	14	427 4,203
Ditto ordinary (ditto) Receiving stolen property (ditto) Mischief (ditto)	524 100 10	138	18,080 2,082	13,948 3,944 512	98	3,959 1,013 220	149	1,162
Ditto (not cognizable by the police) Belonging to gangs of dacoits, robbers, or thieves	28		7	28		9	•••	9 25
(cognizable by the police) Vagrancy and bad character (ditto) Breaches of special laws (ditto)	49 47	124 54		1,213 4,804	21 9	814 616	19 12 8	356 624
Public and local nuisances (ditto)	3	1 3	395 16	621 61	12	136 28	3 1	139 29
Other offences (ditto) Ditto (cogniz ble by the police)	104 10	178 12		1,360 452	3	838	6 5	844
Total cognizable	1,398	2,470 740	57,6 35 565	52,637 1,667	1,889	14,138 922	1874 16	16,012 938
Grand Total	1,838	3,210	58,200	54,304	1,890	15,060	1890	16,950

each great class of Crime usually dealt with by the Police of the Lower Presidency during the year 1869.

W	TOHTI	T W	ARRAI	TT.		PROSEC N BEFO				REMARKS.							
Security.	By Magistrate.	Committed.		Average No. of days occupied in each case.		number of persons arrested or sum- moned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find security.	Number convicted.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Compromised.	Otherwise released.	Macie Qn's evidence.	Pending.	Lungtie Asvlum.
			•••		4	6	4		2	=					•••		
	36 2	25	58 2	3·9 2·5	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 132 \end{array}$	13 195	6 40	:::	5 154	1	:::			6 4	:::	8	
:::	470 31 3 2,628	13 5 	458 31 2 2,626	1 17·5 3·3	135 4,462 414 647	304 7,903 546 1,514	92 1,856 211 139	 4 1	178 5,728 280 1,367	2 6 3 2	3 14 1 7	8 2 1 2	10 2	52 238 59 8		29 101 12 10	
	2	,	2	2	1,230	1,545	484	1	892	2	8	6		116		77	
30	3,305	 	3,074	13.9	422 407	2,117 1,065	$\frac{745}{286}$	7 150	.1,250 561	15 2		29	132 38	380 24		445	2
	5 7 158 4 376 654 50	3 11 22 2 77 477 248 1 163 19 4	158	1·3 13·7	 3 6 2 4 68 118 3,377	 2 3 46 31 7 6 153 219 3,517	 1 1 3 35 25 5 46 89 1,811		1 7 5 1 93 113 1,961		1 4 1 4	 1 7 2 38 11	 25 8 70	 2 1 14 33 9 6 1 31 56 151	5 1 1	 1 2 46 32 8 5 67 74 78	
	1,139 2 6 2 309 75	11 9 131 15 62 10 31	11 1,068 105 11 43 12 307 74	2.2	30 2 101	1,423 25 56 12 52 3 168 21,137	833 32 48 48 38 2 53 9,168	 	405 5 9 2 9 9 8,943		27 1 2 29	24 5 18	50 3 2 1,534	393 77 71 21 27 70 1,381	1	157 14 24 28 28 20 26 365	1
 	39 15 51 82 3,178	1,348 16 5 30 25 61	10 20 68	6·1 1·5 3·1 1·5	 11 44	125 26 69 2,341	65 25 1,011		 19 29 1,080	1	8 36	13 17	 222	145 15 9 30 359		112 7 316	
 10 	966 8,434 2,547 161 20	70 155 79		12 15·7 1·1	69	70 3,397 253 139 2,805	1,969 102 91 1,458	7	1,001 138 38 938	16 6	11	8 44 14 	3 27 3 144	37 9 47 111 14 253	111	789 129 35 54	3
520	3 297 4,073 426 33 443 318	45 1 10	29 285 4,066 425 32 447 314	7·5 5·4 1·4 4·8	553 45 705	2 785 714 124 926 18,440	357 185 27 261 4,897 215	730	651	17 17	 5 42 5	6 9 25 2	 1 9 1 463 2			108 88 21 10 267	3 .
570	29,691 659	3,305 19	31,122		7,868 58,570	14,519 58,110	6,282	399 896		106	165		497 2,255	2,970		2,615	
570	30,350	3,324	31,784	-	-	72,629		-			264				-	3,58	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

In the High Court, under its Original Criminal Jurisdiction there were sixteen cases this year as compared with eight in 1868. In connection with these, thirteen persons were convicted. The number of Sessions sentences which came before the High Court was 785 against 821 in 1868. The sentences were confirmed in 470 cases, modified in 184, and reversed in 131. The following statement shows the nature of the penalties during the two years:—

Pens	lty.	-	<u> </u>	1869.	1868.
Death				71	57
Transportation for life,	***	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		27	28
above 7 years, a	nd not exceeding 14,	•••	***	1	1 =
Imprisonment for life,	•••	• •	* **	1	
above 12 years,	and not exceeding 21,		•••	2	2
,, ,, 5 ,,	,, , 10,	•••	***	28	30
Not exceeding 5 years,	***		***	164	168

In the Sessions Courts, 3,926 persons appealed during the year, as compared with 4,158 in 1868. Of these appeals, 61 were rejected, 1,047 succeeded, 2,214 were dismissed and 144 remained at the end of the year. 3,335 persons were committed to the Sessions Courts and 2,251 were convicted, 878 acquitted, and 192 remained untried at the end of the year. The punishments as compared with 1868 are shown in the following table:—

		Pers	ons.				1869.	1868.
Fined	•••		-				33	24
Imprisoned,	•••			•••	•••	***	1,812	1,610
Flogged, Adults,						• •	20	3
, Juveniles,	***			• •	***	•••	5	8
Imprisoned and fined,				***	***		219	234
Imprisoned and flogged,			•••		***	•••	6	3
Sentenced to death,			**	***			106	86
Transported for life.				***		•••	175	223
for terms,				***			4	10

1,401 were tried with the aid of assessors against 1,302 in the previous year. In 1,226 of these cases the judges concurred with the assessors, and in 158 cases they differed. The average number of days during which each trial lasted were twenty-seven, and the average number of each appeal fifteen.

In the Magistrates' Courts, the number of offences were as follows:—

Year.	Cases reported.	('ases prosecu- ted.	Persons under trial	Persons acquit- ted.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons undispos- ed of.
1869, 1868,	100 000	67,085 57,400	124,097 106,830	38,751 34,906	83,631 70,249	990 1,231
Increase,	14,685	9,685	17,267	3,845	13,382	
Decrease,						241

The punishments inflicted by the Magistrates were as follow.—

	Persons.	,		ĺ	1869.	1868.
Fined	•••		•••		41,763	39,609
Imprisoned	***		***	•••	23,666	15,748
Flogged (a Juveniles	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,316	705
" (b) Adults	•••	•••	***		5,068	2,543
Imprisoned and flogged	* ***		***	1	517	354
Fined and flogged	***	•••	* ***		20	17
Imprisoned and fined			***		3,061	2,777
To find security for behavi	lour	***	***	• • • •	1,373	2,543
To find security to keep th	e peace	•••	***		1,354	2,328
To give recognizance	·			•••]	1,992	1,611

1,148 were imprisoned in default of finding security. The total fines amounted to rupees 358,731 against rupees 353,581 in 1868. Of this amount, 261,916 rupees were realized against 261,107 rupees in 1868. 2,431 persons appealed from sentences of Subordinate Magistrates. Of these, 230 were rejected, 810 succeeded, 1,359 were dismissed, and thirty-two remained at the end of the year. The increase of crime was inconsiderable, considering the distress that prevailed in the Provinces during the year. There were—

	Crime.		1868.	1869.
Thefts of all kinds Robbery		 ·	 34,199 582	36,553 614
Dacoity		 	 113	129

The following shows the more serious crimes:-

	Crime.	- * - 1	1868.	1809.
Murders Culpable homicide Grievous hurt		 	427 296 909 7,368	\$80 282 854 6,711

There were 516 prosecutions under the Income-tax, a very small number compared with the number of cases in dispute.

PUNJAB.

The number of criminal cases in the Punjab was 54,631. Of which 19,809 were nonbailable, and 34,822 bailable; an increase of 3,017 of the former cases and a decrease of 2,855 of the latter. Of these cases eight were disposed of by the Chief Court, 408 by Sessions Courts, 766 by District officers, exercising powers under Section 445A. of Act VIII. of 1869, 26,927 by Magistrates with full powers and the remainder by Subordinate Magistrates of the first or second class. The average duration of trials was eight days, one day more than in 1868. The following table shows the terms of imprisonment, &c.:—

		1868.	1869.
Terms of I	MPRISONMENT.	Number of persons imprisoned. Percentage to whole.	Number of persons imprisoned.
For 15 days and under Above 15 days, and not exceed Above six mouths, and not exc none year two years five For seven years Transportation for seven years	ing six months eeding one year two years five seven "	 1,229 8-4 8,382 57-5 2,475 16-9 2,074 14-2 291 4-8 40 35 0-8	1,325 8·1 9,619 58·7 2,512 15·3 2,440 14·9 378 2·3 68 2 0·6

The total number of persons fined was 51,421, or 5,537 fewer than the last year. Of the fines imposed, 57 per cent., or one per cent. less than in 1868 was realized; of the amount realized, rupees 28,682 were paid as compensation. Of 19,474 persons liable to whipping, 3,136 were so punished—2,926 adults and 273 juveniles—and of these, 556 were whipped, in addition to other punishment, on second conviction. 1,898 persons were called on to enter into recognizances; 1,573 persons to give security to keep the peace; 649 persons were required to find security for good behaviour for six months; 649 persons for a year, and 106 persons for upwards of a year. In 456 cases—or more than double the number in 1868—amends were awarded to defendants for frivolous and vexatious complaints.

The following statement shows the punishments inflicted by Sessions Courts:—

w	NATURE OF	Punishment,	*		Number.	Percen tage.
" "	ortation for lift exceed: de under Sect at above 10 to for 7 yes above 5 and 2 to not more the	ing 10 but not exce 7 but not ion 56, Indian Pe 14 years 10 " trs 1 under 7 years 5 years	eeding 14 y	ears	81 117 1 29 4 15 29 10 68 82 24 1	17·5 25·3 0·2 0·2 6·2 1·0 3·2 6·2 2·3 14·7 17·8 5·2 0·2

The Chief Court held six Criminal Sessions in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction,—five at Lahore, and one at Eleven European subjects were committed for trial, and eight were convicted,-three of criminal breach of trust, one of cheating, one of fabricating false evidence, and two of causing grievous hurt. Including pending cases, 65 involving 85 persons. were referred to the Chief Court for confirmation of sentence of death passed by the Sessions Courts. In the case of 56 persons, sentence of death was confirmed, and in the case of 21, modified; in four cases the prisoners were acquitted. number of appeals to the Chief Court increased from 394 cases to 538. Of the cases for disposal, 510 were disposed of, at an average duration of 30 days from date of appeal. In 94 per cent. of the cases appealed, the orders of the lower Court were not interfered with, and in only 4 per cent. were the orders of the lower As a Court of Revision, the Chief Court called Court reversed. for the record of 277 cases. In 41 per cent. of the cases, the original orders were upheld, in 23 per cent. modified, in 7 per cent. reversed, and in 29 per cent. a new trial was ordered.

OUDE.

The number of criminal offences reported in Oude for the year 1869 is 95,666, or an increase of 8,911. The persons under trial were 43,576, or 5,405 in excess of the previous year. The number of persons acquitted or discharged during the year was 13,048, or an increase of 202. The number convicted was 30,272, or 4,897 in excess of the previous year. The increase was in petty thefts, principally caused by the great scarcity of food that prevailed during the year. Rioting, also, was on the increase, but of the cases, numbering 344, the very much larger part were merely for "unlawful assembly." The chief of-

fenders were Brahmins and Rajpoots. The Kheytrias are stated to be less than one-sixteenth of the whole population of Oude, but they have furnished nearly three-eighths all the convictions for rioting during the year under These cases of rioting are accounted for on the ground that the population, always warlike, was the nursery of the Native Army, which has only recently been disarmed, and that the natural tendency of the people is to call in question all manner of rights, real or supposed. Twenty-five public servants were convicted during the year for taking "gratifications." Eighty persons were under trial for using counterfeit coin. but only thirty-seven were convicted. For inflicting "grievous hurt," there were 325 convictions, or about thirteen in excess of For criminal force and assault there were 564 conlast year. victions, out of 1,457 under trial. Of cases of kidnapping and abduction there were 152, or nineteen in excess of the previous year. Thefts of cattle, house trespass, &c., were numerous. The former gave 639 convictions, and the latter 3,416. Under the head of dacoity there were ninety-seven convictions, a number slightly in excess of last year, but there are now no gangs of dacoits, which is a material improvement. The following shows the cases of theft, most of which were of grain.

						1868.	1869.	Increase.
The	ft ordinary	***	***	***	·	3,820	5,659	1,839
. ,,	cattle			•••		469	639	170
	ise-breaking &c	., in order	to commi	t theft	•••	2,238	3,416	1,178
						-		
						6,527	9,714	3,187

The total increase of theft, including house-breaking, house-trespass, theft of cattle, and theft ordinary, for the last five years is stated in the Police Returns as follows:—

<u>.</u>						F	teports.	Police enquiries.
1865				re.	***		48,611	17,722
1866			. 7	***	***	***	42,773	14,672
1867	Aug 1		***	***		•••	38,325	12,127
1868	5.3.			***	***		49,011	14,598
1869		7 5 - 1		•••	4		59,971	19,898

Out of 59,971 cases of theft reported, no fewer than—

15.259 were cases of grain only.
4.619 , of attempt only.
37.609 , under rupees 5 value.
18,221 , between rupees 5 and 16.

These figures point very clearly to the cause of the increase of crime,—the exceptional distress of the year. The murders of the year, compared with the previous four years, would almost seem to indicate that the crime was committed on some principle of perpetual contract for the figures are pretty nearly alike during the whole five years:—

Year.						Numbe	er.
1865,	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	106	3
1866,		•••	•••	•••	•••	108	3
1867,	•••	•••	•••	•••		88	5
1868,	•••	•••	•••		•••	115	2
1869,	•••	•••		***		102	7

The Judicial Commissioner gives the following classification of crimes during the year:—

Number.	Description of offences.	Number of of- fences report- ed during the year.		Number of persons under trial during the year.		Acquitted or dis- charged.		Convicted or committed.	
Num	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869,	1868.	1869.
1 2	Offences against the State, Offences relating to the	1	. ×	14	2				
3	Army or Navy, Unlawful assembly and	1						,	<u>.</u>
4	rioting, Offences relating to	355	434	2,254	2,954	794	1,126	1,437	1,82
5	coin and stamps, Culpable homicide and	66	. 98	96	115	40	66	53	4
6 7 8 9	attempt, Murder and attempt, Grievous hurt, Eape, Theft, {Cattle, Ordinary, Robbery and attempt,	65 145 296 52 1,457 15,385	63 133 311 58 1,416 18,007	212 255 443 53 628 4,971 127	155 191 466 69 827 7,129 176	47 68 129 21 154 1,107	49 50 136 45 184 1,423	16 172 312 31 469 3,820	8: 11: 32: 23: 63: 5,65:
11	Dacoity, attempt and making preparation for, House breaking or house trespass single	37	23	140	143	45	65 43	82 70	10
13	or lurking in order to commit theft, Ecciving and assist- ing in the conceal- ment of stolen pro-	31,945	36,741	2,988	4,435	713	983	2,238	3,410
14	Serious mischief by	620	852	1,317	1,645	435	505	875	1,12
15	fire, Vagrancy and bad cha-	80	75	73	63	33	29	37	3
	racter,	314	370	641	637	215	207	422	41
		59,936	58,701	14,212	19,007	3,840	4,911	10,179	13,91

The total number of cases tried by Magistrates was as follows:—

	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arrests, Summons, Number of persons dealt with, Discharges without trial, Acquittals, Convictions. Committed or referred to Commissioners. To Deputy Commissioners, Died, escaped or transferred, Remaining at year's end, Average duration of case, Number of witnesses who attended.	22,645 15,143 38,056 3,983 8,437 28,558 601 1,244 66 167 4 57,694	29,866 13,462 43,545 3,709 9,244 28,179 397 1,874 86 136 4 61,796	7,221 5,489 807 4,621 630 20	1,681 274 264 31

In the Higher Courts, of 426 persons dealt with by Commissioners, 252 were convicted; and 759 were convicted out of 1,057 dealt with by Deputy Commissioners. The state of the judicial business at the end of the year was more than usually favourable, only ten Commissioners' cases remaining as compared with 75 at the end of the previous year; and of Deputy Commissioners' cases only 27 as against 93 in the previous year. In the Judicial Commissioners' Court there were 28 convictions out of 32, as compared with 30 convictions out of 33 in 1868. The total of convictions was 29,220, from 45,060 cases, as compared with 24,474 convictions from 39,627 cases in 1868. The total number of imprisonments were:—

				1868.	1869.	Increase.
Rigorous,	***	* ***	***	7,820	10,375	2,555
Simple,	•••	•••	***	654	784	80

19 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment exceed-

ing 7 years.

3,654 persons were flogged, as compared with 2,388 in 1868, an astounding rise, but owing, it is calculated to the increased number of offences that this year have been punished by whipping. The following shows the fines imposed and realised:—

Y	ear.	Fines imposed.	Fines realise l.	Percentage.
	1868, 1869,	105,510 111,195	63.348 74,361	65·0 66·0
Difference		+ 5,685	+11,013	-1 ·1·0
	1868. 1869,	4,195 56,041	1,321 6,627	31·48 11·82
Difference		+51,846	+ 5,306	19-66

In this table we have the number of appeals since 1867:-

		per-	-		1	Num	ber	of p	er	sons.	-			14.1	× .
Description of Appellate Court.		Number of appellants or per- sons whose cases were called	for.	Appeals rejected.		Sentences confirmed:		Sentences modified.		Sentences reversed,		Returned for trial or further investigation.		Pending.	
	Year.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.
Deputy Commissioner	{ 1867 1868 1869	483	61	45 61 44	6	282 196 249	27 24 34	68 102 64	4 6 13	54 95 66	34 23 32	2 15 13		14 2	:
Commissioner	{ 1867 1868 1869	1510 1939 840	83 46 2	167 161 138		1076 1421 455	44	84 91 123	1	113 190 93	1	27 1		66 49 30	
Judicial Commissioner	{ 1867 1868 1868	1398	12	90 61 64		$262 \\ 1068 \\ 122$	11	29 183 25		7 33 23		1		52 6	1:

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

We had the unpleasant duty to state last year that crime in the Central Provinces had increased largely over the previous year and we have this year to state that it has again increased over that of 1868. But, as in Oude, the cause was one very easy to understand—the exceptional and very severe distress of the year throughout the districts. In spite of all, however, there were no dacoity gangs, no sense of insecurity, and no signs of organised crime of any kind. There have been no instances of thuggism during the year and the crime is believed to have almost if not entirely died out. There has also been a considerable decrease of offences under the heads of rape and kidnapping. The thefts of cattle have increased from 1,070 to 1,663, ordinary thefts from 8,777 to 15,123, and house-breaking for theft from 6,838 to 11,982. The number of reported offences for the last four years are as follows:—

Year.		Cognizable.		Non-cogniable.	Total.
1866	7.7	23,797	**	11,359	35,156
1867	*11	20,208		11,532	31,740
1868	***	22,370		13,398	35,768
1869	471	34,190		11,708	45,904

The following shows the number of heinous crimes during the last three years:—

					1867.	1868	1869
Murder		•••	•••		64	85	9 🕍
Culpable	homicide	•••	•••		24	21	30
Dacoity	•••			•••	22	30	13
Robbery		•••			53	76	47
Grievous	hurt		***		106	88	89

An accomplished forger, Kishen Rao, a criminal of twenty years' standing, was brought to justice during the year. His forgeries are said to be unique in the "audacity and skill with which they were carried out." 53,183 persons were brought before the Magistrates:—before Honorary Magistrate 21.9 per cent., Subordinate Magistrate 43.7, full power Magistrates 27.2, Jail Magistrates .5, District Magistrate 6.7. The results of the trials before the Magistrates were:—

11,808 discharged without trial.
5,729 acquitted.
24,800 convicted.
25,000 died. escaped, transferred, &c.
266 died. escaped, transferred, &c.
261 remained at close of year.

34,645 persons were punished in the following proportions:-

Fined	{	Fined only Fined and	y l whipped		15,323	—44·4 r	er cent.
Imprisoned	{	Imprisone Imprisone Imprisone	ed only od and fined ed and whip	ped	6,790 2,067 678	- 27 5 p	er cent.
Whipped only			•••		9,677	-27·8 I	er cent.
Transported	{	Terms For life	• •••		7) 48,	- ·2 I	er cent.
Death	474	***	****	***	34	- 1 p	er cent.

The percentage of persons, fined or whipped without trial, sent to jail, was 72.2. In 1867 and 1868 the percentage was 79.

75 per cent. of the fines were realised. The fines were in the following proportion. Not exceeding 5 rupees, 75 per cent., not exceeding 50, 24 per cent., exceeding 50, only one per cent. The terms of imprisonment are shown in the following table:—

				100	Days.	
For 1	5 days and under			1869.		1868.
. 17	2 months and un 5 do. do.	der	•••	39 70		66
17	2 years and			10		15
*57	7 years and unde	r	***	I .	in the	Z

Statement showing the general result of Criminal trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Central Provinces in the year 1869.

		Remarks,	1	At Head-quarters 494 At Station House or on 2,424 the spot	Total 2,918	(b) Includes 4 persons who accepted tender of pardon.	
		Mumber of with	17,960 34,494 25,640	89	82,028	1 11	82,028
		Average numbers so dose doidw	94 6	- F	1 79	45	9
-	d of year.	Remaining at er	7 10 29 57	:	121	6 19	146
OF.		Died, escaped,	: " =	123	996 6	::	172 6
SED	.berred.	Committed or	: → 88	3 e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	0 459	1 1 11	0 4659
DISPO		Convicted.	6,500 17,327 9,719	1,013	84,800	289	5,729 34,800
Persons Disposed of.	4	Acquitted.	2,184 2,265 1,136	143	5,729	29	
PR	.lairt tuoi	Discharged with	2.973 2.565 3,565	2,212	11,808	1 11	11,808
SNOS		.IctoT	11,676 23,252 14,455	243	53,183	390	53,698 11,808
PER /TTH		Received by tra	55	148	6	· i i :	6
IBER OF PER! DEALT WITH.	Brought to trial during present year.	By summons or recognizance.	8,031 7,355 4,097	-	20,231	1 1:	20,251
NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.	Brought to trial during present year.	By arrest.	3,633 15,824 10,297	2,900	32,749	330	53,204
4	taal to bn	Remaining at e	.:. 12 73	37	174	9 ::	234
		,	isdic-			Divi-	
	Crace on Terminate		Villago Officers Unpaid Magistrates Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates Tall powor Magistrates exercising jurisdication with the Magistrates exercising jurisdication for the Magistrates exercising invision.	precincts of Jalls Ohief Magistrates of Districts	Total Magistracy	Session Court of Stons sions Sions Stons Court of Spensy Commissioners of Districts High Court of	Свами Тотаг

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal tribunals in the Central Provinces in the year 1869.

		N		_	ons pu	nished.	
Nature of Punishment.	By village Officers.	unpaid ates.	By Subordinate 1.0- cal paid Magis- trates.	gistrates of general jurisdiction.	By Chief Magis- trates of Districts.	By Sessions Courts.	Total.
ined inprisonment (only) logged infered to find Security inprisoned and fined inprisoned and flogged ined and flogged leath		4,591 957 5.2 9 188 80	6,195 8,127 5,339 1,018 802 14	4,266 1,982 3,103 48 606 217 7	924 564 727 22 178 79	7 160 6 77 *31	15,323 6,790 9,677 79 2,067 678 21 34
Total persons punished	-	6,327	15,935	10,229	1,894	284	34,669
Detail of sentences of fine and Imprisonment. FINES. Not exceeding Rs. 5 Ditto , 50 Ditto , 200 Ditto , 1,000 Exceeding , 1,000		4,036 731 9		3,209 1,591 71 16	187 278 80 6	9 18 43 11 3	12,978 4,213 183 33 4
Total number of fines	. -	4,779	7,159	4,887	502	84	17,411
Total amount of fines Amount realised Amount paid to injured parties by way o compensation not for frivolous complaints	·	19,792	41,769 37,277	36,665	14,019 8,366 1,013	9,916	+135,388 109,909 8,918
Ditto. 2 months Rigorous Simple Rigorous Rigorous Simple Rigorous Rigorous Simple Rigorous Simple Rigorous		23	9 137 9 1,988 1 35 0 1,403	89 834 98 860 26		17 135	1,699 290 3,490 155 2,820 4 950
Exceeding 7 years (Simple		. 1,15	4,269	2,589 8 216	799		9,04
		: :::	:::		::	7 48	:: 4
Sentenced in addition to Imprisonme to Solitary Confinement Ditto to forfeiture of property	nt			3-	1	8	1

Those only are entered whose sentences were confirmed, Including realisation on account of previous years.

The following shows the result of Appeal and Revision of Criminal Cases in the Central Provinces during the year 1869 :-

•			ts or were	8	Nυ	MBE	OF	PERSO	NS.
	TRIBUNALS.	· .	Number of appellants persons whose cases we called for by High County	j.e	Sentence confirmed,	Sentence modified.	Sentence reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investiga-	Pending.
Magistrates of Dist	$ ext{tricts} egin{cases} ext{Appeals from u} \ ext{Appeals from j} \end{cases}$		perfect.	7 15	93 206	37 55	108 91	5 7	7 5
Sessions Court	From unpaid 1		 Record imperfect,	3 83	12 298	3 40	.6 61	•••	
From Sessions Cou		eri	 126		62	39	19		6
On Revision by Hig	th Court	***	 101			20	81		1

BURMA.

The number of criminal offences in Burma during the year has increased under the heads of both bailable and nonbailable cases. The number in 1868 of nonbailable offences was 8,114; in 1869 it was 1,964. Of bailable offences, under the Indian Penal Code, there were 10,561 in 1868, and 12,685 in 1869. Under special or local law there were 3,229 cases in 1868, and 4,308 in 1869. The increase, however, is chiefly confined to cases of theft which were almost doubled during the year in the Pegu Division. In the Arracan Division, the non-bailable offences decreased by 16 per cent., extending over all the districts, the town of Akyab alone showing a slight increase which is attributed to a destructive cyclone followed by cholera. In the Pegu Division, the serious offences have decreased, but in Rangoon, they are as high as in the previous year. A large proportion of the cases of theft is under the head of cattle. In Tenasserim, the nonbailable offences have decreased from 1,711 to 1,426 while bailable offen-

The average duration of trials in the various divisions was, in Arakan 43, in Pegu 50, and in Tenasserim 43 days, the average for the whole Province being 4.9 days. The number of witnesses who attended the Magistrates' Courts has increased from 41,328 to 53,092; the average number of witnesses examined in each case was 2.4, against 2.3 in the previous year. Of the total number who attended, 84 per-cent. were discharged

on the first day, 10.24 per cent. on the second day, and 3.50 per cent. on the third day; while the remainder, or 2.26 per cent., were detained for periods varying from 4 to 30 days. The delay in discharging witnesses after 4 days was greatest in the following Districts:—

				Days.
Rangoon	***	***	***	3 37
Bassein	•••	•••	•••	3 3
Myanoung	***		••	· •

The following statement shows the number of persons brought to trial, and the number convicted and committed as compared with 1868:—

Years, Total num		per of per- ht to trial.	Total.	ed.	tted.	age of ms to ried.	age of als to tried.	
\$148° *-	Baīlable.	Non-raila- ble.		Convicted	Committed	Percentage convictions persons tried	Fercentage committals t persons tried	
1868	27,630	6,638	34,268	18,936	148	55.25	•43	
1869	33,956	7,499	41,455	21,868	284	52.50	•68	

The number of persons convicted for both bailable and non-bailable offences has increased.

The increase in the former class of offences is not accounted for. In non-bailable offences the proportion of convictions and committals of persons brought to trial was 68:38 per cent. against 54:58 in 1868; and the proportion in bailable offences was 51:46 per cent. against 54:58 in the preceding year. It is remarkable that none of the Honorary Magistrates have disposed of any cases during the year. The number of persons committed to the Sessions and convicted for non-bailable offences as compared with 1868 was as follows:—

Years.	Committed including those pending from previous year.	Convicted,	Percentage of con- victions to com- mittals.
1868	158	100	63
	172	123	71

The total amount of fines was £25,194 as compared with £23,943 in 1868. The percentage realized was 71.17 of the amount of fine inflicted, or 2.40 more than in the preceding year.

157 prisoners were sentenced to whipping during the year and of that number 105 were adults, and 52 juveniles; 129 were whipped on first conviction in lieu of other punishment, and 28 on second conviction in lieu of other punishment.

There has been an increase in the number of persons charged with not having any ostensible means of subsistence, or being notoriously bad characters. In trials before the Sessions Courts, there has been an increase in the Pegu and Arakan Divisions, and a decrease in Tenasserim. Including 24 persons awaiting trial on the 1st January, there were altogether 172 persons to be tried during 1869, or 14 more than in 1868. The manner in which the cases were disposed of is shown in the following statement:—

Pending at the end of the year.	Died or otherwise disposed of,	Referred to Chief Court.	Acquitted.	Convicted,	No. of persons for trial.	Year.
24	2	- 8	24	. 100	158	1868
16	5	3	.25	123	172	1869

The average duration of cases in the Sessions Court of Arakan was 85 days as compared with 52 in 1868. There has been a marked improvement in the Pegu Division, which shows an average duration of $34\frac{1}{2}$ days against $46\frac{1}{2}$ days in the previous year.

The following statement shows the nature of punishments awarded as compared with the previous year:—

Punishment.	1868.	1869. Percenta		entage.
	No.	No.	Increase.	Decrease.
Death	15	9		40
Transportation	54	37		31
Rigorous imprisonment	39	78	100	***

The total amounted of fines imposed by Sessions Courts was £300, against £100 in 1868. The number of appeals preferred

to the Sessions Courts during the year is shewn in the following statement:—

	-	cases.	Lisp	osed of on	trial.	is-	
Court.	Years.	Total No. of e	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
Sessions. {	1868 1869	223 183	146 106	20 28	25 16	31 27	1

BERAR,

There has been a considerable increase of crime generally, but we are glad to see a very considerable decrease of heinous crimes during the year in Berar. The following figures with respect to the general crimes are not given as absolutely reliable, but they are approximately accurate:—

		Cognizable.	Cognizable. Uncognizable.			Total.
						-
1867	***	4.542	***	2,042	***	6.584
1868	***	5,923	•••	2,123		8,046
1869	***	7,309	•••	3,254	***	10,563

The decrease in heinous crimes is shown by the following:-

			21 HILLOC	1 01	Cascs .	(II (II	ic Jears
Crimes.			1867.	-	1868.		1869.
Murder	***	•••	22	•	23		14
Culpable homicide		•••	4	***	. 4		6
Dacoity	•••	***	94	•••	48	***	17
			50		56		9.4

Of the 14 murders in 1869, only one occurred in West Berar and all the others in the Eastern division. Of the thirty-four robberies committed, ten are marked "simple" and the remainder "committed on the highways." The decrease in heinous crimes is no doubt a matter of congratulation to the Judicial and Police authorities in Berar, because it has occurred at a time when there has been a great influx of professional criminals. The following table shows the number of minor offences which have swelled up the aggregate list of crimes reported for the year 1868:—

Offences	Increase in I	To of
Thefts Receiving stolen propety House-trespass and lurking house-trespass	546 47 188	
Nuisances under the Municipal and Police laws Weights and measures	548 51	
Mischief	545	

There were 17,016 persons in all, brought up for trial during the year, or about one to every 225 of the population. The heaviest portion of the Judicial work was performed by the Assistant Commissioner and the Tahseeldars as will be seen below:—

	No. of Courts.		No.	of Ca	ses.			

2 5	Commissioners' (Sessions) Courts Deputy commissioners' under Sec	etion 445A	68	or	34	for ea	ch	Court.
5	Orimina l Procedure Code Do. as Magistrates Assistant Commissioner in charge		60 166	or or	12 33		lo.	
11 9 27 1	Assistant Commissioner in charges in		148 1,192 408 6,096 368	or or or	108 45 225		ach io. do.	Court.
				-				
61	Courts. T	otal cases	8 506	di	mage	to he		

Of the 17,016 persons brought to trial before the Magistrates there were 2,066 or 12 per cent. discharged without trial after enquiry by magistrate; 3,6 2 or 21 per cent. acquitted; 11,490 or 66 per cent. convicted; 222 or 1 per cent. committed, or referred; 13 died, escaped, or were transferred; and 24 remained under trial at close of year. The average duration of trials was, before Magistrate's Courts, three days, and before Sessions Courts, two. The punishments inflicted were:—

			1	Persons,				Persons.
Fined	•••	***	•••	8,503	Transported		***	7
Imprisoned	•••	***		2,901	Sentenced to death	***	***	2
Flogged	***	***		218				

In 1868 the figures stood as follow:-

			- 3	Persons.			P	ersons.
Fined		***	•••	4,973	Transported	***		15
Imprisoned	***	***	***	2,401	Sentenced to death	***	***	7
Flogged		***		84				

It will be seen from the above that whipping cases have very considerably increased, but we find the Commissioner of East Berar stating that this punishment is not nearly as frequently resorted to as it might be, and that Native Magistrates will never hardly resort to it, unless they are absolutely compelled. The Administration Report for the year, however, does not agree with the Commissioner. Mr. Saunders says:—"I am averse to any general instructions being laid down on the subject of whipping; since there is hardly any other form of punishment in awarding which such

nice consideration has to be bestowed on the circumstances of

each particular offender and each particular offence."

Of appeals, there were eight to the Sudder Court of the Resident, 48 to the Commissioners, and 111 to the Deputy Commissioners. Of the first, four were rejected as untenable; in three the judgment of the Lower Court was upheld, and in one it was modified. Of the appeals to the Commissioners, seven were reversed, nine modified and thirty confirmed. Of the appeals to the Deputy Commissioners, 58 of the judgments were upheld, 51 reversed or modified, and two remained over at the end of the year.

MYSORE.

In Mysore, the number of persons tried has increased from 28,739 in 1868 to 31,521 in 1869. Of the latter number 20.742 were acquitted or discharged, 10,502 convicted, and 277 remained for trial at the end of the year. Under the heads of murder, attempt to murder &c. there were 48 convictions against 34 in 1868. The number of witnesses examined was 47,658. 17,277 persons were tried for offences against the person; and 4,921 were convicted, against 14,562 tried and 5,136 convicted For offences against property, 9,799 persons were tried, and 2,746 convicted, against 10,484 tried, and 3,610 convicted in 1868. The convictions for dacoity and robbery were 68 and 38 respectively, against 73 and 42 in 1868. The convictions for house-breaking and house-trespass numbered 211 against 208 in the previous year. Of the total number of cases dealt with, the Amildars disposed of about one-half, and the Peshkars of nearly one-fourth. The number of capital sentences was 20, against 7 in 1868. The large increase is owing to an extraordinary increase of murders in the Nagar Division. The number of criminal appeals was 62, against 710 in 1868, the decrease being chiefly in appeals from decisions of Magistrates to the Sessions Judges, which is regarded as a satisfactory indication of the justice of such decisions. Appeals to the Judicial Commissioner's Court have, however, increased, being 118 against 75 in 1868. The average duration of appeals was 24 days; in 1868, the average was only $19\frac{1}{2}$ days. Assessors served in 206 trials, against 139 in 1868. Trial by jury has not been The total number of miscellaneous cases was introduced. 310,657, against 294,216 in 1868. The number of European British subjects brought before the Magistrates during the year is stated at 110, against 122 in 1868. 96 persons were arraigned before the Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore. Of the total number 54 were discharged.

The following Table shows the number of Criminals arrested and dealt with.

	NUM	BER OF	PERSO WITH.	NS DE	LIT	P	ERSONS	DISPO	SED OF		year.
CLASS OF TRIBUNAL	Remaining at end of last year.	Broug trial d the pr	uring esent	Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted,	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining at end of
Amildars. Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	18 35 26	1,246 3,948 2,342	2,723 3,732 2,592	4 49 5	3,991 7,759 4,965	915 2,240 169	1,537 3,116 2,710	1,058 1,883 1,925	413 478 137	1 (6:
Total	79	7,531	9,047	58	16,715	3,324	7,363	4,866	1,028	12	12:
Asst. Supdts. Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	2 24 5	495 378 714	920 899 150	582 546 26	1,999 1,847 895	238 249 66	1,321 702 389	336 665 311	48 150 110	39 51 14	2:
Total	31	1,587	1,969	1,154	4,741	553	2,412	1,312	308	101	58
Depy. Supdts. Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	14	 90 130	41 20 72	87 5 40	92 115 242	7 ⁷	31 54 83	34 52 117	16 8 37	6 1	
Total	14	220	133	82	449	7	168	203	56	7	. 8
Dy. Supdts. invested with enhanced power mder Sec. 445 A. of Act VIII. of 1869. Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	1	4	11 6 4 	·	11 10 4 ————————————————————————————————		5 7 2 ——————————————————————————————————	6 3 2 11	 	::: :::	
Superintendents.				- 1							
Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	1 1 4			69 161 181	70 162 185		25 76 60	36 72 93	4 2 2	6	
Total	6			411	417		161	201	31	6	- 1
Judicial Commr. Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar				4 5 22	4 5 22		2	3 1 18	::	::	
Total			·	31	31		2	22			
Grand Total	140	10,662	21,063	1,758	33,623	5,778	14,951	10,502	1,961	151	27
Do. for 1868	68	9,919	18,849	6,926	35,762	4,698	12,829	11,039	2,039	5,017	14
Increase	72	743	2,214			1,080	2,122		1	1	13
	1	-			-						

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of Mysore during the year 1869.

	,	for by		Nur	aber of	Perso	ns.		
Tribunal.	. *	Number of appellants or persons whose cases were called for by Judicial Commissioner.	Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investigation.	Pending.	Remarks.
Cantonment do	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	5 2 	ï		:::	 	:::	1 	
	Total	7	1			- 5		1	
Asst. Supdts {	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	45 31 1	1 4	16 8 	10 	20 9 1	-:::	 	3.
	Total	77	5	24	11	30		7	2
Deny Sundis.	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	57 47 128	6 11 8	27 11 41	13 9 8	7 15 71	₁	4	
	Total	232	25	79	30	93	1	4	
Companiestandanta)	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	38 56 39	12 1 23	14 26 2	3 9 4	5 11 9	:::	 9 1	9
	Total	128	86	42	15	25		10	
Judicial Commissioner		118	14	72	11	6	2	13	12
Gra	nd Total	562	81	217	67	159	3	35	
Do	o. of 1868	710	92	297	84	208	24	5	
In	crease							30	
	Decrease	140	11	80	17	49	21		

COORG.

In Coorg, the criminal cases of the year were almost the same as in 1868-69; and of those reported, very few remained undetected. There was an increase of petty offences

against the person, but a decrease of offences against property; and the convictions for breach of contract under Act 13 of 1859 fell from 104 to 86.

The following Table shows the Percentage of Convictions and Acquittals on the total Number of Trials.

	I	ocal C	ourts		\$	Session	. Oc	urt.	Jα	dl. Co Cour		s	-	Tot	al.	
	180	39.	180	68.]	1869.	1	1868.]	1869.	186	8.	18	869.	186	38.
	No. of persons.	Perc entage.	No. of persons.	Percentage.	No. of persons.	Percentage.	No. of persons.	Percentage.	No. of persons.	Percentage.	No. of persons.	rercentage.	No. of persons.	Percentage.	No. of persons.	Percentage.
Convicted	700	55.25	895			71.43		62.50		100.00	ļ		707 569	55.41	900	71.8
Acquitted Total	567 1,267	44·75 100·00		28·05	<u> </u> _	28·57 100·00		37·50 100·00	-	100.00	=	_		44·59 100·00		28-1

The average duration of trials, the number of witnesses attending, &c., are shown in the following table:—

	Trials conduct the aid of As (all the decision passed in con-	sessors, as were	Witne	tor	A ver	age du iminal	ration trials.	est case
	with the ver		attended rts of the ates and Judge.	aber	a.	Court.	ımis-	of the oldest pending.
	In trials under Sections 445 A of Act VIII. of 1869.	In Session Cases.	Number atter the Courts of Magistrates Session Judg	Average nun each case.	In the local Courts.	In Session (Judicial Commis sioner's Court	Date of the pendi
1869. 1868. Increase Decrease	9 32 23	5 4 1 	2,130 1,755 375	2 2	5 4 1	36 47	38 38	18th No- rember 1869.

The number of persons punished and the nature of punishments were:—

2,4220	r of persons p	anished.		-	1868.	1869.
ined mprisoned					515	482
logged	***		***	:::	71 14	50
ordered to find security mprisoned and fined	***	•••			261	144
Peath	***			***	89	22

The average time for each trial was five days, and this will not seem unduly long when it is stated that the Sessions Judge resides at Mysore and can only occasionally hold Sessions in Coorg. The fines were:—

				186	68.			186	9
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Total amount of fines	***	***	***	4,936	3	1	4.101		0
Amount realized	•••	•••	***	3,062	12	9	3,515	8	0

In appeal cases the duration of the trials is shown in the following table:—

Average duration of Appeals.

and the second s	1	1869.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Number of days.	Number of days.	Number of days.	Number of days.
Local Courts Judicial Commissioner's Court	:::	16 45	15 60	1	15
Total Average		25	20	5	

The appeals from the various Courts were as follows:-

	186	9.	186	8.	Incre	ase.	Decr	ease.
	No. of Cases decided.	No. of appeals.						
Sub-Magistrates District Magistrate and Magistrates with full powers Sub-Session Judge Sessions Judge	634 227 9 4	22 } 8 2	502 310 32 3	8 3 1	132	14 } 5	 83 23	} }

COCHIN.

There was a slight increase of cases in the Lower Courts in Cochin during the year, but a decrease of 59 in the number of persons committed for trial to the Criminal Courts; and as the reduction makes the total number only 191 the positive decrease is important. 151 cases were dealt with in the Criminal Courts, and out of these 61 persons were convicted and 90 acquitted or discharged. There were five cases of murder during the year, but only one was convicted. The other punishments were:

Imprisoned, 48; fined, 7; imprisoned and fined, 19; flogged, 3; imprisoned and flogged, 1; ordered to find security, 8. There were seven appeals from the sentences of Criminal Courts as compared with 17 in the previous year. The following table shows the:

General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes for the year 1869-70.

Number of persons dealt with	last yea	By summons or recognizance. By arrest. g at the end of rr.	Local and Subordinate paid Magis- trates 56 109 8,049	Dewan Peishear exercising full) 0 0 0 Magisterial powers	Dewan acting as Chief Magistrate 2 0 12		Total Magistracy 58 109 2,061	15 178 18	9 77	Grand Total 77 831 8,080
ns dealt with.	Total.	by transfer.	0 3,214	0 0	0 14		0 3,228	0 200	0 54	0 3,488
Pe	Acquitted Discharge	d without trial.	0 2,246	0	0	-	0 2,248	8	0 18	1 2,355
Persons disposed	Convicted	•	6 785	0 0	2 12	1	8 747	68	3 18	826
sed of.	Committe	d or referred.	161	0	0		191	50	0 7	241
	Died, esc ferred.	aped, or trans-	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	ining at em		24	0	0		469	ro.	18	89
Avera	ge number	r of days during	14	0	SS		25.5	19	20	16
	er of wit	nesses who at-	3,315	0	12		3,327	483	0	2,810
Rema	rks.	3/8)							12 11

Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals.

	N	umber	of per	sons p	unis <u>h</u> e	d.	
NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	By Subordinate and local paid Magistrates.	By Dewan Peishear exercising full Magisterial powers.	By Dewan acting as Chief Magistrate.	By Zillah Courts.	By Appeal Court.	Total,	Remarks.
Fined	585 24 0 0 0 0	27 1 0 3 0 0	98 0 6 0 0 3	7 38 2 0 13 1 0	0 10 1 0 6 0	717 78 9 3 19 4	Punished in referred cases. Of these 95 were punished in referred cases.
Total persons punished	609	*31	ተ107	61	18	826	cases. ished in
DETAIL OF SENTENCES OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT.							n referred o
FINES. Not exceeding Rupees 5 " " 50 " " 200 " 1,000 Exceeding " 1,000	625 0 0 0 0	3 15 8 1 0	5 53 0 0	0 13 6 1 0	0 2 3 1 0	633 83 17 8 0	* Punished i
Total number of Fines	625	27	58	20	6	786	
Total amount of Fines Amount realized Amount paid to the injured parties by way of compensation or amend	3231-0-0 2811-8-4 0	0	27 27 15	1705 480 0	1000 0 0	5963-0-0 3318-8-4 15-0-0	
Sentences of Imprisonment. Not exceeding 15 days {Rigorous Simple {Rigorous {Simple {Rigorous {Simple {Rigorous {Rigorous {Rigorous {Rigorous {Rigorous {Rigorous {Rigorous {Rigorous {Simple {Rigorous {Simple {Rigorous {Simple	0 19 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	001140000000000000000000000000000000000	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 18 8 20 0 5 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 3 0 10 0 0 0	1 20 20 15 23 0 15 0 0 0 0	
Total{ Bigorous Simple	0 21	1	2	43 9	15 1	61 35	To Hard

OHAPTER VI. POLICE. MADRAS.

At the end of 1869 the total of the Madras constabulary, including the Town Police, was 24,574. The sanctioned establishment was 25,813 of all ranks; so that the sanctioned strength was 48 per cent. above the actual force. This year a farther reduction has been made. The entire strength on the 31st of March 1870 was 23,296, or 98 per cent. below the Budget estimate for the year. The following shows the exact proportion of officers and men:—

	Inspector-General and super Commissioner and Deputy Co Superintendents Assistant do Office Establishments Inspectors Constabulary of all ranks			lras Tow		•••	6 3 22 22 68 437 22,738	
					•		23,296	
1	The force was distribu	ited a	as follow	vs :			20,200	
	General Police du	ty, inc	ludina Trea	sure Esco	rts. Guar	ls de		
	Rural Police	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	17,801	
	Municipal Police, Madras To Ditto other Towns	wn	***				1,117 1,723	
					Total		20,651	
			tate Service	8.				
	Revenue-Salt Preventive Es	tablish	ment	•••	•••	***	1,527	
	Do. Land Customs	•••	***	•••	•••	***	174	
	Jail Guards	***	•••	•	•••	•	1,701 944	
						Total	2 645	

Apart from the state services the proportion of Police to inhabitants was one to 1194, and the proportion to area was one to 6:08.

The cost of the Police was:-

Wages and Allowances	•••	***	***	Rs.	
Clothing and Accourrements	•••	***	***	*** 11	2,63,034
Miscellaneous charges	•••	***	***	611 17	1,70,480
				29	36,37,328
Add Village Watchers	***	494	***	*** 17	14,089

Grand Total Rs. 36,51,417

The total cost exclusive of the State services was rupees 33,86,934, or at the rate of rupees 164 for each man and 2½ annas per head of the population. 384 police officers were convicted in Criminal Courts during the year, about 16 of the entire strength, and 13,649 were fined, a sum amounting in all to rupees 15,688, or one-half per cent. on the wages of the force. The average amount of each fine was 1 rupee 2 annas. The total of fines, and the number of persons fined gave a reduction on the figures of the previous year. The

educational figures are exceedingly important. They show that 62.9 per cent. of the force can read and write, a slight falling off from the previous year, owing, it is supposed, to the rate of wages not being sufficient to attract educated recruits. In Madras town the number of men who can read and write has risen from 52.2 to 67.1. Of illiterate head constables there are only 38 out of a total of 1,221. But the number of illiterate deputy constables has increased. 19 per cent. of the whole force was under instruction in the district schools during the year; and of these about half passed the prescribed test. Of 436 Inspectors. 63 are Europeans and 58 East Indians, making a total of 27.8 per cent. of these races in the Inspectors' grade. 96, or 22 per cent., are Brahmans. There are 22 Rajput Inspectors, 119 Nayudus and Mudalies, 28 Mahomedans, and 11 Native Christians. The European element is strongest in the Southern Range. Amongst 22,699 men of the Constabulary there are 59 Europeans and 83 East Indians, 574 Brahmans, 1,162 Rajputs and Mahrattas, 887 Uriyas, 717 Nairs, 89 Moplahs, 308 Native Christians, 6,663 Mahomedans, 29.4 per cent. of the whole, 224 Pariahs and 1,777 belonging to the low castes. The remainder are Hindoos of Sudra castes. The Police, during the year, served 3,89,521 processes against 4,01,351 persons, being an increase both in the number of processes and persons. The average number of convicts guarded in District and Central Jails was 9,816, a slight increase upon the number in the preceding year. 1,332 Policemen were employed in guarding these convicts, at a cost of rupees 1,39,809. Thirty-nine prisoners escaped from confinement, chiefly from working gangs, and thirty were recaptured. 15,522 convicts were guarded in subsidiary Jails, the average duration of imprisonment being ten days. Forty-five convicts escaped from subsidiary Jails, but thirty-seven were re-captured. 254 persons escaped from Police custody of whom 191 were re-captured.

There were 1,395 suicides against 1,300 in the previous year; 566 males and 829 females committed suicide. In England the proportions are reversed, the males being invariably in excess. In Madras Town, where a Coroner holds the inquests 12 males and 7 females were returned as having committed suicide. The males are also in excess in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Jeypore, Tanjore, Salem, Malabar, and Canara. In all other districts females preponderate. In Tinnevelly the proportion was 85 females to 19 males. A large majority of the suicides were by drowning, and of these there were 634 females to 246 males. 259 males and 145 females hanged themselves; 18 males and

29 females took poison; 22 males and 4 females used lethal weapons. There were 7,185 accidental deaths against 7,120 in the previous year. 4,085 males and 3,100 females perished by accident, the proportion being one in 3,433 of the population. 2,464 males and 2,497 females were returned as accidentally drowned, the numbers of the two sexes under this head being nearly equal. The number of deaths by wild beasts now decreases yearly. 151 persons were found dead from unknown causes, and 484 persons were reported to have perished from drinking, want, exposure, &c., against 338 in the preceding year. 7,119 fires occurred, and 37,263 houses and buildings were burnt, and property valued at rupees 7,44,932 was destroyed. 123 lives were lost. Arson was reported to be the cause in 241 cases.

				Aı	STRACT	OF ALL	OFFEN	CES.			
		Cases.			P	ersons.		Property.			
	Districts.						.,	* *.		-	
Ranges.		Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Fercentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
	Madras Town.	2,580	1,306	50.6	2,731	1,648	60-3	53,440	20,496	38.4	
Range.	Ganjam Vizagapatam Jeypore Godavery Kistna	2,122 2,895 390 3,070 3,372	1,077 1,141 190 1,717 1,588	50·8 39·4 48·7 55·9 47·1	4,320 5,454 405 5,993 5,209	2,782 5,560 280 3,800 2,818	64·4 46·9 69·1 63·4 54·1	18,641 36,930 4,689 36,673 34,187	7,098 9,228 1,870 10,647 7,605	38·1 25 39·9 29 22·2	
	Total	11,849	5,713	48.2	21,381	12,240	57.2	1,31,120	36,448	27.8	
Central Range.	Nellore Kurnool Bellary Cuddapah North Arcot Madras	3,342 2,362 3,223 2,544 4,358 4,416	1,637 1,017 1,795 935 2,399 2,855	49 43·1 55·7 36·8 55 64·7	3,994 3,626 4,502 3,093 6,414 6,927	2,606 1,904 3,224 1,443 3,797 4,666	65·2 52·5 71·6 46·7 59·2 67·4	80,742 55,920 95,580 1,09,955 80,075 46,994	9,576 7,006 11,498 37,188 16,329 7,419	31·1 13·6 12 33·8 20·4 15·8	
	Total	20,245	10,638	52.5	28,556	17,640	61.8	4,19,216	89,616	21.4	
Range.	South Arcot Tanjore Trichinopoly Madura Tinnevelly	3,596 5,580 2,152 3,672 2,648	2,066 2,343 1,147 1,802 1,269	57·5 42 53·3 49·1 47·9	5,787 8,227 3,704 6,599 4,903	3,597 4,483 2,236 3,642 2,858	62·2 54·5 60·4 59·2 58·3	51,318 90,623 26,427 52,191 65,463	6,509 11,691 5,169 10,626 11,176	12·7 12·9 19·6 19·2 17·1	
	Total	17,648	8,627	48.9	29,220	16,816	57.5	2,86,022	44,571	15.6	

					Aı	STRACT	OF AL	C OF	ences.		
			C	ases.		Per	sons.		Pro	perty.	_
Ranges.	Districts.		Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrosted.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Western Bange.	Salem Coimbatore Neilgherries South Malabar North Malabar South Canara		3,552 3,699 350 2,076 798 719	2,326 290 1,064 265	62.6 82.9 51.3 45.7	5,846 5,672 442 4,206 1,054 1,231	1,844 646 845	66-3 95-2 43-8 47-7 68-6	\$6,286 \$1,463 7,034 41,019 19,941 29,160	8,727 10,696 3,429 14,971 6,553 7,867	34 48:0 36:3 32:9 27
-	Total	•••	11,194	6,672	59.6	18,251	10,754	58.9	1,64,903	52,253	31.
	Grand Total	•••	63,516	32,956	51.9	1,00,139	59,098	59	10,54,701	2,43,384	23-

The detective ability in the Province is shown in the following table:—

	- 4	Cases.		Pe	ersons.		Pro	perty.	
Ranges.	Reported.	Detected.	Porcentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost	Recovered.	Percentage.
Northern Range Central do. Southern do.	258 1,646 2,566 2,458 1,050	449	43·4 31·3 28·9 18·3 39·1	190 1,106 2,167 1,799 1,255	148 713 1,123 830 721	77·9 64·5 51·8 47·7 57·5	13,084 57,432 2,82,963 1,62,933 91,442	2,860 13.058 31,542 14,217 20,223	21.9 22.7 13.4 8.1
Total	7,978	2,229	27.9	6,457	3,585	54.1	5,58,854	81,895	14.
Compare 1868	7,950	2,036	25.6	6,596	3,422	51.8	5,70,759	87,326	15

The number of dacoities has decreased gradually from 1864. In that year the number was 956; in 1865 it was 559; in 1867 533; in 1868 486, and in 1869 400. The year 1866 is left out as an exceptional year of famine. The percentage of cases detected rose from 25.3 to 26.7. In some districts dacoity was entirely put down. Of torch-light dacoits, the administration report says "that this dearly cherished crime of Southern India is slowly and with difficulty being trampled out. A decrease is this year exhibited from 88 torch-light dacoities in the previous year to 59 in the year under review." It is pleasant to notice that this is the smallest number ever yet recorded.

The following is an Abstract of Results, in Murder, Dacoity, Robbery and Housebreaking Cases.

		1868.			1869.				
Ranges.	Beported.	Detected.	Percentage,	Reported.	3 Detected	Percentage.			
Northern Hange Central Range Southern Range	225 1,538 2,741 2,843 1,004	79 419 657 447 398	35·1 27·2 23·9 19 39·6	260 1,610 2,517 2,408 1,066	110 505 722 426 411	42·3 31·4 28·7 17·7 38·6			
Total	7,851	2,000	25.4	7,861	2,174	27.7			

BOMBAY.

The returns for Bombay are as usual very meagre, and refer chiefly to the crimes dealt with by the Police, facts which will appear under another head of this work. The Commissioner of Police of the Northern division states that no punitive Police posts were established during the year, but the ones established at Toondel in Kaira and at Gaugur in Ahmedabad were continued. Information was collected during the year for the reorganization of the village police which were reported to be in a bad state. The Commissioner of the Southern division says that the regular Police force of several districts was reorganized early; and in accordance with instructions from the Government measures were taken to reduce the expenditure, but nothing of these came into operation. The amalgamation of the police establishment of cantonments regulated by Bombay Act III. of 1867 with the force under the District Superintendent was being proceeded with. The Police Commissioners had also been ordered to submit annual returns of the tours under the District Superintendents and Assistants that Government might have an opportunity of judging of the work done. The town punitive posts in the Dharwar and Belgaum districts were continued during the year, and a third in the Sattara district was established, under the sixteenth section of the Police Act.

The progress made by the police at school is reported good.

BENGAL.

The total police force of Bengal numbers 26,155, in the proportion of one to 1,434 head of population, and to every seven policemen '74 square miles of country. The cost was at the rate of 1

anna and 11 pie per head of population. The total cost of the Regular Police was 49,49,552 rupees, as shown in the following items.

No. 124	Regular Police Rank.	Rs. As. P.	No.	Rank. Inspectors	nnual cost. Rs. 9.000
267 888 8,215 3 21,955	Inspectors Sub-Inspectors Head constables European constables Constables	4,85,400 0 0 6,32,400 0 0 4,95,608 0 0 2,880 0 0 17,98,788 0 0	4 1	Sub-Inspectors Head constables European constables Constables	8,640 39,450 4,200 4,19,938
	Contingencies .	42,50,736 0 0 6,98,816 13 1 49,49,552 13 1	Continge	encies, including clothing Total Rs	5,27,454
	Total Rs	10,10,002 10 1			

The Railway police cost in all 1,19,848 rupees.

The nationalities are shown below-

11,594 Hindoostanees, 397 Punjahees, 9,388 Bengalees, 1,235 Oorvahs, 11 Afghans, 19 Western Himalayans, 638 Eastern Himalayans, 297 Nevalees,	103 Tellingees. 4 Tamuls. 2 Maharattas. 143 Munipoories. 4 Eurmese. 3 Khonds, 3 Meckirs. 482 Hill men.
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The Police employed on the frontiers are shown in the following Table:—

Districts.	Number of frontier posts.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Total of all ranks.	Cost.
Chittagong Hill Tracts Kamroop Gowalparah Garo Hills Durrung Luckimpore Seebsaugor Samoogoodting Cachar Sylhet Tipperah Keonjhur Gurjhuts Tirhoot Chumparun Bhaugulpore Purneah Darjeeling Julpigooree	1 13 1 12 2 1 2 1 2 2 3 3 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 3 3 1 1 2 2 3 2 1 3 2 3 1 3 2 3 2	3	7 32	36 2 6 8 2 14 4 8 14 7 8 14 8 14 8 14 8 14 8 14 8	375 12 36 150 16 120 20 150 56 70 200 196 12 16 38 4 39	421 14 45 162 185 24 163 163 68 82 219 232 16 16 16 16 43 43	Rs. As. P.
Total	50	14	30	169	1,638	1,851	2,06,874 8 2

The strength of the jail guards was 15 sub-inspectors, 204 head constables and 2,192 constables, considerably below the sanctioned strength. 3 inspectors, 4 sub-inspectors, 98 head constables and 470 were exclusively employed on salt duties. There was some difficulty with respect to the patrolling of rivers, and a plan was proposed by which the boats of particular districts might be concentrated where they were most needed. A question of the cost and organization of the force for the Cachar and Sylhet Frontier was under the consideration of the Government, but this must have been considerably modified by the raids that have since occurred. The Police were supplied with new accourrements at a cost of 24,000 rupees, the only heavy outlay for this purpose since 1862. The total number of officers punished, departmentally and judicially, was 10,688, about 33 per cent. of the whole force. On the other hand, 280 officers and men were rewarded by good conduct stripes, 638 by money rewards, and 1,760 by promotion. A proposal for a superannuation fund was under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General. The revised scheme for the establishment of schools, although sanctioned by the supreme Government, was allowed to stand over, owing to the state of the finances. The detective department is reported to be in a good condition, and Mr. Reily's exertions in connection with the Wahabee conspiracy are referred to with high commendation in the Administration Report. The previous year's report referred to a plan for introducing native Inspectors in the Calcutta Police and four were appointed as an experiment, but they all resigned, "finding the duties too arduous." The Government, however, the Administration Report states, was unwilling that the attempt to introduce a native element into the higher ranks of the Calcutta police force should be given up as impracticable, the greatest benefits being likely to result from the employment of well-selected native officers. It was suggested, therefore, for the consideration of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, whether some arrangement was not possible under which the discipline of the men and the routine work of the station might continue as heretofore under European inspectors, while a staff of intelligent native inspectors was maintained for the detection of crime, especially in the native part of the town, experience showing that really good native inspectors would be able to obtain information from sources which are altogether closed to Europeans.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The Police in the North-Western Provinces had hard work during the year which was altogether an exceptional one owing to the dreadful famine of the year. The following table shows the nature of the duties that devolved on the force:—

Year	Murders,	Dacoities.	Robberies.	Lurking house- trespasses.	Cattle-thefts.	Other thefts.	Robberies by poison.
1868,	326	100	485	17,071	12,196	22,208	52
1869,	877	122	509	29,297	6,751	32,090	39

The progress of the Police generally is referred to with much approval, although the Lieutenant Governor reminds the force that there is still much to do before a perfectly satisfactory state of things can be reported. It is pleasant to observe that of 297 minors kidnapped or missing 232 were recovered. Only a very small proportion of them, however, were clearly shown to have been kidnapped for immoral purposes. Mr. F. O. Mayne, C. B., was appointed during the year Commissioner of the Allahabad division. The following very creditable statement of his services as Inspector General is found in the Administration Report:—"The police have been now mostly provided with good shelter. There is no longer the cry that the police are not housed. A few station-houses and outposts in each district, however, are still required. The military element in the police has been separated from the civil. Fire arms have been reduced from 10,183 to 5,461, and swords from 18,091 to 11,609, and ammunition proportionably reduced. Inspectors, European and Native, have been placed on a provincial list, and their duties better defined; Visiting Inspectors have been told off for circles of stations. Municipal and Imperial Police have been separated. The Municipal Police are better organized and their duties now specially defined. An efficient Government Railway Police has been organized. A large reduction of the whole police force has been carried out, and the allocation completely revised. A better system has been introduced for the surveillance of bad characters and time-expired convicts." A village register of crime and bad characters was established, which, if kept up must in course of time become very valuable. The crime of kidnapping was taken up as a special offence.

PUNJAB.

Exclusive of the Railway Police, the average strength of the force in the Punjab was 20,069, or nearly a thousand less than in 1868. The reduction, as in other cases is ascribed to financial pressure where the Imperial force was concerned. and to the reduction of Municipal revenues arising from the same general causes. This gave one policeman to 880 persons and to a little less than 5 square miles. If the police emploved on extra duties, such as escorting treasure, guarding iails, &c. be omitted the proportion would only be 1 to 2,620 persons, and to 13½ square miles, while in Ireland the proportion is 1 to 420 persons. The total cost was reduced from 30,05,508 rupees to 9,12,411. The rate per head of population was about three pence three farthings, while in Eng. land and Wales it is stated to exceed two shillings per head. The following statement shows the religion and races of the Punjab Police:-

Classification,	Number of all grades.	Remarks,
RRLIGIONS AND CASTES Christians, Mahomedans, Brahmins, Rajputs, Hindus of inferior castes, Sikhs, Goorkhas, Kookahs, Muzbees, Parseos, No. wanting to complete establishment,	27 10,558 1,613 1,637 2,494 8,697 28 54 207 1 1 863	Percentage of Religions, &c. Mahomedans, 51-1 Sikhs, 17-8 Hindus of inferior castes, 12-0 Raiputs, 7-9 Brahmins, 7-9 Other denominations, 1-5
Total COUNTRIES.	20,704	MANAGEMENT
Europeans, Hindustanis, Punjabis, Afghans, Beloochees, Beloochees, Bengalis, Foreign States, Trans-Indus, ", Cis-Indus, Nowanting to complete establishment,	21 2,385 14,712 1,908 243 14 215 843 366	NATIONALITY. Punjabis, 710·5 Hindustanis, 11·2 Afghans, 9·2 Other races, 6·4
Average age of the Force, Average height of the Force,	Years. Months. 30 11 5 Feet 7 Inches.	

A special railway force was begun during the year and seems to have done good service. It consisted of 204 men under an

Assistant Inspector General. The conduct of the Police during the year, an unusually trying one, both as to famine and disease, is reported as generally satisfactory. Only 1.5 per cent. were punished judicially, and 20 per cent. departmentally, by extra fine, drill, or dismissal. The resignations amounted to 5.6 per cent., and recruiting is reported to becoming yearly more difficult owing to the inadequacy of the pay offered in the lower grades of the force, the high price of food and the increasing arduousness of the duty, and the supervision together with the higher attainments required under the new judicial system.

OUDE.

During the year 1869, a force of 285 officers and 8,004 men was maintained. But towards the end of the year the reductions made brought the forces down to 276 officers, 7,064 head constables and constables. The entire cost was 10,65,506 rupees. of which the Imperial treasury contributed 9,50,000 rupees and Municipal Funds 1,13,506. The higher figures, however, would of course belong to the year's accounts. The force for the year 1869-70 was at the rate of one policeman for every1,358 inhabitants, and for every 2, 2.89 square miles. The cost per head of population is estimated at about two pence half-penny—that is if the total cost of the force was paid equally by the entire population it would amount to that sum. Each European Inspector is stated to have had comprised in his charges an area of 320 miles and a population of 150,510; and each native Inspector had under his charge 431 square miles and a population of Twelve stations were under the charge of European Inspectors and 91 of Natives. The following table is interesting as showing the age, height and weight, of the different races:-

	A	ge.	Height.		Weight.		
		Yrs.	Mths.	ft.	ins.	St.	lbs.
Christians, Mahomedans		31 30 30 35	855 655 114	5 5 5 5	8 75 7 71	10 9 8 9	8 2 12 7
General average,	***	31	0	5	7	9	2

The average daily attendance at the district schools was 184 and 67 officers and men passed the high school examination, making the total number who have done so 474. The total number of cases enquired into by the Police was 26,810, rather more than 6,000 men than in 1868. The military bearing of the men and their physique is favourably reported upon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Police Force in the Central Provinces at the end of 1869 numbered 8,495 men, and consisting of European officers 46

Native Officers 286, Constables 7,800, and Mounted Constables 363.

The total cost was rupees 12,58,831-2-11 (£125.883) of which rupees 11,29,387-9-9 were paid from Imperial Funds; private persons and offices contributed rupees 6,685-11-6, and rupees 122,757-13-8 were derived from Local Funds. This shows an increase of 77,000 rupees on last year's expenditure. The Imperial portion of the force was engaged on the following duties:—328 men as armed guards over treasuries, 321 in guarding jails, 1,324 at head-quarters, and not on Police duty, or absent on leave, and 5,340 remained available for Police duty. The general conduct of the force is reported to have been satisfactory, and both officers and men to have worked well with the landowners. The punishments of men belonging to the police are shown below, and appear to indicate the reported improvement in the character of the force:—

		By Me	gistrates.		· .
			1867.	1868.	1869.
Fined	100		113	125	55
Imprisoned			113	102	90
Other Punis	hment		3	12	. 8
		By Po	lice Officers.		
Fined			2,538	937	1,002
Dismissed		•••	530	407	357

The one greatest want is in the Detective Department which is held to be the weak point of the police, although there was a considerable amount of skill shown this year in tracing out offenders.

BRITISH BURMA.

There was a large increase during the year, in the amount of crime, both non-bailable and bailable, but the increase is ascribed to the vigilance of the Police in reporting cases rather than to the actual increase of criminals. A standard of efficiency has been laid down in the Province. The districts that fall below it are regarded as in a backward condition with respect to the efficiency of the Police. The rule is that at least one-half of all cases reported of non-bailable offences shall be brought to trial, and that 62 per cent. of persons brought to trial shall be convicted. It is admitted however that the standard is not a high one, and improvement is said to be desirable. The following table shows the strength of the force and the discharges, voluntary and punitive:—

Districts		trength.	of persons enlisted the year.	persons dis-		di	mber scharg perinte	ed by S	sons Su-	Number of persons punish-	rate.
	*	Sanctioned Strength.	Number of paduring the	Number of		For Miscon-	duer.	ස ව	or Estab- lishment.	Number of p	ed by Magistrate.
					per cent.		per cent.	- *.	per cent.	-	per ct.
Akyab Ramree Sandoway	•••	512 338 229	202 92 33	48 44 14	9 13 6	61 33 6	11 9 2	 3 3	1	38 3 2	od 7
	Total	1,079	327	106	9	100	9	6		43	3
Rangoon Do. Town Bassein Myanoung Prome Toungoo		442 184 351 385 1,230 287	110 28 83 841 835 61	43 3 28 179 224 22	9 1 7 46 18 7	55 21 35 89 63 15	12 11 9 23 5	2 10 71 11	 2 5 3	7 7 10 26 87 7	1 3 2 6 3 2
	Total	2,879	958	499	16	278	9	94	3	94	3
Amherst Maulmain Town Tavoy Mergui Shwe-gyeen		659 164 200 226 456	334 61 26 83 269	254 59 6 59 155	38 30 3 26 33	25 2 16 11 36	3 1 8 4 7	60 53	9	24 6 1 6 10	3 3 2 2
	Total	1,705	773	538	31	90	5	113	6	47	2
British Burma		5,663	2,058	1,138	18	468	8	213	3	184	3

The Chief Commissioner draws attention to the prevalence of gambling in British Burma and laments that under the existing law the means for checking it are much weaker than in former years. In the Police Report for 1868, it was shown that in the year before the enactment of Act III. of 1867, the Police were enabled under the regulations then in force to bring 8,270 persons to trial for gambling, and nearly 7,000 were convicted; while in 1868, the year after the Gambling Act came into force, the number brought to trial was only 2,899, and of these only 2,295 were convicted. The cause of the falling off is not, the Chief Commissioner says, in the decrease of vice but in the difficulty in fastening upon it. Act VII. of 1867 confined the action of the police to gambling within towns. This was evaded by houses being opened outside of the town limits; besides a warrant can only be issued by Deputy Commissioners of Districts, by Magistrates with full powers, and by District Superintendents of Police. The Chief Commissioner desires the extension of Act III, of 1867 to the whole of British Burma, and the extension of the power to issue warrants to all officers exercising the powers of Magistrates.

BERAR

Berar, at the end of the year, had a force of 2,625 men, including 9 European officers, 17 inspectors, 96 chief constables, 324 head constables, 2,139 first and second class constables, and 40 mounted camel police. For Municipal and Railway duties the following portions of the force were set apart:—

Municipal.	<u> Kallway.</u>
Tinspectors. The constables. Head constables. Constables.	1 Inspector, (European.) 2 Chief constables (European.) 8 Head constables. 20 Constables. 51

The cost of the force was 4,86,398 rupees; of which 4.19.104 rupees were paid from the General Revenue of the Provinces, 64,246 from Local Funds, and 6,048 by the Railway Com-The proportion of Police to the population is about one to every 858, exclusive of the detachments of the Hyderabad Contingent which are made to do police duty and of the village watchmen. There is just complaint, as usual, of the unfavourable condition of Berar. The population itself is reported to be orderly and well conducted, but the nearness to the Nizam's territory and the large number of pretended grain merchants &c., in reality dacoits, provide for the Police a large amount of work quite independent of what would belong to the provinces. Then the force itself is a variable one. There were 259 resignations during the year, and 276 in the previous year. The cause is ascribed to smallness of pay, the wages of the police being very considerably below what an able-bodied man would earn at almost any other employment. This fact tells also against the effect of dismissal from the service ; 1,990 men were dismissed during the year, besides those who were convicted of crimes. Altogether 6 chief constables, 39 head constables, and 451 constables either resigned or were dismissed in the course of the year. The force is reported smart in appearance, generally efficient, save in the detective department, and to work admirably, both with the magistrates and in its relations to the public. The distribution of the men exclusive of European officers and Inspectors was as follows. 266 men were employed as guards over treasuries, 34 were guarding jails, 245 were at head-quarters of districts, sick, absent on leave, or wanting to complete establishment; and 2,054 were on general police duty. The general efficiency of the force is shown by the following statement of the results of police action during the year:—

Crimes.	Percentage of o to trial to th to have o		Percentage of persons convicted to those arrested.		
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	
Cognizable Non-cognizable	60° 97°6	65·8 95·7	65:5 51:8	71·7 55·2	
Total	70.5	75.1	61.6	66.1	

MYSORE.

The revision of the Cantonment and Town Police was carried out in May 1868, and the Police of the Bangalore District in April 1869. The total number of Police in the province including Village Police was 24,950, and the cost 6,79,016 rupees. In 1868, the number was 24,875, and the cost 6,26,499 rupees. There was some slight alteration in the force during the year, but not of sufficient importance to warrant special notice. The cost of the newly organised force was about 136 rupees per head, at the sanctioned strength of 1038. The greatest number of grave crimes committed during the year was in the town of Bangalore, in which there were 212 very bad cases. and 160 of these were detected. The smallest number was in Closepete, where the number was 11, of which 4 were detected. 2,682 offences were committed in the cantonment and town, as compared with 2,429 in 1868. 95 per cent. were convicted, against 92 per cent. in the previous year. From 1st April to 31st December the number of offences committed in the district was 326, and of these 207 were convicted. persons were sent up for trial and 342 were convicted.

The Superintendent of Police explains that the districts where the unnecessary arrests were made were chiefly those in which the Police were not properly educated and instructed. In the entire Province the number of persons arrested was 10,473 as compared with 8,824 in 1868. The number of persons arrested or summoned by Magistrates was 14,671; of whom 4,116 were convicted. In the District of Kolar, 1,955 persons were brought to trial and 383 convicted, and in Tookur 207 out of 713 were convicted. The Bangalore revision extended over an area of 25,000 square miles, with a population of 1,32,160, under the jurisdiction of the Bangalore Police, and over 2,902 square miles with a population of 519,197 under the jurisdiction of the District Police. The following is a statement showing religion, races, height, weight, &c., of the men of the Regular Police of the Province of Mysore on the last day of the year 1869:—

	Classification	acco Race	rding es, &c.	to Re	ligion,	Average Age.		Average Height.		Average Weight.	General Physiognomy and characteristics of each Race and Caste.
- 20						Years.	Fcet.	Inc	hes.	lbs.	
According to Kengron.	Mahomedans			•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	30	5		41	1183	
ding to	Hindoos	•••		•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	31	5		6	1124	
Aeeon	Christians		••	•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog . Nagar	36	5	••••	73	1261	
	Hindustanees	s	••••		Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	30	5	······	6	1141	-
	Mahrattas	•••	···	•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	30	5		9	109	
Races.	Telingas	•••	•••	•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	32	5		41	1114	
ies and	Kanarese		•••	•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	31	5		43	111	
o Counti	Tamils	ë.		•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	. 30	5		6	1134	
According to Countries and Baces.	Malabars		•••	•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar		5		6	120	
Ac	Europeans	•••		•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	. 34			9	141	
	East Indian	s	***	•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	. 28	5		6	130	
caste.	Brahmans		•••	•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog . Nagar	. 30	1		5	1071	
ing to caste.	Rajputs	***	•••		Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	. 28	5		9	1103	
j	Mahrattas	•••			Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	. 30	0	5	5	109	

	Classificatio R	n accord aces, &c.	ing to	Beligion,	Атегава Аде.	Average Height.	Average Weight, General Physio	nony and charac- teristics of each
			*		Years.	Feet, inches.	lbs.	-
-	M odaliars		•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	30	5 5	123	
	Rachevars		•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	20	5 4½	1093	
	Baljigars	***	:••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	31	5 4½	1094	
	Bedars	•••	•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	31	5 8	1121	
	Kurubars		•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	 82	5 3	1114	
inued.)	Vellas	•••		Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	28	5 6	1111	
(Cont	Vakkaligars			Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	31	5 6	1093	
to caste	Halikars	•• * *		Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	31	5	1051	
Hindoos according to caste(Continued.)	Bestars		•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	31	5 4	1071	
ndoos a	Gollars			Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	1 94	5 6	107	
H	Reddigars			Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	29	5 6	1121	
	Kottigars	•••	***	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	38	5 7	117	
	Tigalars	•••	•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	34	5 4	124	
	Pilles		•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar		5 6	120	
	Jettigars	•			26	5 41	125	
	Devangas		•••	Ashtagram Nandidrocg Nagar		5 5	" iio	

c	lassification f	iccording ices, &c.	to R	eligion,	And the second s	Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight. General Physiog-	nomy and charac- teristics of each Race and Caste.
						Years.	Feet, Inches.	lbs.	
	Agamudis		•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	:::		*****		
acre.	Korchars	•••		Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar		 26 	5 4½	118	
(conc.	Lingayets	•••	·	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	 	38	5 7	1444	
to caste.	Pariahs	•••	•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar		32	5 3	108	
Hindoos according to caste,—(Concluste.)	Ganigars	•••		Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	•••	35 	5 6	1034	
ndoos ac	Hajams	•••		Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	:::	29	5 6	93	
Ħ	Christians			Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar		26	5 6	1313	
	Mussulmans		***	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar		31	5 6	"ii6	

COORG.

In Coorg, the Police are scarcely an institution. A very few only of Regular Police are enrolled for the towns of Mercara and Virajendrapete, and the pay is so far below the market rate of wages that it is impossible to obtain efficient men. The peace of the district is kept by the old rural police. The entire cost of the Police establishment for the year was 15,096 rupees. The offences of the year were 929, and 884 were detected. The Superintendent complains of the extreme readiness of the magistrates to issue summonses and warrants for which there are no sufficient ground. During the year under notice 700 cases in all were brought to trial, and convictions were secured in 484. The Police arrested 226 persons without warrant, and about 60 per cent. were either discharged or acquitted. There was no dacoity during the year and only one serious case of robbery. 85 deaths, mostly from fever, were reported as having occurred among travellers along the roads, chiefly it is supposed, coolies from the coffee estates.

COCHIN.

The Cochin Police had a total number of 15,000 cases during the year, or 53 more than in the previous year, with an addition of 21 undecided at the year's end. Of the total number, 286 were dismissed summarily without calling for the attendance of the accused; 1,234 cases involving 3,172 persons were disposed of after summonses had been issued; ten cases remained undecided: 1,563 cases involving 1,638 persons were dismissed for want of evidence, and 217 cases were dismissed in which 483 persons were compromised. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Police was thirteen days from the date of the charges and twelve from that of apprehension. In the previous year the average was fifteen and twelve days. The cost of the regular police is, as before, rupees 52-3-7 per man, and 7 pies per head of the population. Seven cases of murder were reported, involving 20 persons, all of whom were committed to the Criminal Courts.

CHAPTER VII.

THE total expenditure under the head of Law and Justice for the year 1869-70 was £2,903,454, being an increase of £58,007 upon the expenditure of the previous year. The total under the head of Police was £2,434,735. The amounts spent on Jail Establishments for 1868-69 and 1869-70 was as follows:—

		£	Daily average in 1868.	£	Daily average in 1869.
Government of India Madras Bombay and Sind Bengal North-Western Provinces Punjab Outh Central Provinces British Burma Port Blair convicts	**** *** *** *** *** ***	9,602 82,782 64,021 224,190 78,829 68,538 23,200 25,281 27,064 130,779	10,152 7,826 19,413 16,767 10,883 6,523 3,548 3,725 7,230	10,153 65,594 129,154 107,012 83,784 26,394 27,746	9,933 6,378 19,984 18,587 12,668 7,477 4,285
Berar Mysore Coorg	***	 726,115 6,921 18,868 751,904	86,067 966 2,350 92 89,475	449,837 6,014 14,476 859	79,812 1,011 1,795 71 82,189

The receipts from prison labour in the various provinces were as follows in 1869:—

		10	Receipts from labou	om prison ur.	Net average cost per head.
Government of India Madras Madras Hombay and Sind Bengal North-Western Provin Punjab Oude Central Provinces British Burma Port Blair Convicts	nces	*** *** *** *** *** ***	3,49 37,74 76,67 111,10 21,00 1,68 6,50 27,70	8 8 0 0 7	68 11 5 18 4 3 12 8 5 13 3 6 14 0 3 6 0 4 7 31 5 16 0
Berar Mysore Coorg Total	***		2,98 7,93 128	1	5 19 0 8 1 7 (gross) 9 11 1

MADRAS.

12,962 convicts were received into prison during the year 12,213 were in good health, 562 in indifferent health, and 187 were ill; 10,589 were released, 9,654 were reported to be in the same state of health as when they were imprisoned; 9,536 in good health, 92 in indifferent health, and 26 ill. 729 were improved by their prison life and 206 were in a worse state of health than when they entered. The total number of prisoners re-

maining in confinement on the 31st March 1870 was 9,595, or 325 fewer than in the previous year. The health of the prisoners was upon the whole good, and yet there had been a larger number of deaths than in the previous year. The increased deathrate is ascribed almost entirely to cholera, of which there were 32 cases in all—13 at Berhampore, 11 at Nellore, 2 at Cuddapah, 2 at Vellore Fort Jail, 1 at Tanjore, 1 at Trichinopoly, 1 at Madura, and one at the Madras Penitentiary. In six jails there were no deaths; in three the deaths were less than one per cent. of the daily average strength, in seven between one and two per cent, and in five between two and four per cent. The others are stated as follows in cases where the mortality was above four per cent.:—

				. =	1869-	70.	1868-69.
		Jails.		Daily average number in Jail.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Cannanore Fo Trichinopoly (Do. 1 Tinnevelly Tranquebar Cuddapah Cannanore Cet Mangalore Cuddalore Nellore Tellicherry Calicut Berhampore In transit on 2	Central District	1870		 327.76 143.39 319.25 180.20 82.74 201.69	32 10 20 10 17 28 13 34 20 10 25	4·18 4·66 4·69 6·11 6·83 8·25 8·54 9·06 10·64 11·09 12·08 12·39 14·35	1-42 2-84 4-37 7-56 3-19 4-13 5-70 4-66 6-51 1-21 5-63 12-07 7-64

The number of offences committed in jail during the year was 5,819; in which 6,073 persons were involved. There was a decrease in the number punished to the extent of 949, representing 1,006 offences. The crimes were, idleness 1,400, disobedience 655, possession of forbidden articles 894, fighting, &c., 585, minor breaches of discipline 585, breaches of conservancy rules 476, and theft 307.

The punishments inflicted were:

		•••			***	538
Extra labour				***	***	61
Short allowance		***		***		2,511
Heavy fetters		***		9 C		423
Separate confiner	ment	***		***	•••	385
Flogging	***			***		2,155
Additional impri	sonment		***	***		31
				To	tal .	6,104

Of 8,590 adult convicts remaining in the Mofussil jails on the 31st March 1870, 1,011 had been previously convicted; 783 once, 157 twice, 43 thrice, and 28 oftener. 1,829 persons were taught

to read, 59 to write, and 415 to read and write during the year. The results of prison labour are shown in the following table:—

Sale j Value Do		nufactured goods			Rs 64,83 11,5 5,3	90 50 95	A. P. 2 9 7 11 9 1	24	,157 ,400 1 ,198	5
Do. Repa		D			1,8	28 1	3 9 14 8 15 6 4 7 9 11	61	,094 2,205 417 1	9 3 2 5 0
	formann of	8			38,9		-			4
pons		tring to redmil	Z :	34,203	42,9	488	7 1 861	38,818	1,970	+
pens	si səsmoı	dumber of Summ during the year.	1,559	3,05,943	27,366	15,867	1,033	3 52,965	:	_
		Vimber of Witnesse	21,727	1,98,851	31,886	(a)	1,625	2,64,333	:	
er of	mary iries d.	Persons.	r :	4,7931	657	113		5,586	:	-
Number of Preliminary Inquiries held,	Inqui Inqui hel	cases.		1,923	224	87	# :	2,345	:	
Number of Trials disposed of		Sersons,	33,574	1,14,820	14,878	16,418	3,216	1,83,666	ŝ	-
Num	Trials ed	-sessC	22,153	47,233	7,966	11,119	393	90,299	63	-
	- (3)	.evite	1 2	419	17	H	: :	:	2' 1'	
Jun	nd in	Incovenanted.	-	13	-	CV.	11	1	:	-
NUMBER OF JUDGES	European and East Indian.	Commissioned Mi- litary Officers.	:	:	8	н	1:	:	:	
NOM	Eurc	Appointed by Let- ters Patent or Covenanted.	. :	Ħ	22	:	222		10	_
-simt	dose at	Average Population diction.	470	58,0943	2,93,083	2,25,000	11,85,654 <u>1</u> 10,86,849 <u>4</u>		4,50,000 2,65,34,400	
ui no	itoibaitu	Average area of Ju-	3-8/5	3193	1,611	13	6,5073 5,9823	:	1,43,380	
1 3 100	•s[r	Number of Tribuna	55,170	440	S	c)	#555 #555		нн	-
		Tribunals.		gistrates livisional Magis-	powers Magis-	trates, Madras	trates ourts of Session	Total	gh 10rgl, Side urt. Apte. Side	

(a) Return incomplete. * Inclusive of one Judicial Commissioner, but exclusive of two Agents With powers of a Court of Session.

High 10rgl, Side Court, Apte. Side

Courts of Session

Subordinate Ma-

The following table shows:-

BOMBAY.

The total number of persons confined in Bombay and Sind was 22,912, of whom 21,743 were males and 1,169 females, being a total increase of 2,267 over the previous year. The following table shows the particulars, and how the prisoners were disposed of:—

			1869.	-	1868-69.				
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Number remained Number received		5,695 16,048	292 877	5,987 16,925	5,805 13,635	275 750	6,080 14,365		
Total		21,743	1,169	22,912	19,438	1,023	20,445		
Transported Transferred to other	dis-	213	33	246	94	12	106		
tricts Released		2,190 12,789	45 762	2,235 13,551 14	2,442 10,856 11	19 690	2,461 11,546		
Escaped Died Executed	***	14 193 46	4 3	197	97 42	5 1	109 48		
Number remaining	***	6,298	822	6,620	5,898	278	6,170		
Average number		6,097	281	6,378	5,690	258	5,948		

The increase in the jail population is attributed to the rise in the price of food. The number transported beyond seas rose from 106 in 1868-69 to 246 in the past year. Of the number in 1869-70, 109 belonged to the Bombay Presidency including Sind and 137 to other parts of India. There were 14 escapes during the year against 11 in 1868-69. The following shows the prisoners under trial at the conclusion of the year:—

	- 17Emms	1869.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
The number remained Ditto received	163 2,542	9 122	172 2,664	
Total	2,705	131	2,836	
Released during the year	1,259 1,243 14	58 58	1,817 1,801 14	
Transferred, &c	10 177	 15	2 10 192	
Daily average number	148	6	154	

The mortality during the year, and especially in the Sind jails, was very high. The total figures were 197 against 102

in the previous year; and yet the total admissions into Hospital were over 6,536, as compared with 6,920 in 1868-59. The deaths from cholera were 26, as compared with 12 in the previous year. The disease appeared in ten out of twenty-three jails, as compared with only one jail in 1868-69. Three prisoners were released on account of extreme sickness, and 13 were liberated from the jail at Aden on the ground of old age and length of imprisonment. The following is the mode of employment of persons sentenced to hard labour. The profit per prisoner so employed was 23 rupees 4 annas 9 pies:—

Mode of Employment.			18	69.	1868-69.
Employed on manufactures Do. as jail servants Do. on roads by Public Works Departm	ent or by	Muni-		1,536 1,153	1,288 860
cipalitles Do. on light labour Do. on miscellaneous works				300 223	336 177 949
Do. on building and repairing jails Do. garden Do. on grinding wheat, &c. Inefficient and excused from work	***	***		1,286 381 352	982 288
Inefficient and excused from work	Total	•••	/-	6,022	798 5,678

The schools established in the Jails were chiefly taught by convict prisoners, only three being underpaid teachers; and upwards of 1,000 convicts were taught to read and write. The schools are open to the Educational Department.

BENGAL.

In the Bengal Presidency the number of prisoners during the year was 74,751, as compared with 72,519 in 1868-69. The increase is ascribed to the number of prisoners who remained in custody at the end of 1868. The actual decrease in admissions was 106. The number of jails was 43, of lock-ups 16, of lunatic asylums 5. There were three sets of cells for the separate confinement of military prisoners, and six charitable dispensaries were under the control of the Inspector of Jails. The following table shows the manner in which the prisoners were disposed of.

		1868.	0.1	7.7	1869.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Executed	57 952 180 49,297 10,367 13,926	2 30 3 2,300 519 772	59 982 183 51,597 10,886 19,698	50 989 202 51,205 28,212 19,038	8 40 3 2,631 1,425 778	58 1,029 205 53,886 29,637 20,086

The following table shows the sickness and mortality in the jails in 1868 and 1869 respectively:—

			1868.	1869.	
Daily average of prisoners, or mean population of jail		•••	19,413	19,984	
Total number of sick during the year	***	***	25,086	26,783	
Number discharged from hospital	•••	•••	20,608	25,290	
Number died	***	•••	982	1,029	
Number remaining in hospital on the last day of the y	ear	•••	743	464	
Ratio of total sick to average of prisoners in jail	•••	***	129	134	
Ratio of prisoners discharged from hospital to total sick	•••	•••	82.14	90.09	

The diseases which caused death are shown below:-

	* *	- "	*		Total sick.	Deaths.	deaths to	ratio per
Cholera Dysentery Diarrhea Fever Phthisis Other diseases	***		***	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	521 4,031 2,937 10,335 171 8,788	181 279 124 86 76 283	•90 1•40 •62 •43 •38 1•42	34·63 6·92 4·22 ·83 44·44 3·22
			Total		26,783	1,029	5-15	3.84

Of the total number of prisoners admitted during the year 486 were fairly educated, 5,645 could read and write, and 58,598 were altogether ignorant.

The daily average of prisoners sentenced to labour during the year was 17,387.

Employed in ordinary manufactures		***	473	•••	
Employed in the Alipore Jail Press	•••		***	***	
Hired to public departments	***	***		•••	
Employed as jail servants	***		***	• •••	
Employed as work overseers, warder Employed on roads		urus	***	• •	1,077
Employed on miscellaneous duties	***	***	***	***	
Employed on light work		**:	- 177	•••	1,159 438
Sick in hospital, inefficient from age			***	***	0.007
		3,77			2,021
	Total				17.387

In the previous year a system of penal dietary was introduced into the Presidency, Alipore, Hazareebaugh and Deegah, Jails as an experiment. It was deemed successful and was recommended by the Inspector General of Jails to be continued. The scale for Europeans was, one pound of wheaten floor made into gruel, seasoned with a sufficient amount of salt, and given in two meals; one at 8 A. M., the other at 5 P. M. For Natives.—The above to be the penal dietary for all up-countrymen and others accustomed

to the use of wheaten flour for food; and for Bengalees, an equivalent amount of rice and salt:—

Rice	8 1		***	***		12 ounces.
Dall	7	•••	***		•••	2 ,,
Vegetables		• •••			***	4 ,,
Oil			•••	***	***	d of an ounce.
Salt	***				***	49

A larger demand was made upon the Jails during the year in consequence of the resolution of the Government to restrict Port Blair to life convicts, and consequently all the Central Jails in Bengal were permitted to be places of exportation under section 51 of the Central Criminal Code. 1,000 prisoners were employed on the Soane canal works and prison camp was established at Dehree.

Statement showing the number of Adult and Juvenile Offenders punished with whipping under Act VI. of 1864.

Whipping in lieu of other pur under section 2, Act VI. of	iishment 1864.	Whipping in lieu or in addition on a second conviction for offences under Section 3, Act VI. of 1864.	Whipping in addition to other punishment on a second conviction under Section 4, Act VI. of 1864.	JUVENILE.
		ADULT.	***	100 A 100
	Number of per sons flogged.	Number of persons flog- ged.	Number of persons flog- ged.	Number of persons flogged.
DISTRICTS.	Up to 10 stripes. Up to 20 stripes. Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes. Up to 20 stripes. Up to 30 stripes	Up to 10 stripes. Up to 20 stripes. Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes, Up to 20 stripes, Up to 30 stripes
Backergunge Beerbhoom Bhaugulpore Burdwan, East Ditto, West Chittagong Cuttack	7 20 2 25 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 5	1		3 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 4 2 4 2 33 13 2 2 4 2 1 3 13 2 1 1 1 1 2 4 2 1 3 1 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 4 3 1 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 4 3 1 3 2 1 1 1 1

Statement Concluded.

Rajshahye	Whipping in lieu of other punis under section 2, Act VI. of 1	hmen S64.	ŧ		Whipping in lieu or in addition on a second convic-	on for	Act VI. of 1864.	add er pu	second conviction	. 1	Juv	ENII	Æ.
DISTRICT. Sons flogged. Persons flog ged. Persons flog ged	* *				AD	ULT.							
Rajshahye Rajshahye 6 11 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		Num sons	ber of 1	per-	perso	ns i	of log-	Nur	ons :	of flog-	pers	ons i	of
Raishahye	DISTRICT.		Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	2	23	23	to 20	2	Up to 10 stripes.	to 20	Up to 30 stripes.
	Assam Assam Assam Assam Chota Nagpore Cooch Behar Cachar Tarnapore ARungpore ARungpore ARungpore ARungpore Arungore Arungo	6 22 18 20 37 8 2 4 26 14 78 6 11 20 11 6 6 2	15 34 422 68 243 5 151 22 28 3 9 10 132 15 7 8 6 8	6 21 23 58 1 1 2 23 40 12 31 1 32 7 17 6	21	6 4 2 8 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 1	30 1402 12047 11 11 12 11 11		1		:: 2 :: 8 :: :: 3 :: 11 22 22 :: : : 13 33 :: : : :	 1 9 1 1	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The number of prisoners in the North-Western Provinces rose from 84,327 in the previous year to 105,300, and the daily average rose from 15,704 to 18,587. The increase, as in the case of other Provinces, is ascribed to the dearth of the previous year, the number of the prisoners having rapidly fallen off after the ingathering of the harvest in 1869. The gross expenditure of the year amounted to £107,012, an advance of £21,000 upon the previous year. The cost of rations, however, had risen from 18 rupees 2 annas 2 pies to 28 rupees 2 annas eight pies. A reduction was made in some other items. 24 per cent. of the convicts were engaged in manufactures; their labour was valued at 35

3 annas 11 pies and a half per annum; 18 per cent. were employed in menial services, and their labour was estimated at 42 rupees per head; 41 per cent. were employed on building, repairs, &c., and 17 per. cent. were ineffective, so that menial services are rated at an higher value than either building or manufacture. The cause probably is that in manufacture and building the men had to be taught, and in the course of a short term of imprisonment the tuition would in a great measure be almost a dead loss to the prison. The chief building operations were at the Meerut and Agra district jails, and at Bareilly, Allahabad, Benares, and Futtehghur Central jails. of juvenile prisoners increased from 552 in the previous year to 612. The health of the prisons during the year was defective. The average sickness rose from 2.07 to 2.42, and the proportion of deaths from 2.03 to 4.20. The increase is ascribed to the emaciated state in which the prisoners were admitted to the jails during the year 6,958 prisoners were under education, and 6,396 received good conduct marks; 2,320 received both marks and gratuities; 16 received a remission of part of their original sentence, and 19 were released under Prison Rules. The following table shows:-

The following Statement shows the Establishments and Cost of the Prisons of the North-Western Provinces, for the year 1869.

			Est	lds	ishmen	ıt.		Ex	per	adit	ure dur	ing th	e year.		
	s, Be-	N	umb than	er e	of Offic egular	ers, c Guar	other ds.	Police,		1	Guard.		Building,	3	-
Class of Prison.	Number of Jail Guards, gular.	European.	Native Officers, Wri-	Turnkeys.	Contingent and Occa- tional Guards.	Attached to Hospital.	Total.	Jail Guards or Regular or Mhitary.			Establishment other than Guard		Feeding, Contingent, Bu		
					-			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Central Jails,	234	33	71	61	402	14	815	27,896	0	0	1,23,693	8 8	3,43 139	9	8
Divisional Jails,	43	1	14		56	2	116	3,600	0	0	7,646	11 10	45,016	9	5
District Jails,	297	17	133	5	562	23	1,037	30,541	0	0	85,424	0 10	4,03,059	9	S
Total,	574	51	218	66	1,020	39	1,968	62,037	0	0	2,16,764	5 4	7,91,215	12	10

The Employment and Earnings of Working Prisoners in the Prisons of the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1869.

					Avera	ge Nm	aber of	Prison	iers Li	Average Number of Prisoners Liable to Labour during the year.	abour du	ring the	year.					
	En	Employed	1.				Intram	ural, A	lanufa (Intramural, Manufactures, &c.				-silf	.DG	-2/30	-	
Class of Jalls,	On Jail Service.	In Jail Gardens.	On Isil Buildings.	On Labour outside	Weaving Cloth.	Weaving Blankets.	Making Durrees.	Making Carpets, &c.	Making Paper.	Spinning Cotton, & making Cotton & Hemp Rope,	Making Coarse Tat- puttee, Ban, &c.	Smiths' and Car- penters' Shops.	Oil-pressing.	Sewing, Dyeing, and cellaneous,	Lithography and T. press.	Making Tents. Saddlery and Shoe-n	.gai	Tor AL.
Central Divisional District Local Lock-ups	1,350 <u>1</u> 140 <u>1</u> 1,637	2293 24 419 	8,775 <u>1</u> 151 2,623	:: :2	406 48 445 	3388 111 3024 	1864 451 2081	81 12 63 <u>1</u> 	155 443 5555	150 120 170 170	209 258 7	55 443 5243 5444 5444	40 0.18 18.14 14.14	234 <u>4</u> 53 268 <u>4</u>	86 1110 11110 11110	.H:	1. 5. 1. 16. 2. 1.	1,8713 2224 2,0274
Total	8,108	6723	6,5493	56	899	653	4403	1561	5353	113%	4673	95	924	5553	88	61	254 4	4,121

Mumber of Prisoners under Education in figh	7,438 551 3,041
Aretage annual Cash Earning of each Pisoner actually Employed on Ma- mulactures, &c.	Rs, As, P. 87 11 24 24 12 14 24 18 8 5 5
A verage annual Cach Farming of each Prisoner liable to labour,	Rs. As. P. 35 14 0 29 6 14 27 1 6 32 5 104
Vet Amount Cre- diffed to Govern- amont.	Rs. As. P. 45,800 0 0 2,400 0 0 14,437 13 9 63,637 13 9
Amount Beceived by Sale of Manufac- tares, &c.	Bs. As. P. 2,40,794 12 8 20,542 15 0 1,16,339 11 7 8,77,677 7 8
Amount Expended on the Waterdals, Tools, &c.,	Rs. As. P. 1,74.432 14 0 14.679 10 1 75,416 7 4 2,64,528 15 5
.fatoT	8.5544 677 8,2164
Convalescent or Ex- empted from Labour.	8744 995 1,0002
Sick and Infirm.	4714 39 5741
In Solitary Cells.	2 0 9 111
Class of Jalis.	entral ivisional strict cal Look-ups Total

The following Statement shows the Sex, Age, Previous Convictions, and Education of Prisoners under Sentence in the Prisons of the North-Western Provinces on the last day of the year 1869.

Class of Prison.	Central Divisional District Local Lock-ups	Total	Cla	Mah Hin Hin Penn Bere Bere Bere Bere
rsəlv M	9,193 590 8,527	18,310	ssification	Mahomedan. Hindoo. Hindoostanees, Punjabees, Bengalees, Europeans, Eurostans, Goorbeas,
Females.	348 37 437	852	8000	Acco
Total.	9,541 627 8,994	19,163	rding to	According to Religion. According to Race. M. M. M. M.
Under 12 years.	15 80 31	12	Relig	eligic Race
12 and under 16.	117 10 10 94 ::	122	rion,	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
16 and under 20.	1,123 105 1,465	2,696	Bace, 6	Christian. Christian. Madnasess, Affghans, Madnaveess, Manwarees,
.08 cd 02	3,914 280 3,087	7,281	ķe.	ų,
.0± of 08	2,474 141 2,382	4,997		
40 to 50.	1,011	2,205		
.09 01 03	635 28 563	1,226		- XX
Above 60.	236 13 236	485		
lst Conviction.	6,005 554 7,401	13,960		
2nd Conviction.	990 46 854	1,890	Classifi	Hino Bajpoot, Kaeth, Khuttreo Hunneah Jatt, Goojur Looha Goldsmith, Baroksmith, Carpenter, Karber,
3rd Conviction.	223 16 294	633	cation	Hinde in, pt, pt, pt, pt, pt, pt, pt, pt, pt, pt
More than three times Convicted.	97 2	262	accord	, acc
Uncertain.			ing to]	ording
Read only.			Religio	Hindoos, according to Caste. Tales, Tamolo, Males, Abheer, Abheer, Abher, Kohan Bhur, Chum th, Dassee iith, Bhurg, Bhurg, Bhurg,
Number who can Read and Write.	3,057 73 939		n, Bac	o Caste, Talee, Malee, Maleer, Kherr, Komar, Romar, Passee, Passee, Bhur, Bhur, Chumar, Passee, Guller Castes,
Number Well-edu- cated.	1,034 21 253	1,308	.c. &c.	stes,
who received their instruction in Jail.	5,207 65 1,303	6,575		
	Males. Total. Under 12 years. 12 and under 16. 16 and under 20. 20 to 30. 30 to 40. 40 to 50. 40 to 50. Above 60. Innes Conviction. Sind Conviction.	## Section Property Property		18,310 See 19,103 See 1,205

The following shows the previous Trodes, Professions, &c., and Social Relation of prisoners under Sentence in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, on the last day of the year 1869.

			Number of Indivi- duals.	*		,		Number of Indivi- duals.
TRADES,	&c.				Broug	tht forward		18,290
Agriculturists	***		9,229	Prostitutes		•••		18
abourers			4,593	Beggars				700
Watchmen		•••	117	Other Trade	es			154
fishermen or Boatme	n		203				1	
Carpenters			118			Total		19,162
Masons	***		199				•••	
Workers in Metals		•••	219					-
Shopkeepers			1,328	Soc	IAL R	ELATIONS.		
Writers			152					
Servants	***	•••	1,450	Unmarried			•••	4,490
Weavers	•••		267	Widowers	or Wi	dow		1,762
Barbers	***		4.9		One w	rife or husban	d	11,714
Zemindars			306			ditto ditto		1,173
Pundits	•••		55			than two ditte	o	323
						nore than thre		8,368
Car	ried over		18,290			than three		1 0

PUNJAB.

In the Punjab the total jail population during the year 1869 was 40,880, as compared with 36,394 in the preceding year. The daily average rose from 10,883 to 12,668. The number of prisoners released on acquittal or appeal was 8,248. Of the remainder, 511 were released for good conduct, 76 on account of sickness, 2,826 on payment of fine; 5 were transported, 29 sent to Lunatic Asylums, 16,597, released on expiration of sentence, 419 died, 9 escaped, and 52 were executed. The mortality in the jails increased from a daily average of 1.29 to 3.37. The increase is attributed to an outbreak of cholera in the jails of Umritsur and Peshawur, and to an outbreak of typhus fever in the Rawul Pindee Jail, but chiefly to the general unhealthiness and dearth of the year. That the rate of mortality was not owing to any defect in the jail itself is shown by the fact that the mortality outside the jail walls was considerably greater than inside, and that the average weight of the prisoners rose from Ibs. 116.3 to 117.7. The deaths are stated from cholera 22, contagious fever 84, ordinary malarious fever 94, stomach and bowels 93, lung diseases 57. The last named disease was chiefly pleuro-pneumonia which in some jails assumed an epidemic form. The ticket-of-leave system is reported to have worked well. The total number of female prisoners was 343, or a decrease of 3 as compared with the previous year. At the close of the year the juvenile prisoners were found to be 15, under twelve years of age, and 128 over twelve and under sixteen, an increase of 28 as compared with the previous year. 59 whose sentences were sufficiently long were sent to the Gurdaspore Jail where they were taught trades. The totalnumber of prisoners remaining at the close of the year was 11,510, of whom 8,072 could neither read nor write. 4,622 were under instruction. A penal dietary was tried with a view to diminishing what was deemed the too frequent resort to flogging. The following shows the total estimated value of prison labour:—

		us.	As.	P	
Cash profits made in the manufactory	•••	59,337	12	10	
Value of articles manufactured for prison use		25,737	1	7	
Value of prisoners' labour employed in constructing jail buildings	•••	65,564	6	9	
Value of vegetables grown in jail garden	•••	9,679	6	3	
Miscellaneous		497	9	10	
Estimated value of convict labour employed on menial jail duties	•••	49,177	6	10	
	-				
Total	Rs., 5	2.09.991	12	- 1	

The number of inmates in the Lahore Thuggee School of Industry at the beginning of the year was 114, and consisted of 33 approvers, 31 women and 50 children. One child was born during the year, 3 men and 4 women died, and 3 women and 4 children left the school, reducing the number to 101. The men and women were all in an advanced state of life; so that in the natural state of things, the school itself will in time come to an end.

The approvers feed and clothe themselves out of the monthly salary allowed them. Most of the grown up lads work in the manufactory, and receive a salary in proportion to their age and work. A small sum is also put away as a widow's fund from each married person's salary. Two widows are now receiving a pension of 2 rupees a month each from this fund. All the children attend school regularly. The elder boys are taught history, geography, and arithmetic, and during the year under review made considerable progress. The younger boys assist their parents by making nawár (coarse tape,) spinning thread, and other light occupations.

The total number of punishments for breaches of Jail discipline was 5.85 per cent. Of the total number of prisoners or nearly 4 per cent. less than last year. Of the total number of prisoners punished (2,519,) 1,442 were flogged, 680 were imprisoned in solitary cells, 354 were handcuffed, and 43 were punished by reduced diet. Of the daily average number of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment (11,759,) 5,211 were daily employed on the hardest forms of labour, 4,680 on

medium, and 1,278 on light labour,

The following Statement shows the Punishments inflicted by various criminal tribunals in the Province of the Punjab, during the year 1869.

			Numbe	r of pe	rsons pui	nished.		
Nature of Punishment.	By unpaid Magistrates.	By Subordinate and lo- cal paid Magistrates.	By full power Magis- trates of general jurisdiction.	By chief Magistrates of Districts,	By Deputy Commissioners under Acts XV of 1862 and VIII of 1869.	By Sossions Courts.	By Chief Court.	Total
Fined Imprisoned Florged Florged Ordered to flud security Fined and flogged Imprisoned and fined Imprisoned and flogged Imprisoned fined, and flogged Pay maintenance Death Total persons punished	5,625 624 50 54 3 555 8 6	1,252		568 675 904 913 47 71 53	114 314 15 177 8 13 	118	6	40,95 5,76 2,58 5,08 2 10,28 26 27 39 8
Detail of sentences of fine and imprisonment. Fine:—Not exceeding Rs. 5 " " 500 " " 500 " " 1,000 Exceeding " 1,000	4,580 1,558 50 1	19,084 8,529 161 	6,986 6,599 631 66 9	836 1,428 176 23 6	7 467 206 19 4	1 49 55 9	 1	31,49- 18,62- 1,27- 111- 2
Total number of fines	6,184	27,774	14,291	2,469	703	115	2	51,538
Total amount of fines, Rs. Amount realized, of fines imposed during the year Amount realized, of previous years Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or award Sentences of imprisonment:—	38,401 26,516 2,018 1,349	196,842 1,37,816 20,540 7,162	246,452 1,28,408 29,900 13,521	65,192 30,020 29,447 5,255	49,206 21,167 8,166 1,624	14,338 3,026 5,006 79	1,500 500 	1,6,11931 3,47,455 95,077 29,491
Not exceeding 15 days , 6 months , 2 years , 7 years Exceeding 7 years Rigorous Simple Rigorous Simple Rigorous Simple Rigorous Simple	109 46 933 20 85	687 9, 4,986 110	192 110 2,752 168 3,525 38 10	57 20 480 21 1,009 1 11 	12 4 141 8 294 453	1 19 1 60 105 2 19	:: :: :: 4 1 3	1,056 271 9,311 328 4,977 46 582
Total { Rigorous { Simple	1,127 66	5,671 200	6,479 316	1,557 42	12	204 4 29	7 1	15,94 64:
Transportation {For terms For life					2	117	-	11
Sentenced in ad- dition to im- prisonment. Solitary con- finement Forfeiture of	141		3,397	991	527	66		5,125
prisonment (property					•••	3	***	

The total number of prisoners in jails in Oude during the year was 20,767, an increase of 2,663 on the number in the previous year. The increase is ascribed to the large number of prisoners received by transfer. The prison accommodation is clearly inadequate to the need of the province. There are one Central Prison, and five first class, six third, and one fourth class jails in the province. The daily average number of prisoners has increased by nearly 1,000. At the close of the year there were under sentence of rigorous imprisonment; for life 24, for more than seven years 106; for more than ten years 1,915; for more than six months 2,806; for a lesser period 1,990. The percentage of breaches of discipline increased from 10.50 per cent to 13.81. Of prisoners sentenced to hard labour 40 per cent. were so employed as against 35 per cent. in the previous year. A penal dietary also was adopted. It consisted of a pound of flour, and a hundred grains of salt made into gruel, but this was not to be prolonged beyond four days or repeated oftener than once in fifteen days. During the time of this diet, labour is not exacted. The punishment is undergone in a separate cell, and the prisoner's weight is recorded both before and after the punishment. Whipping and solitary confinement, however, were the most frequent modes of punishment. The escapes were 1 in 1,000. The health of the prisoners was considerably improved. The average percentage of mortality from 1860 to 1868 was 8:46. In 1869 the average fell to 2009, and the highest was only 4.17. In five of the jails the death rate was below two per cent. per annum, although in two of them, Seetapore and Lucknow, the average convict population was above 1,000. The percentage of particular diseases to the total number of deaths was Dysentery, 25.0; Diarrhea, 17.0; Phthisis. 100; remittent fever, 60; sun-stroke, 60; cholera, 50; and all others, 310. The manufactures and the number of convicts employed upon them were as follows. Of intramural manufactures.

				1868.	1869.
Grass,	***			717.85	1,409.50
Cotton,	***		•••	611.74	444.53
Hemp,				269.01	105.25
Wool,	***		***	152.49	
	***		•••	102.40	127-19
Extramural labour				7.00.00	
paid for			***	132.28	43.07
Bricks and tile clay,					
Paper material,	***		***	52.62	44.90
Wood	***		***	47.45	28.57
Dattant - 1			***	42.99	34.92
Potter's clay,	***		***	35.84	24:53
Oil seeds,	***			27.07	17.95
Iron,	***			20.18	11.77
Typography and Lithography,				17.12	10.00
Grain,				13.56	2.68
I eather.				8.71	3.92
Miscellaneous,				8.13	
Cloth, tailoring,		the first section of	•••		96-21
Precious metals and stones,	•••		***	4.67	1.06
Basket material,	•••		***	2.35	0-00
The state of the s	115			2.01	0.13

The twisting of munj grass into string is the oakum picking of Indian jails. It is reported monotonous and distasteful, and, if exacted in sufficient quantity is really hard.

The following is an approximate classification of prisoners

according to religion:

Mahomedans, — Hindoos, 1,109 1,294 Hindoos, 5,731 6,263 Christians, 1 2 Eace Hindustanies 6,828 6,482 Punjabees, 9 14 Bengalies, 4 3 TRADES. Agriculturists 3,451 3,699 Vegetable sellers 22 22
Christians,
Race. Hindustanies 6,828 6,482 Punjabees, 9 14 Bengalies, 4 3 TRADES. 1868. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 196
Hindustanies 6,828 6,482 Punjabees, 9 14 Bengalies, 4 3 TRADES. 1868. 1869. 1868. 1869 Agriculturists 3,451 3,699 Vegetable sellers 22 22
Punjabees,
Bengalies, 4 3 TRADES. 1868. 1869. Agriculturists 3,451 3,699 Vegetable sellers 22 22
TRADES. 1868. 1869. 1869. 1868. 1869 Agriculturists 3,451 3,699 Vegetable sellers 22 23
TRADES. 1868. 1869. 1869. 1868. 1869 Agriculturists 3,451 3,699 Vegetable sellers 22 23
1868. 1869. 1869. 1868. 1869. Agriculturists 3,451 3,699 Vegetable sellers 22 29
Agriculturists 3.451 3.699 Vegetable sellers 22 22
Agriculturists 3.451 3.699 Vegetable sellers 22
Labourers 1,022 1,178 Potters 14 21
Watchmen 162 271 Oilmen 24 40
Fishermen or boatmen 27 31 Milkmen 137 120
Carpenters 22 25 Bhujwas 29 46
Masons 18 24 Saltpeire and salt makers 47 46
Workers in metals 34 26 Priesthood 92 80
Shop-keepers 238 355 Weavers 61 90
Writers 86 83 Tailors 27 33
Zemindars 343 306 * Sweepers 53 51
Barbers 41 47 Other occupations 870 937
Washermen 21 27

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

A number of short sentences reduced the total prisoners in the Jails of the Central Provinces from 3,615 at the close of 1868 to 3,400 at the end of 1869. In 1868, the total prison population was 12,457 males and 1,138 females. In 1869, the number was 15,694 males and 2,053 females. At the end of the year 96 persons under the age of sixteen were in the jails, and even in all cases kept from contact with the older prisoners. The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

On Manufacti								1.130	
On Jail build			· · · ·					939	
On roads and	outsi	le ja	il labour					75	
Their earnings were fro	m								
manufactures	***		***	Rs. 64	.185-6-1	l or	56-12	-8 per 1	man.
Prisoners employed on									
jail buildings		+1		Rs. 41	.852-12	-1 or	44-9-	1 per n	nan.
On roads,&c.,	***		***	Rs.	2,944-	5-0 or	39-0	-0 per n	nan.

^{*} This does not correspond with another return in which sweepers are talked of.

The following Statement shows the Religion, Race, and Class of the Prisoners under Sentence in the Jails of the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year 1869.

Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Number Measured and Weighed.	Classification according to religion, race, &c.		Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Number Measured and Weighed.
		Hindoes according to		Hindoos according to	1.8
According to religion.		caste Continued.	_	casteConcluded.	
Mohomedans	348	Hulba	6	Gharadhee	
Hindoos Christians	2,541	Aheer	72 8	Y17 7 .	4
Christians	5	Jynee	1 1	Gowarree	19
	2,894	Kachee	l ŝ	Binjwahar	***
	2,001	Kahar	7	Goolkur	1
According to race.		Kaeth	37	Burghat	7
Hindoostanees	1,409	Kullal	21	Tumbolee	4
Punjabees	3	Kapawar	2	Raot	
Telingahs	38	Khunjur	53	Chowan	3
M rwarees	29	Kshuthree	1	Dhunwar	4 5
Mahrattas Madrassees	393	Kolee Khoonbee	50 78	Khoond	
Madrassees Chattesegurhees	16 379	Koseekathee	4	Phoyomah	
Brahmins	192	Kowar	3	Phoemach	1.
	102	Kuthiek	2	Churar	
	2,457	Kutheyah	2	Rhugoobunsee	
		Kykodhee	4	Khutchera	
Hindoos		Cavent	1	Ghosee	10
according to caste.	1	Lodhee	74	Bygah	
Banee	8	Lowar	14	Bhona	
Badaie	37	Chumar	59	Ghadarea	
Bhat	20	Manar	23	Khylabhoel	
Eurboonjah	15	Mang Mehther	12		
Dunnach	1	Menther	30	Oaio	
There is a second	57	Manual	36	It has one	
Broghee	20	Pahad	1	Kohi	
Bhamtee	4	Powar	12		,
Bhoe	1	Bolia	3		14
Bullace	2	Punkha	13	Barbar	
Bhena	1	Purdhan	36	Buria	7, 30
Bahree	20	Putharee	14		
Bahsore		Rajpoot	159		1
Bhoen	1 2	Rugwee		Bhilalla	1
Phinjall	15	Rungaree	3	1 Toman	
Koshtee Dasulwar		Samore	59	(Walter on la	2
T)1	100	Tehlee	52	Malloo	3
Dheemur	1	Urruck			
Dhobee		Wuddur	1	Malue	
Dhungur	2	Pinjarah	1		1
Durzee	6	Koormee	11	Putwa	
Edoor	8.	Purdaisee	1	Morear	
Ganda		Khoree	23	Ghussiah	
Gandlee		Noneah	1		12
Garpagaree	7	Wunjares	1		
Gond	388	Passee	21		2,28
Goojur		Josee	1	Total, exclusive of	7.19
Goorrow	1 00	Khondra Khomptee	2	"Hindoos according to religion."	5,08
Gowlee	1 40	Khodra	î		4,00

Mahomedans.—Caucassian featured, hair black and straight, wheaten complexion, temper varying, intelligence good.

Hindoos.—Caucassian featured, hair black, with the exception of a small tuft on the crown of the head, scalp bereft of hair, complexion dark, able-bodied, hazel or dark coloured eyes, crafty and intelligent.

Madrasses.-Features of mixed type, hair black and straight, colour black, intelligence and temper good.

Mahruttas.—Features of mixed type, intelligence fair, temper good, complexion brown.

Gonds.—Features Mongolian, face oval, nose broad, nostrils open, lips thick, skin dark brown,
hair straight, intelligence moderate, temper merry.

BRITISH BURMA.

There was a large increase in 1869 to the jail population of Burma. The average during the five previous years was 11,889. In 1869, there were 17,634 prisoners, including 472 females, and 145 lunatics. The gross number of malefactors is stated at 14,229. Unlike all other Provinces the authorities of British Burma ascribe the increase of criminals to the increased prosperity of the country, which has left, it is stated, the well-to-do classes to hunt down the dacoits. There were 2 central jails at Rangoon and Moulmein, one first-class district jail at Akyab, 5 second-class district jails, and seven lock-ups. The releases of prisoners have increased yearly for the last five years. In 1868, there were more than 5,000 releases; in 1869 there were 8,000, or double the number released in 1865. The ages of the convicts are stated at—

							Convicts.
	16 to 40	•••	•••	***	***	***	8.612
Do.	40 to 60	***	•••	***	••	•••	4,042
Abore	60	***	***	***	• • •	***	112

The Administration Report says that there is no class of juvenile criminals in Burma, as in European countries. There is little poverty and privation amongst the lower orders, and this, with the monastic teaching, has a sensible effect upon crime; and there is no need for reformatories in the country. Of the 14,229 convicted prisoners only 1,929 were agriculturists. There were \$55 traders and shop-keepers, most of whom are designated natives of India; 430 artisans, chiefly carpenters and blacksmiths; 147 domestic servants, and 415 prostitutes. The conduct of the prisoners during the year is stated to have been satisfactory. Most of the minor offences were punished by flogging; 156 with 10 stripes, 136 with between 10 and 20 stripes, and 49 with between 20 and 30 stripes. No punishment exceeded 30 stripes.

In six of the fourteen jails the prisoners were employed in manufactures. Their gross earnings, in 1869, amounted to £5,970, or £645 less than in the previous year. The prisoners were employed on stone breaking, rice clearing, carpentry, iron work,

basket work, printing, paper making, weaving, &c.

The following table shows the nature of the crimes:-

	Arukan	Division.					
	1			1867.	1868.	1869.	
Murder	100			8	9	15	
Dacoity	***			9	20	12	
Robbery				17	18	14	
House breaking, Theft and re	ceipt of	stolen prop	perty.	706	836	72	
		Division.					
) urder				38	41	50	
Dacoity				199	135	81	
Robbery			3	1 19	175	142	
House breaking, Theit and re	ceipt of	stolen pro	perty,	4,452	4,580	6,063	

Tenasserim Division.

						1567.	1368.	1502
Murder		***	***	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		10	13	15
Dacoity.			•••		•••	21	82	24
Robbery			•••		•••	22	13	17
House brea	king, Th	eft and re	ceipt of st	olen prop	erty, 1	571	1,436	1,201

Statement showing previous Trades, Professions, &c., and social relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma during the last day of the year 1869.

					N	um	er o	f In	divid	luals	•.				
	Rangoon.	Moulmein.	Akyab.	Bassein.	Thayetmyo.	Kyouk Phyoo.	Sandoway.	Tounghoo.	Henzada.	Myanonng	Prome	Shwe-gyeen,	Tavoy.	Mergui.	Total,
Trades, &c. Agriculturists Barlers Barlers Barlers Backsmiths Broatmen or Fishermen Brickmakers Carpenters Coblers Compositors and Pressmen Domestic servants Druggists Elders of village Gardeners Herdsmen Hunters Labourers Masona Musicians Oilmen Pedlurs Petty dealers Petty dealers Petty dealers Sawyers Seamen Shopkeepers Soldiers Tailors Traders Warders Workers in Metal Writers Watchmen Total.	385 7 29 11:55 21 19:75 3 3 211:65 20:15 22:35 20:15 23:107 12:24 405 24:47 27 15:47 7 7 15:47 19:47 1	227 5 17 79 20 27 2 35 0 15 23 8 12 29 21 11 15 5 6 7 25 5 6 18 18 19 21 11 11 11 12 13 14 16 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	81 12 13 0 0 11 0 13 0 9 11 4 15 15 15 11 2 2 6 6 7 7 0 0 4 4 11 11 0 0 4 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	570 22 17 0 77 0 77 3 0 99 2 2 77 9 8 3 0 0 7 3 1 1 0 8 9 8 8 0 4 4 8 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	49 00 3 15 5 0 0 0 12 2 5 2 0 0 5 7 7 6 6 6 5 5 6 0 0 4 4 0 0 1 1 3 3 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	37 0 2 13 6 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	400000000000000000000000000000000000000		60000000000000000000000000000000000000	33 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	0 5 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	4 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	55 263 411 150 7 25 148 124 25 40 66 148 77 24 25 10 25 25 10 25 25 25 40 66 66 148 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
Social relation. Unmarried	657	240	123	102	97	83	11	1.9	10	4	11	3	 2	6	136
Widower or Widow, One wile or hus-	729	15 527	91 179	37 58	216	80	25	47	20	6	8 23		6 5	0	1914
Karried Two do do More than two	25	125 35	32 3	14	12 0	0	8	1	0	2 1	6 7	2	2	0	29
Have three than three	96	380 130	207 39	81 72	6 t 47	127 19	29 11	31 9	22 8	7 2	17 12	63	2	20	108 39

BERAR.

The Jail Administration of the Assigned Districts is only about three years old, and the want of suitable prisons is a subject of lament. The prison accommodation consists of two central jails and three lock-ups. The number of prisoners in 1869 was 3,292, which exceeded the number in the previous year very considerably. Eighty-five per cent. of the whole described themselves as belonging to the agricultural and day-labouring class. The remainder consisted of 60 sepoys, 21 writers, 40 shop-keepers, 5 tailors, and 25 of other occupations. Nine prisoners made their escape during the year. The prisoners were employed as follows:—

					Daily averages.
Sick and infirm	555	***	***	***	30.91
Without labour-Civil and I		•••	***	***	64.90
Un-employed (on account of	Sundays)		•••	***	140.09
On menial duties	•••	•••	•••	•••	163.80
On new jail-buildings	***	•••	***	***	46.40
On public works outside jail	•••	•••	•••	•••	297-89.
On manufactures		***	***	***	267.52
					-
				Total	1,011-54

The high rate of the net cost per prisoner, £5-19-0, is ascribed to the high price of provisions. The average sick rate had fallen from 3.9 to 1.26, and the death rate from 1.2 to 0.67.

MYSORE.

The total number of convicts in the jails of Mysore during the year was 5,292, or a daily average of 1,7958; 1,689 remained in confinement at the end of the year. Of the total number of convicts, 77 per cent. could neither read nor write; 20 per cent. were able to read and write a little, and only 3 per cent. to read and write well. The estimated value of work of all kinds performed by the convicts was Rs. 79,316, being an average of Rs. 45-2-0 per head, while the actual cash earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labour averged Rs. 7-2-4 per head.

The number of deaths was 95, rather less than 18 per thousand of the total number of prisoners. The number of prisoners in the Bangalore Central Jail was 1,694, or a daily average of 9003. The conduct of the prisoners is reported to have improved; the number of punishments had fallen from 223 in the previous year to 152. The number of Europeans committed was 18; all the cases were for drunkenness and vagrancy. The mortality was considerably higher than in the previous year, 24 deaths against 9 in 1868. In the Mysore Jail the death rate was 6 per cent. on the average strength. The Chief Commissioner reports a considerable improvement in the administration of the Jails in Mysore during the year 1869.

COORG.

We have this year the Province of Coorg alone and not as previously connected with Mysore. The number of prisoners convicted of offences during the year was 702. The proportion of criminals to the general population is calculated at about one in every 153. The number of prisoners is shown in the following table:—

								-
		Punis	hments.			1	1868.	1869
Death	•••	•••	***	***	•••		1	1
Transported	for life	•••	•••	•••	•••			
Imprisonmen	nt not excee	ding 7 yea	rs	***	•••		18	
Do.	not "	2 D	tto	***	•••	. 1	29	17
Do.	not ,	6 M	onths	•••	•••		44	42
Do.	not ,,	15 D	ays	***	•••		24	14
Fined	***			***			554	506
Flogged	•••	•••	•••				14	5
Security for			•••	•••	•••		1	•
Ordered to	nerform w	urk sarees		each of Co			- 1	***
of 1859	porrorm iii	-	D1) 00 D1			1	260	144
01 1000	••	***	•••	•••	•••	111	200	. 122
	*				T	otal	940	729
Dadwat danh	la ambur an i	mnwicenm	nt and fi				39	23
Deduct doub	ю епьту из г	mbagami	sur and m	ıe	***	•••	00	23
			۸ ۵۰	tual numb	on of nuisa	n 070	901	706
			AC	cust name	er or priso	11612 ***!	301 1	700

The following Statement shows the escapes and recaptures of convicts in the jails of the Province of Coorg during the year 1869.

1	2	3.		4	-	5		6	1		7				8	
	6	December	Esci ing	iped the y	dur- ear.	2	du	aptu ing year	the ·		nain aptu		of	Sent e wh	ed po ence o esc the y	of aped
		e 31st	A	В	C	-	A	В	О	A	В	0	A	В	О	D
No	Fail.	Remained uncaptured on the 1868.	From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	Grand Total.	Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped dur- ing the past year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of present year.	Total,	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 3 years.	Above 3 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
1 2	Mercara District Local Lock-ups	6				6	1		1	5		5,				
	Hocer Lock-ups	-		***	1, 10		<u> </u>				***					•
3	Total	6				6	1		1	5		5				

The following Table shows the Religion, Age, and previous occupation of the Convicts in the Jails of the

	1					_				
			4		·		Total.	151	8	159
			Total.			1	F4	16	e4	
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49	000		- E4		stic Servants.	se	Dom,	64.	:	61
	Previous Occupation.	les.	Ħ		*su	¥2	itta	i "	:	1 69
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		O	1		40 to 60.	-	A 1	119 14 14		195 16 14
4	Age.						F4	_ =	2	9 9
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		10 10 10	1000	- 2	The state of the s		200		4.0	

COCHIN.

The number of prisoners in the Jails at Ernacollam and Trichoor at the beginning of the year was 279. The number received during the year was 262, making a total of 541. Of these, 274 were released, 1 escaped, 4 died, and 263 remained in prison at the end of the year. Of the last mentioned 8 were debtors, 32 prisoners on their trial, 1 a revenue prisoner, and 222 convicts including 10 females. The sentences awarded were:—

Rigorou	s imprisonment	for life	• •		32
	Ditto	for more than 7 years	•••	***	81
	Ditto	for more than 2 years	***		79
	Ditto	for more than 6 months	***	•••	16
	Ditto	for not more than 6 months		•••	2
Simple	imprisonment	for more than 6 months			3
	Ditto	for not more than 6 months		• •	9

The average daily number of prisoners in the Ernacollam 110, and in the Trichoor Jail 145. The health of the prisoners was reported to have been good. Their out-door work was chiefly in the repair of roads and like employment. The religion and race of the prisoners were:—

	Mahomedans	***	***		22
	Hindoos	***	• •		52
According to religion.	Christians	***	***	4	16
(Jews	***	***	***	Ţ
	Brahmins	•••	•••	***	4
According to race.	Sudras	***	• •••		19
(Other caste	•••	•••	7	8
				Total 2	222

The following shows the sickness, mortality, &c., of prisoners in each Jail of Cochin during the year 1869.

3.0	a 1	ity		= 1	er.	lbs of	the	Si	ck i	n Ho	spit	al.	- 1	cure.
Name of each Jail.	er er	centage of mort ast 10 years.	of Jail buildings ether crowded or ot resent year.)	Superficial feet within sail walls each prisoner.	Cubic feet in wards to each prisoner.	Daily dictory of each Prisoner in Bs distinguishing different kinds o grain, &c.	Average number in Jail during year.	Remaining at end of last year.	Received this year.	Discharged, cured or transferred.	ng.	during the year.	all causes.	Percentage of deaths to avge etr
District Jails. Ernacollum Frichoor	Apothey Dresser	2·00 7·27	Crow- ded. do.	119	257-4	{ lalbs rice, fish, plantain and vegetables. Do.	110 1454	6	360 106		1	5 115	1 3	1 8
1.00	100	9-27	- 1	119	257.4		2554	12	466	468	6	120	4	4

CHAPTER VIU. INDIAN FINANCE.

WE are this year dealing with a system of finance which will probably never again have to be dealt with in the history of India. Another year we shall have the Governor General's plan for financial decentralization. The following figures show the total Gross Amount of the Public Revenue and Expenditure of British India, with the Surplus or Deficit in each of the undermentioned years:—

Vo	rs ended		Gross	Total Ex	penditure.	Gross	Actual Sur- plus (+) or
1	ns chucu	•	Revenue.	In India.	In England.	Expenditure.	Deficiency (-) of Revenue.
30	th April.		£	£	£	£	£
1861			42,903,234	40,408,239	6,516,380	46,924,619	- 4,021,385
1862			43,829,472	37,245,756	6,634,344	43,880,160	- 50,628
1863			45,143,752	36,800,805	6,515,601	49,316,406	+ 1,827,346
1864			4,613,032	38,087,772	6,446,913	44.534,685	+ 78,347
1865	•••		45,652,897	39,452,220	6,394,198	45,846,418	T 193,521
1866		[48,935,220	41,120,924	5,048,228	46,169,152	+ 2,766,068
	st March.					1.13	
1867]	42,122,433	37,094,406	7,545,518	44,639,924	- 2,517,491
1868		1	48,534,412	41,646,947	8,497,622	50,144,569	- 1,610,157
1869			49,262,691	43,225,587	10,181,747	53,407,334	- 4,144,643
1870	***	1	50,901,081	42,791,013	10,591,013	53,382,026	- 2,480,915

The items of receipts and expenditure during the last year are shown in the following table:—

Revenues and Receipts.	1869-70.	Revenues and Receipts.		1869-70.	Revenues and Receipts.	1869-70.
2	£	1 ×	_	£		£
Land Revenue	21,088,019	Stamps		2,379,316	Army, Miscellaneous	1,060,42
Tr.butes & Contri-		Mint		157,214	F. W., Miscellaneous	957.71
butions from Na-		Post Office		711,698		_
tive States	765,126	Telegraph		202,932	Total India £	50,706,60
Forest	471,590	Law and Justice		801.954	England: Telegraph	,,,,-0
Abkaree (Excise)	2,253,655	Police		287,519		
Assessed Taxes	1,110,221	Marine		329 953		194.47
Customs	2,429,185	Education		71,889		202,27
Salt	5,888,707	Interest		336,376		
Opium		Miscellaneous		1,446,982		50.901.08

* Expenditure.	1869-70.	Expenditure.	1869-70.
	£	× 0	£
Interest on Funded and Unfund-		Ecclesiastical	161,083
ed hebt	2,773,414	Medical Services	413,074
Interest on Special Loans, P. W	.)	Stationery and Printing	253,325
Interest on Service Funds and		Political Agencies, and other	
other Accounts	627,267	Foreign Services	381,897
Allowances, Refunds, and Draw-	1	Allowances and Assignments un-	2,000
backs	405 004	der Treaties and Engagements	1,844,279
Land Revenue	2,174,779	Miscellaneous	754,207
Forest	313,477	Superannuation, Retired, and	
Abkaree (Excise)	256,528	ompassionate Allowances	592,752
Assessed Taxes	41,701	Army	12,828,750
Justoms	181,456	Public Works Ordinary:	,
Salt	391,485	P. W. including Supervision and	
Opium	1,820,683	Cost of Land for Railways, and	
Stamps	100,913	Loss by Exchange on Lailway	
Mint		Transactions	5,107.259
Post Office	649,934		0,101,200
Telegraph	457.175	Total India £	41,363,021
Allowances to District and Vil-	Provide a rise	Expenditure in England	6,458,211
lage Officers	900 000	Ditto ditto for Stores	0,100,211
Administration and P. Depts		transmitted to India	1,414,116
Law and Instice	0 000 454	Guaranteed Interest on Railway	±, - ± ₹, 1 1 0
Police	2, 131,735	Capital, less Net Traffic Receipts	1,547,064
	931 041		1,521,004
Education, Science, and Art	818,626		50,782,412

Years ended.	Territorie ments under ment	Territories and Depart. ments under the Govern- ment of India.	Ben	Bengal.	North- Prov	North-Western Provinces.	ο	Oudh,	Pu	Punjab.
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Кечеппе.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Вечепие.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure,
904h Amil	£	ચ	3	43	gg.	33	3	3	36	3
n Apri	1,872,390		14,098,104	4,530,181	5,920,711	3,405,043	1,391,602	999,447	3,476,680	2,150,550
1862	2,260,443	-	13,766,007	4,836,678	6,654,481	2,468,307	1,253,946	732,759	3,097,456	1,681,476
1865 1865	2,711,097 2,382,029 4,609,333	18,080,186 18,088,186 16,908,171	15,007,117	6,034,870	5,455,052	2,095,105	1,184,666	694,454	3,188,071 3,183,340	1,549,450
31st March	766 (700 tr		010,601,61	9,521,517	0,099,050	2,126,679	1,313,097	976,109	4221,024	1,647,328
	2,484,978 1,974,857 2,538,862	11,897,649 12,861,109 13,453,414	18,605,416 16,767,980 16,583,885	4,999,061 6,206,145 6,544,463	5,359,144 6,881,715 5,817,449	2,355,196 2,566,172 2,947,845	1,213,956 1,426,502 1,476,183	677,619 740,921 773,151	3,248,108 3,459,675 3,434,015	1,894,239 2,110,489 2,382,111
1870	3,518,345	13,283,624	15,769,214	6,876,851	6,056,137	3,003,411	1,550,701	726,347	8,792,211	2,296,23
	Central	Central Provinces.	British	British Burmah.	Man	Mudras.	Bombay in	Bombay including Sind.	T	Total.
Years ended.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
0044	3	3	अ	32	क्ष	e35	3	3	32	3
nadv n	593,886	287,869	667,264	461,535	6,670,430	7,246,032	8,407,167	7,712,041	42,903,234	40,408,28
	843,822	627,343	927,461	482,458	6,934,130	7,059,141	8,512,633 9,564,530	6,306,542	45,829,472	37,245,756 36,800,805
1865 1865	952,401	732,625 843,027 919 190	1,112,891	695,476	7,029,279	6,279,751	8,215,717 9,393,160	7,263,280	44,613,032	38,087,772
31st March	2001,002	010,100	1,004,200	012,051	1,000,011	6,709,281	9,529,880	7,918,912	48,935,220	41,120,924
1867	1,052,257	1,014,175	937,919	718,967 895,936	6,254,851	6,176,573	7,856,649	7,517,386	42,012,566	37,094,406
1869	1,074,515	,	1,266,493	895,855	7.507.031	6.598.163	0 1.57 77.2	8 440 499	40 000 000	10 000 50

e Includes receipts in England.

b Assessed taxes.

a Income trade and moturpha.

Gross Amount of the Principal Sources of the Public Revenue in British India, for each of the undermentioned Years.

•8:	Public Work	લ	850,172	588,858	443,553	461,785	588,673	917,465		538,139	557,840	553,305	957,714
ian Navy, Jues,	Marine, Ind and Pilot I	e 3	283,705	155,722	189,046	307,715	308,095	198,890		228,543	455,090	688,084	329,953
w, Justice,	Judicial, La and Police	eş	416,565	511,512	494,842	631,798	675,996	790,529		815,219	951,314	1,172,093	1,089,503
.dq.srg	Electric Tele	લ	53,639	73,452	75,525	91,762	660,06	190,463		e219,472	6241,947	e265,568	e247,042
	Post Office.	લ	608,524	402,135	425,528	459,882	862,333	406,466		496,439	629,679	707,792	711,698
erittinge fullfatterstade, bessen	Juint.	લ	288,280	380,735	371,116	369,759	877,859	494,354		239,991	120,252	193,788	157,214
	Stamps.	ધ	1,182,781	1,693,217	1,489,638	1,735,216	1,972,098	1,994,632		1,803,773	2,186,269	2,306,971	2,379,316
*	.muiqO	લ	6,676,759	6,359,269	8,055,476	6,831,999	7,361,405	8,518,264		6,803,413	8,923,568	8,453,365	7,953,098
*	Salt.	લ	3,805,124	4,563,081	5,244,150	5,035,696	5,523,584	5,342,149		5,345,910	5,726,093	5,588,24(5,888,707
	Customs.	બ	4,163,151	2,876,139	2,464,366	2,384,061	9,296,929	2,279,857		2,030,864	2,578,632	2,692,755	2,429,185
mon suc	Tributes, Sub Contributio Native Star	લ્ય	781,164	780,162	725,763	715,990	681,144	709,632		629,245	689,286	687,363	765,126
Licome,	Honse, Trade Assessed T Moturpha,	4	a1,103,612	62,054,696	51,882,212	61,483,622	51,281,817	c692,241		c22,127	d653,848	092,700	61,110,224
derrandA ,	Ezci-e, Sayer	સ	1,649,895	2,246,885	2,471,660	2,364,719	2,575,793	2,612,556		2,431,129	2,570,019	2,691,078	2,725,245
	.band.	લ	18,508,991 1,649,895	19,684,670	19,570,147	20,303,423		20,472,897		19,136,449	19,986,640	19,926,171	91,088,019
	nears ondod.	30 April.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1 March.	1867	1868	1869	1870

Statement exhibiting the Amount of Cash Balances at the respective Treusuries of the Government of India at the close of each Yeur.

				Years	Years (ended 30th April.)	April.)			Years (ended 31st March.)	31st March.)	
dovernment Treasuries.	suries.		1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
			33	अ	ch3	ಕ್ಕ	37	æ	લ	બ	42
Government of India		:	5,632,381	4,256.318	2,182,705	1,630,810	2,133,295	372,227	1,260,979	708,756	2,079,431
Bengal		:	2,166,859	2,055,264	1,468,630	1,945,662	1,170,988	2,191,370	2,319,457	2,084,930	1,994,020
British Burma	:	i		:	393,215	392,948	339,539	276,079	863,023	307,986	806,708
North-West Provinces	;	:	2,948,978	2,823,851	1,645,270	1,885,820	1,573,963	1,502,173	1,528,648	1,051,584	1,578,657
epno	:	:		-	312,178	329,355	319,691	937,214	990,776	312,129	419,122
Punjab		***	764,521	898,291	763,929	930,214	866,576	1,020,938	1,020,515	938,329	1,067,869
Bombay	:	:	2,975,265	3,214,855	1,876,746	2,308,386	3,821,291	2,317,494	2,361,121	2,122,062	3,502,870
Central Provinces	· .	•	*185,600	458,837	397,194	401,910	317,314	410,779	368,618	433,875	485,414
Madras	:		2,942,432	8,785,500	3,181,030	2,419,318	2,518,792	2,628,780	2,286,096	2,216,153	2,494,014
Hyderabad or the Berars	-	:	277,247	384,202	411,115	394,474	568,857	445,809		See Note.	
Total			17,888,278	17,872,118	12,632,012	12,638,897	13,625,306	11,502,863	11,899,233	10,175,804	13,982,100

Note. - The Cash Balances of the Berars are omitted since 1867, their Revenues and Charges being now excluded on those of the Government of India. * A portion included under North-West Provinces.

Statement showing the Amount of the India Debt, and of the Debt in England, at the close of each undermentioned Year, with the Sums paid and pugable for Interest thereon.

	Years ended.	20 April. 1862 1862 1863 1864 1865 1865 1867 1869 1869
	Hegistered Dent.	64,560,6881 64,556,7731 64,510,1181 64,176,0651 64,176,0651 64,176,0651 64,185,8161 64,857,8581 64,857,8581
Del	Treasury Notes and Bills.	2, 1396,595 1,562,512 1,655,118 1,775,694 1,857,421 1,827,455 1,906,802 1,173,255 1,173,255 1,173,255 1,242,179
bt in Ind	Service and other Funds.	5,251,368 5,218,499 5,298,082 5,100,400 5,276,769 5,430,183 4,52,178 4,507,024
lia bearin	Miscellaneous, In- cluding Deposits, Temporary and other Leans.	692,430 11,056,095 11,140,165 11,112,433 11,112,433 11,042,200 1,043,797 1,228,476 1,395,840 1,488,301
Debt in India bearing interest	Total India Debt.	71,901 72,418 72,656 72,207 72,352 71,435 71,289 71,289
	to tanound hundand.	2,081 3,371,536 (1,851,485,418 (1,851,485,651 (4,645,380,057 (4,54,389,429 (251,3,385,990 (111,3,382,185 (2815,3418,375 (111,3,382,185 (289,3,322,331)
	free Interest free free free free free free free fre	2, 232,104 2,312,897 3,313,680 2,093,250 3,261,261 2,953,038 3,650,297 2,559,999
Ī	Home Bond Debt.	£ 4.352.800 3.372.200 3.116.000 3.094,000 3.067,300 5.000,000 7.500,000
Jate in Em	Debenture and other	£ 25,623,200 28,723,100 28,723,100 23,135,600 23,629,100 23,875,100 24,538,000 25,697,000
Date in England Bearing Interest.	Total Debt in Eng-	29,976,000 31,859,100 31,859,100 26,31,600 26,31,500 26,31,500 26,946,400 30,697,000 31,697,000
ing Intere	Annual Amount of Interest payable.	2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3,
:st. 1	taerest of Interest paid.	2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
	Debt in India and England.	,635 101,877,081 910 (810,613,513,513,513,513,513,513,513,513,513,5
Total.	Annual Amount of	4,621,368 4,911,312 4,836,316 4,589,718 4,622,594 4,633,220 4,865,865 4,881,015 4,821,247
	Amount of Interest	4,804,729 4,560,905 4,838,596 4,446,849 4,482,885 4,577,416 4,259,331 7,102,787 5,025,014

The Value of the Imports and Exports of India, in all the Returns, has been converted into Sterling Money, at

					the lie	the state of 28, the Company's kupee	Company	s teupee.				
		Years ended.			Imports.	Fxports.		Years ended.	id.		Imports.	Exports.
		30 April.	-	<u> </u>	3	F		31 March	h	İ	22	2
1861	***	:	;	-:	34,170,793	34,090,158			:		42,275,619	44.291.497
1862	:	:		-	37,272,417	27,000,397			:	:	47,128,291	51,527,588
1863				-	43,141,951	48,970,785	1869	;	:	:	50,943,191	53,706,830
1864	:	:		:	50,108,171	#88'988'y9			:	:	46,882,386	58,518,727
1865				:	49,514,275	(9.471,791						
1866	:	:	:	<u> </u>	56,156,529	67.656.475				_		

Gross Revenues of India for the year 1869-70, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected; converted into sterling Money, at the rate of Two Shillings the Rupee.

																	2.1	
	Net Receipts.	લ્ફ : :	17,437,943 158,144 1,990,539	19,581,626	1,025,799	5,462,016	6,182,387	2,222,948		Excess Charge	772,614	286.782	74,802	975,469	1,424,708	1,082,605	957,714	41,652,231
-uI q	Total Charges against	સ : :	19,336 4,322,003 313,477 256,528	1,892,008	41,701	391,485	.820,683	101 064		553,401	:	:	: :	;	:	:	:	783,756
Chargesin England against Income.	Other Charges.	æ : :	19,336	19,336	:	: :	:	:	34,100	91,185	:	:	: :	: :	:	:	:	144,624 8,783,756
Chargest	Stores.	ન્ર : :	111	:	:	: :		12,002	4,419	5,038	:	:	: :	:	:	:	:	35,064
ncome.	ni esprandO latoT -ni tsuiaga against In- come.	લ : :	4,302,667 313,477 256,523	4,872,672	181,701	591,485	1,820,683	88.049	649,934	457,175	:		:	: :	:	:	;	8,604.068
against]	Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. (See Account Vo. 13.)	ध : :	283,609	283,609	:	: :	:	: :	: :	:	:	:	: :	: :	:	:	:	283,609
Charges in India against Income.	Allowances and As- signments under Treaties and En- gagements. (See Account Vo. 23.)	લ : ;	1,844,279	1,844,279	:	:	: :	:	: :	:	:	:	: :		:		:	1.844,279
Charge	Oharges of (ollection. (See Account No. 12.)	£ 2,174,779	2,174,779 313,477 256,528	2,744,784			Ξ,	88 049	649,934	457,175	:	:	; ;	: :	;	-:	:	476,180
	Met Receipts within year, after deducting payments.	£ 20,994,820 765,126	21,759,946 466,621 2,247,067	24,473,634	1,067,500	5.853.501	7,953,070	2,336,423	711,698	257,134	772,614	286,782	74.802	375 469	1,424,708	1,082,605	957,714	50,435 987 6,476,180 1,844,279
րաց	Re-PAYMENTS. Allowances, Refunds, Drawbacks.	£ 93,199 	93,199 4,969 6,588	104,756	42.724	85.206	28	42,893	:		29,340	192 00	20,032	229	101,045	•		465 094
	Gross Receipts.	£ 21,088,019 765,126	21,858,145 471,590 2,253,655	24,578,390	1,110,224	5.888.707	7,953,098	2,379,316	711,698	202,932	801.954	987,549	74.889	936,376	1,446,982	1,060,423	957,714	50,901,081
		tiveStates	11	-	:	1		:	1		pringrama	:	•		in England			<u>'</u> -:
	Revenues and Receipts.	Land Revenue Libutes and Contributions from Native States	Forest Total Land Revenue, &c. Forest Excise on Spirits and Drugs		Assessed Taxes	Salt	mindo	Stamps	Sost Office		l Justice	olice	darine		discellaneous in En	Miscellaneous	Vorks-Miscellaneous	Grand Total

Total Income of the Revenues of India in the year ending 31st March 1870, together with an Account of the Public Expenditure, uncluding Re-Pagments, Allowances, and Drawbacks; and Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, and other Payments made out of the Revenues but exclusive of the sums applied to the reduction of Debt.

	etq ni l lo l tun eme	*		In E	In England.	
Heads of Revenue and receipts.	caross Recei as stated Column I the Accol of Inco	Expenditure.	sibal al	Stores.	Оther Орагges	.LeioT
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Contributions from Native States. Porest and	લ	I. Re-payments, Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks, Payments in realization of the Recense.	465,094	3 :	ચ :	£ 465,094
Abkaree Revenues, &c. Assessed Taxes	61	Land Revenue, &c.	2,744,784	::	::	2,744,784
Salt Salt	5,888,707		181,456	:	:	181,456
•			1,820,683		: :	1,-20.683
Mint		Mint	88 049	12,962	:	113,475
Post Office Telegraph (includes England, £54,202)	711,698	Post Office Peleceuph	136,010	4,449	34,100	(688,482
		Allowates and Assignments under Treaties and Forgaments	401,110	000 to	20,108	105,401
00	329,958	Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c	283,609	::	19,996	283,615
Interest (including England, £39,322) Miscellaneons (includes England, £73,771) Army—Miscellaneons (includes England, £93,189)	-	Total of the direct chains and demands upon the Revenues, including charges of collection and cost of Salt and Oping	9,069,162	35,064	144,624	9,248,850
Public Works-Miscellaneous	. 03	Obserges, including Litterst on Debt and Public Works Ordinary Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway	32,292,859	32,292,859 1,379,053	6,813,587	29,986,439
	*	and other Companies in India and in England, deducting Not Traffic Receipts	i	:	1,547,064	1,547,063
		Excess of Income over Expenditure excluding	41,363 021 1,414,117	1,414,117	8,005,275	50,782,418
		Public Works Extraordinary	÷	:	:	118,668
Excess of Expenditure over Income, in-				:		50,901,081
cluding Public Works Extraordinary	2,480,946	Public Works Extraordinary	1,427,992	123,435	1,048,187	2,599,614
9	53,382,027	3	42,791,018	1.557,552	9,053 462	53, 382, 027

by the several Revenue Departments and the Atlowances and Assignments under Tratics and Engagements and other Payments made out of those Revenues), and the actual Issues or Payments within the same period, exclusive of the sums applied to the reduction of Debt. Net Public Income of India in the year ending 31st March 1870 (after abating the Expenditure defrayed thereout

	Total.	1.429.151		1,293,155	868,626	161,088		898,021		157,918	-				1,516,378	39,986,499	1,547,064	1.	8,908,838 44,183,177
land.	Other. charges.	202.179	:	949 131	:	:	8,214	108,259	790 769	157,918	2,622,498			62,658	1,516.378	6,313,587	1,547,064	7,860,631	8,908,838
In England.	Stores,	£	: :	109 980	:	:	113,627	40,555		: :	878,491			256,400	. :	•	:	1,879,053	1,502,488
	In India.	1.226.972	2.903,454	2.434,735	86 4,626	161,083	258,825	754,207	500 750		12,828,750		1	8,400,681			:	32,293,859	33,721,851
	Charges.	Administration and Public Denartments	Law and Justice		Education, Science, and Art	Ecclesiastical	Stationery and Printing	Political Agencies and other Foreign Services Miscellaneous	Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate	Allowances Civil Furloneh and Absentee Allowances	Army Constitution World Superview	sion and Cost of Land for Guaranteed Enil-	£205,469. Loss by Exchange on Railway		Interest on Home Debt Dividends to Proprietors of E.	*	Guaranteed Interest on Capital of Bailway and other Companies, 24,176,003 deducting Net Traffe Beceipts 22,628,944	ધ	8
Ju Tu	No. 0 1099A	1.1	12	16	22	19	21	27 ZZ	25	26	22 8				7 65 65 66 65 67 67 65 67 br>67 65 67 67 65 67 65 67 65 67 65 67 65 67 65 67 65 67 65 67 65 6		8	29	
		3		10 :21 696	1,025,799	2.166,302	6,132,387	2,222,948	23,215	772,614	286.782	74,802	1,424,708	1,082,605	41,652,231	040,004,2	Ž, ž		44,183,177
	Revenues and Receipts.		Land Revenue, including Tributes and Con-	tributions from Native States, Forest and	Abkaree Revenues, &c.	:	::	•		Deficit	::	::	1 1	Army-Miscellaneous	Total Revenues and Receipts	Excess of Expenditure over Income			:: *2

Abstract Account of the Aggregate of Balances of Cash in the Treasuries of India on the 31st Marcin 1869; the amount of Debt incurred and discharged during the Year 1869-70; the amount of Advances and Re-payments on various accounts; the Supplies to and from London; the Balance of Supplies between the severat Presidencies and Provinces on Unadjusted Accounts, and the Total Balance in the Indian Treasuries on the 31st March 1870.

th 14	1,848,139	249,101 296,191 850,000 410,303	200,002 57,366 317,621 1,476 3,781,189	*	10,110,895	4,875,860 R 935 085	362,583	£ 23,319,258
	Debt Discharged. Loans	Do to Municipalities	Waste Lands, &c	Supplies to London.	Remittances and Bills drawn by the Secretary of State discharged, Advances to Railway and other Companies, and Miscellaneous Payments on account of Loudon		Ealance of Supplies between the different Presidencies and Povinces on Unadjusted Accounts Balance of Cash in the Treasuries of India on the slat March 1870	
သွ	10,175,804	:	*	5,227,863			7,915,591	28,319,258
વ	:	3,947,890	556,369 528,647 328,647 31,528		*	_	1	:
	of India	11	111:	:	- *		;	: q
	reasurios	= ::		:			:	
	Aggregate of Balanees in the Treasuries of India on the 21st March 1869	Louns Treasury Notes issued	Bills Outstanding LLocal Funds Advances repaid less advances made*	goography and a second			Local Indian Surplus	

* "Advances made" includes outlay for the Hyderahad State Ballway, £2,738.

Gross Revenues of the Treasuries and Departments under the immediate control of the Government of India for the XX into the several Government Treasuries, and the Poss.

	-	67	60	Charg	Charges against Income,	some,	7	
Revenues and Receipts,	Gross Re- ceipts.	Re-pay- ments. Allowances, Befunds, and Draw- backs.	Not Be- ceints with- in the Year, after deduct- ing Be- pay ments.	4 Charges of Collection.	Allowances and Assign- ments under Treaties and Engage- ments.	fortal Charges against Income.	Net Receipts into the several Govern- ment Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Re- ceipt was collected.
Innd Revenue Tributes and Contributions from Nation	£ 409,º90	3	£ 090,090	£ 12,578	e3. :	₹	€₹ :	3-073
	186,917	:	186,917	:	:	:	:	
Forest Excise on Sirrits and Drugs	596,007 10,957 11,784	11	596,007 10,957 11,784	12,573 6,340 770	163,761	176,334 6,340	419,673 4,617	2·11 57·863 6·534
1:	39,692 5,959	1,162	38,530 5.836	297	::	297	38,530	4.984
Fost Office	75,266	:	75,266	46,808 649,934		46,808 649,934		62-19
Telegrath	202,932	:	202,932	457,175	:	457,175	Excess 254,243	325-285
law and Justice	38,773 20	: :	38,773	: :	::	: :		100
Interest	2,025		2,025 202,925	: :	::	: :	2,025 202,925	
Army-Miscellaneous Public Works-Miscellaneous	705,919 549,897 164,489*	10,715	695,204 549,897 164,489	::':		:::	695,204 549,897 164,489	
Total, Govt. of India	8,318,343	12,000	3,306,343	1,173,897	163 761	1.337.658	1.968.685	-

* Includes Gain by Exchange on Railway Transactions, £148,147.

General Abstract view of the Total Revenues and Charges of 1869-70, and as estimated

10 * 4			
Levenues and Re-	1869-70.	Estimate.	Personaliture
ceipts.	1868-70.	1870-71.	Expenditure.
-	*		
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	£	£	
Land Revenue Tributes and Con-	21,066,929	20,653,400	Refunds and Drawbacks
tributions from Native States	765,126	739,300	Forest Excise on Spirits and Drugs
Forest	471,590	459,500	Assessed Taxes Customs
	111,000	499,900	Salt Cost Charges
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,255,197	2,357,600	Opium Charges
Assessed Taxes	1,110,224	2,075,000	Stamps
Customs	2,429,185	2,558,000	Post Office
Salt	5,888,707	6,104,500	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties
Oplum	7,951,556	7,996,800	Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on
Stamps	2,373,845	2,488,900	the Revenues, including charges of Collec-
Mint	157,214	-32,300	tion and Cost of Salt and Opium Administration Minor Departments
Post Office	711,698	895,100	Law and Justice
Telegraph	257,134	226,200	Marine Charges
Law and Justice	829,515	755,400	Education Ecclesiastical Medical Services
Police	287,549	252,900	Stationery and Printing Political Agencies
Ma ine	319,953	272,100	Miscellaneous Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate
Education	74,873	62,200	Allowances
Interest	875,698	354,700	Civil, Furlough, and Absentee Allowances
Miscellaneous	1,525,769	1,027,100	Public Works, Ordinary— Public Works
Army-Miscellane-			Supervision and cost of Land for Railways State Railways
ous	1,082,605	903,000	Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions Interest on India Debt
Public Work :- Mis- cellaneous	169,155	117,600	Interest on Home Debt Dividends to Proprietors of E. I. Stock
Irrigation	534,979	473,600	Total .
Railways	253,580	243,700	Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Rail- way and other Companies in India and in
Total Revenues	1.2 - 1		England, deducting Net Truffic Receipts (Account No. 111)
and Receipts in India and Eng- land £ Excess of Expen-	50,901,081	51,048,900	Excess of Income over Expenditure, excluding
diture over In- come, including Public Works Ex-	0.405.01-		Public Works Extraordinary
traordinary £	2,480,946	149,700	Public Works Extraordinary
£	53,382,027	51,198,600	

India, including the Charges disbursed in England, for the year for the year 1870-71.

	1869	70.			Estimat	e, 1870-71.	
- 1	In Eng	land.			In En	gland.	
In India.		så.	TOTAL.			. 6	TOTAL.
111 11141111	, .	Other Charges.		i ii		.ge	2
	I I	다	*	l ë	2	2 8	- 1,113
	Stores	°5		In India,	Stores	Other Charges.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
465,094			465,094	338,600			338,60
2,458,389		*****	2,458,389	2,410,100			2,410,10
313,477		******	313,477 256,528 41,701	386,000			386,00
256,528 41,701		*****	256,528	273,300 43,700	,		273,30
41,701	• • • • •	******	21,701	185,000	•••		43,70
181,456	* *****	******	181 456 109,145	160,310	1 111		185,00
109,149	*****	******	282,340	256,190	***	:::	160,31
181,456 109,145 282,340 1,720,632		******	1,720,632	1,950,800	***		256,19 1,950,80
100,051			100,051	114,200			114,20
100,794	12,562		113,356	100,000	25,500		125,56
88,049	13,015		101,064	57,200	9,400		66,60
649,931	4,419	34,100	688,483	633,800	4,900	136,800	775,50
457,175	5,033	91,188	553,401	374,600	111,500	51,000	537,10
1,844,279		19,236	1,863,615	1,710,600		19,300	1,729,90
0.000.044	07.001	144.004	0.040.700	0 001 100	151 000	207,100	
9,069,044 1,187,696	35,064	144,624 202,179	1 200 075	8,994,400 1,155,600	151,300	207,100	9,852,80 1,868,00
234,680	•••••		9,248,732 1,389,875 234,680	218,900	:::	201,200	1,558,00
2,902,926	*****	•••	2,902,926	2,962,400	:::		218,90
2,485,181			2,435,131	2,269,500			2,962,40 2,269,50 783,70
932,460	109,980	249,131	1,291,571	422,000	101,800	209,900	783 70
627,184			627,184	606,200			606,20
161,083		*****	161,083	153,600			153,60
487,047			487,047	505,200	•••		505,20
253,325	113,627	8,214	375,166	235,300	75,600	8,000	318,90
384,897 758,106	40,555	21,000 103,259	405,897 901,920	1,002,900	25,200	60,000 207,000	328,00 1,235,10
592,752		739,763	1,332,515	678,900		780,000	1,458,90
				200,000	• •••		200,00
12,828,750	878,491	157,918 2,622,498	157,918 16,329,739	12,682,800	981,300	165,000 2,635,900	165,00
4,797,547	236,400	619	5,034,566	3,802,700	137,200	700	100
91,390			91,390	107,400	5.1	•••	3,940,60 107,40 7,90
12,853	******	****** .	12,853	7,900		•••	7,90
205,469		*****	205,469	106,700	•••	,	106,70
3,400,681		62.658	3,463,339	3,491,800	•••	59,700	3,551,50
		1,516,378 629,970	1,516,378 629,970			1,659,900 629,900	1,659,90 629,90
41,363,021	1,414,117	6,458,211	49,235,319	39,872,200	1,472,400	6,830,500	48,175,10
	100		4	14			
	•••••	1,547,064	1,547,064	•••		1,876,700	1,876,70
		101	50,782,413			1	50,051,80
		••••	118,668		J. •••		997,10
		1	50,901,081				51,049,90
1,427,992	123,435	1,048,187	2,599,614	1,095,000	40,800	11,000	1,146,80
42,791,013	1,537,552	9,053,462	53,382,027	40,967,200	1,513,200	8,718,200	\$1,198,60

General Abstract Account of the Cash Transactions of India,

	1869-70.	Estimate, 1870.71.
Cash Balances in the several Indian Treasuries at the commencement of the year RECEIPTS.	£ 10,175,804	£ 13,940,451
Local Indian Surplus Debt incurred Supplies from London, including Credits to Her	7,915,591 21,161,431	9,872,000 18,594,400
Majesty's Government	4,875,860	4,064,200
£	44,128,686	46,471,051

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges control of the Government of India for the year

	0		1869-70.	Estimate, 1870-71.
REVENUES AND RECEI	PTS.		£	£
Land Revenue	Nation St	to too	409,090 186,917	23,700 91,500
Tributes and Contributions from			10,957	8,100
Excise on Spirits and Drugs Assessed Taxes	•••	:::	11,784 39,692	17,000 94,600
Stamps	•••		5,935 75,266	5,200 14,600
Post Office		1	711,698	895, 100 196, 200
Telegraph	•••		202,932 38,797	31,100
Police	***	***	20 2,025	1,000
Interest Miscellaneous			202,925 705,919	189,200 303,200
Army—Miscellaneous Public Works—Miscellaneous			549,897 16,342	422,000 10,400
Railways (Gain by Exchange)	156	•	148,147	127,100
		£	3,318,34 3	2,430,000
	Deficit		9,965,281	10,696,200
		£	13,283,624	13,126,200

for the year 1869-70, and as estimated for the year 1870-71.

	1869-70.	Estimate, 1870-71.
PAYMENTS,	£	£
Debt discharged Supplies to London, including Debits to Her Majesty's Government Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies (on un-	19,714,757 10,110,895	19,068,900 11,390,100
adjusted Accounts)	362,583	
the year	13,940,451	16,012,051
£	44,128,686	46,471,05

of the Treasuries and Departments under the immediate 1869-70, and as estimated for the year 1870-71.

						1869-70.	Estimate, 1870-71.
					.]		
•					-		
	EXPE	NDITURE.				£	£
Refunds and Drawbac	ks			* 1		12,000	10.700
Land Revenue	***	* ***	***	***		12,573	11,500
Forest		•••	***			6,340	7,10
Excise on Spirits and	Drugs	•••	•••	•••		770	90
Stamps		•••	•••	•••	1	297	30
Mint	***	•••	***			46,808	*31,00
Post Office	•••	•••	***	***		649,934	633,80
Telegraph				***		457,175	374,60
Allowances and Assig			ties and F		nts	163,761	165.50
						100,101	100,00
		5 . 4 .				1	
Total of the Direct C	laims and	Demand	s on the B	evenues.	nelpd-	* A A	
ing charges of Colle	etion	•••		•••		1,349,658	1,235,40
Administration							
Minor Departments	•••	***	***	•••	•••	375,477	235,00
Law and Justice	***	•••	***	***	••• }	185,295	168,80
Police	***	***	***	•••	•••	150,896	134,20
	***		•••	***	••••	10,153	10,00
Marine Education	•••	***	••••	***	• • • •	45,311	*** ***
	***	***	•••		- •••	2,692	3,10
Ecclesiastical	***	21.	***	•••	•••	9,905	10,20
Medical Services	***	***		•••		5,528	6,10
Stationery and Printin	ng	***	***	***		70,898	66,00
Political Agencies	***	***	****	***	•••	109,122	74,30
Miscellaneous	200	4.0	•••			307,316	541,50
Superannuation, Reti	red, and	Compassio	nate Allo	wances		84,314	167,30
Army	***			***	•••	6,973,845	6,723,40
D		blic Work		•••		867,529	339,90
Public Works, Ordina		ss by Exc	change or	ı Railway	Tran-	2.05	
	(s	actions	414			61,126	27,90
Interest on Funded a	nd Unfur	ded Debt		•••		2.773,414	2,946,30
Interest on Service F	unds and	other Acc	counts	***		401,115	318,30
Public Works, Extrac	ordinary			***		•••	18,50
				Section 1	152 -		1 1
			1 1			****	
					3	13,283,624	13,126,20
					1 1	1	1 1 1 1

General Adstract Account of the Estimated Receipts and Disbursements of the several Presidencies and Provinces of India for the year ending 31s; March 1871, showing the Local Surplus or Deficit at each Presidency or Province.

0	Gov	Government of India.	of India.			North-		- 1	Bombay,	
Net Bevenues and Receipts.	General and Political.	Oude.	Central British Pro-	British Burmah	Bengal.	Pro- vinces.	Punjab.	Punjab. Madras. includ- ing sind.	includ- ing sind.	Total.
Per Account	1,194,600	1,394,300	£ 855,1001	£	13,171,300 5,469,000 3,295,800 7,263,500 8,191,500	£ 5,469,000	3,295,800	7,263,500	8,191,500	41,844,800
Total Net Receipts	1,194,600	1,394,300	855,1001	002,600,	855,100 1,009,700 13,171,300 5,469,000 3,295,800 7,263,500 8,191,500	5,469,000	3,295,800	7,263,500	8,191,500	41,844,800
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt, Do. on Service Funds and other Accounts	2,946,300		::	: :	13,600	,		87,800		2,946,300
Administration	335,000	44,500	2.500	33,500	160,000	7,700	300	14,900		218,900
ustice	134,200	83,300	106,200	88,100	934,000 529,000	424,800	249,900 299,000	428,800 350,000	518,100 378,800	2,269,500
Marine		•		20,400	187,500		24,000	7,000	183,100	422,000
Education	10,200	3,700	28,800 3,800	4,500	22,100		21,500	87,000	31,300	153,600
	6,100	_	27,500	14,300	123,600	21,600	14,000	93,000		505,200
Stationery and Printing	74.300	7,400	400	11,800	2,900				121,400	
1 1	541,500	4,500	7,400	7,800	45,500	39,000	16,000	111,100	230,100	-
Superannuation, Betired, and Compassionate Allowances	161,900	9,400	12,000	*,000	53,300					
	6,723,400	H	205,500	154,900	627,00	497,400	511,700	2,961,300 581,300 46,700	2,998,100 770,300 75,500	12,682,80 3,802,700 999 000
Railways	21,900	. 1	9	:	200	707.07		D 101		1
Public Works, Extraordinary	11,872,300	425,200 9,000	579,300	480,400	261,800	3,057,000/1,747,600 261,800, 159,400		390,300 77,000 179,000	179,000	1,095,000
Total Expenditure	11,890,800	434,200	679,300	480,400	3,318,800	3,318,800 1,907,000 1,841,000 5,311,500 6,209,800	1,841,000	5,311,500	6,209,800	31,972,800
Local Surplus carried to Account, No. II	10,696,200	960,100	275,800	529,300	9,852,500 3,56::000 1,454,800 1,952,000 1,981,700	3,562,000	1,454,800	1,952,000	1,981,700	Indian
				ı	-			1		9,872,000
4	1,194,6001,394,300	1,394,300	855,100 1.	002,000	3,171,300	5,469,000	3.295,800	7,263,500	8,191,500	855,100 1,009,700 13,171,300 5,469,000\3.295,800\7,263,500\8,191,500 41,844,8\0

9,872,000 10,021,700 £ 149,700

8,145,000

: : :

Local Surplus brought down Net Expenditure in England Net Guaranteed Interest on Kallway Capital :

:

Excess of Expenditure over Income

Gross Revenues of the Presidency of Madras for the year 1869-70, with the Cherges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

	T -	61	e0	Charge	Charges against Income	come	
	-		w	0	0		
		R	ith fte ing	4	io I	ဗ	Not Pensints into
	Cuoda	All efu	in t r d Re mer	Co	and neu Frea	c	the several Govern-
Revenues and Receipts.	Receipts.	owa nds ba	he edu pa its.	ha o olle	ts tie		ment Treasuries.
	1 7	ances ances s, an cks.	pts Year ict- ay-	rges f ction	ance ssign unde s and ment	ges ust ome.	
		- 1	-		r		eF
	#3		4	₩,	#8	H	8
Land Revenue	4,482,706	7,928	4,474,778	421,333	:	: ,	•
Tributes and Contributions from Na- tive States	346,643	:	346,643	•	:		
	4 899 349	7.928	4.821.421	421.393	454,328	875,721	3,945.700
			49.855	27,925	:	27,925	21,930
Forest Spirits and Drugs	570 092		566.445	23,699	:	23,699	542,746
A mooned Theyes	185 493	_	130.919	2,686		2,686	128,23
Tabadada Lanca		3,298	278,187	17,026		17,026	256,16
Customs Calt	1 164 736		1,164 729	141,456	: :	141,456	1,028.27
alu tampe	406,482	7.212	399,270	18,562		18,562	380,70
Minf	2 407	-	2,407	7,234	*,	7,234	Excess charge 4,827
law and Instice	92.712	60	89,643	:	:	:	89,643
Police		423	34 823	:	:	:	34.82
Marine			2,321	:	:	:	2,321
Pelnostion			6,839	:	:	:	6,839
Litterest		-	14.213			:	14.21
Missollangons	266,768	1,999	264 769	:		:	264,769
A mare Missollanome	_		180 303	:		:	180.30
Public Works—Miscellaneous	46,971	:	46,971	:	:	•	46,971
Water Madrae Presidency	£ 8.079.632	32,017	8.047.615	659.981	454 328	454 328 1,114,309	6,933,306

ments out of those Receipts into the several Government Treasuries. Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries. Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries. Total charges against Income. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. Charges of Collection. Net Receipts within the year, after deducting Re-payments. Re-payments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks. Gross Receipts.		44.661	Excluding cost of Abkaree Opium.	5-059 8-344 6-135 -479	Exclud	3.804			ji e la		
Rate per cent.			Including cost of Abkaree Opium,	14.914	Including cost of Opium (Account No. 12.)	92.489	1,		- 1		
Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	9-169	2,403,064 12,676	-	586,868 326,937 900,570 2,537,155		8,776,626 669 915	288,814	140,872	25,138	40,712	907 700 at
Total charges against Income.	ત્કું	578,999 10,927		102,898 31,161 59,909 12,384	-0	1,817,510				: !	902 260 81 912 019 8 00/6
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. Charges of Collec-	સ	209,630									0/10 690
Charges of Collec-	£ 369,369	369,369 10,927		102,898 81,161 59,909 12,384		1,817,510					9 431 086
Net Receipts within the year, after deducting Re-payments.	3,982,063	3,982,063 23,603		685,766 358,098 960,479 2,549,539		5,594,136	288,814	140,872	25,138	40,712	900 708 18 268 410 9 431 086
Re-payments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.	£ 46,465	46,465		15.368 15,368 16,014 34,023		10.934	12,416	26,588	97.07.		900 508
- Gross Receipts.	4,298,528	4,028,528		689,918 373,468 976,493 2.583,562		5,594,137	301,230	167,460	25,188	40,712	15 700 014
REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	Land Revenue	Forest		Excise on Spirits and Drugs Assessed Taxes Customs		Opium Stamms	•	::	Education	Publi c Works - Miscellaneous	

Gross Revenues of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1869-70, with the charges of Collection and other payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts unto the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

80	Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	લક :	•	3,689,219	30,249	135,245	146,152	48,000	994 449	00,094	64 970	01917	0,019	70 20	520,414	990,909	5,352,286
	Total charges against income.	<i>લ</i> ો :	:	507,428	42,341	39,125	858		(4,025	17,050	:	:	:	:	:	:	681,575
nst Income.	Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	લ્ય :	:	13,919	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13,919
Charges against Income.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engager ments.	₩ :	:	76,288	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	76,288
	Charges of Col	£	:	417,221	42,341	39,125	828		74,853	17,030	:	:	:	:	:	:	591,368
အ	Net Receipts within the year, after deducting Re-payments.	£ 4,082,378	114,269	4.196.647	72,590	174,370	148,960	49,839	488,728	351,472	99,226	64,372	5,619	61	25,414	356,563	6,033,861
67	Re-payments. Allowances, Re- funds, and Drawbacks.	£ 7,511	•	7.511	25	887	3,030	:	:	6,719	3,148	4	ŧ	:	955	:	22,276
-1	Gross Receipts.	£	114,269	4 904, 158		175,257	151,990	49.839	488.728	358,191	102.374	64.376	5,619	. 61	26,369	356, 563	6,056,137
	REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.		Tributies and Contributions from Native States		Towart	on Snirits and Drugs			::	Stamps	Law and Justice	Police	tion		Miscellaneous	-Miscellaneous	Total NW. Provinces

Revenues of the Punjab Territories for the year 1869.70, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rales per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

-							1							"	7		
ත	Rate per cent. for which the Gross! Receipt was collected.	10-455	:	10.306	181.072	8.538	:	727		4.469	:	:	:	:			
80	Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	33 ::	:	1,691,616	~	~	63,280	68,481	1,875	194,608	83.068	10,400	4 980	213	44 678	218,177	3.298,126
e.	Total charges against Income.	+3 :	:	303,583	71,366 Excess	6,951	473	71 564		9,323	:	:	:	: :	: :	:	463,260
est Incom	Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	# :	:	2,303	:	:	· :	: :	:	:	:	:	: :	: :			2,303
Charges against Income.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	प रे :	:	95,334	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		: :		:	:	95,334
0	Charges of Col-	£ 205,946	:	205,946	71,366	6,951	473	71.564	:	9,323	:	: ;		:	:	:	365,623
ဘ	Net Receipts within the year, after deducting Re-payments.	£ 1,966,591	28,608	1,995,199	36,636	81,264	63,753	63,431 922,539	1,875	203,026	40.280	1.567	4,980	513	44,678	218,177	30,825 3,761,386
67	Re-payments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.	3,139		8,139	2,777	148	1,295	0,713		4,694	OF0.		:		8,990	:	30,825
_	Gross Receipts.	£ 1,969,730	28,608	1,998,338	39,413	81,412	65,048	923,060	1,375	208,620	40,280	1,567	4,980	513	53.668	218,177	3,792,211
	REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	Land Revenue Tributes and Contributions	from Native States		Forest	Excise on Spirits and Drugs	Assessed Taxes	Salt	Opium	Stamps Law and Instine	Police	;	Education	Interest	20	Public Work-Miscellaneous	Total, Punjab Territories £

Gross Revenues of the Oude Territory for the Year 1869-70, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross

Receipts were collected.

		Gross Revenue	s c	of O	ude.	4.1				-		
		Rate per Centifor which the Gross Receipt, was colle ered.	Andreas de la companya del la companya de la compan	10-037	98-549 Incanding cost of Bxclacing cost of A blance Opium A bkaree Opium.	6.523 4.657	558.819	1				
-		Net Beceipts into the several Gov- ermient Trea- suries.	9	3 :	1,098,293	74,167	Excess 5,593	13,948	1.01,61	3 365	1,670	1 309,343
-		7 Total Charges against Income,	t	+2 :	204 655 10,527	5,176	6,812	4,262				232,323
	Charges Against Income.	Allowances to Distriction of Control of Cont		લ્લે :	999		: :		-	:	:	560
	rrges Agair	allowances and Assignments under Treationand Engagements.	n- es	48	72,663	*						72,663
	Ch	Charges of Collection.		£ 131,432	131,432	5,176	891 6,812	4,262	: :			159,100
	af	3 Receipts within the Yester deducting, Re-page	ar, ıy-	£ 1,302,947	1,302,947	79.343	27,541	82,281	15,761	1,944	3,365	1,541,665
	A	Re-payments. Re-payments. Ilowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.	1	£ 6,572	6,572	ıc	886	1,124	933	: :	09	9,036
	-	Gross		£	1,309,519	0.949	27,829	83,405	14,881	1,017	3.425	eus 1,550,701
		BEVENUES AND RECEIPTS.			Land Kevenue		Excise on Spirits and Drugs Assessed Taxes	Salt	d Justice	tion	interest	Public Works—Miscellaneous Total, Oude Territory

Gross Revenues of the Central Provinces for the Year 1869-70, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts more collected.

	\$		Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Re- ceipt was collected.			16.474		16-418	166.911	100	43.045	3.342						
AND THE REAL PROPERTY AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 1	7	*	Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	The state of the s	દમ	1		422,702	٠٠.	87,421 44,574	6,772	167	23,916	14,161	556	4,577	9,000	751,386
	come.	9	Total Charges against Income,		3	:	:	167,859	47,425	4,886	49,572	9 097	ارون دري:	:	: :	:	:	272,778
	Charges against Income.	10	Allowances and Assignments under Trea- Engage- monts.		ಇ	:	:	70,417	:	:	::	: :	:	: :	: '	:	1	70,417
	Char	4	Charges of Collection.		લ્યુ	97,449	:	97,442	47,425	4,886	40.579	710'eF	2,937	: 1	:	:	: 1	202,361
	80	• *	Not Receipts within the Year after deduct- ing Re-pay- ments,	-	ધ્ય	588,543	2,018	590,561	41,534	99,307	6,772	119,140	84,643	14,161	68	5577	5,068	1,024,164
			Re-Pay- ments. ————————————————————————————————————		ધર	2,954		9.954	89	633	11,924	23	3,245	SIS	:	196		19,790
	н		Gross Receipts.		સ	591,497	9.018	593,515	41,609	92,940	6,772	115,163	87,888	24,731	68	556	5,068	1,043,954
the Gross Receipts were collected.			REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.			Land Beyenne	Contributions from Nati	Sprage sie	Acces	on Spirits and Drugs	Assessed Taxes		Opium Stamps	Justice 1			Miscellaneous Public Works—Miscellaneous	Total, Central Provinces &

Gross Revenues of the Province of British Burma for the year 1869-70, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

	-	-	2	နာ	Charges Against Income.	nst Income.	9	4
REVENUES AND RECEIPTS,	pq	Gross Receipts.	Re-pay- ments. Allowances, Refunds, and Draw-	No Beccipts Within the Year, after deducting 160-pay- ments.	4 Charges of Collection.	fortal Charses against Income.	Net receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent, for which the Gruss Roceipt was col ected.
Land Revenue	1	£ 638,958	£ 1,915	£ 636,963	£ 97.516	ಚಿ	લ	15-261
Forest	1	638,958 98,477	1,995	636,963 98,413	97,515	97,515 42,146	539,448 56,267	42.798 Including cost Bachding cost of A bkaree Ohlun.
Excles on Spirits and Drugs Assessed Taxes Cintonis Siant Stantips Law and Justico Dava and Justico Rathe Marico The control Marico Miscellancous Public Works—Miscellancous	11111111111	106,146 15,495 203,388 11,882 11,882 51,006 51,006 7,107 7,107 406 901 2,230	13. 322. 324.03 1 6.44 2,048 	106.133 15,173 20,186 12,835 12,835 12,835 23,739 25,004 7,108 465 465 465 21,108 21,1	17,240 297 16,036 818 1,425	17,940 297 16,038 818 1 425	88,893 14,876 124,948 124,014 12,014 16,987 25,087 7,103 405 405 901 2,197 5,265 5,265 5,265	16-2 42 1-3-2 1-3-3 1-3 1
Total, British Burma	ස්	1,197,131	9,465	1,187,666	175,479	175,479	1,012,187	

THE CURRENCY.

On 1st March 1862 Government Currency notes were first issued, through the agency of the three Presidency Banks. 1st January 1866 in Calcutta, and on 1st March 1867 in Madras and Bombay, the Currency Department began to manage the circulation, with the result of a net annual profit to the state of £72,405 in 1868-69. In April 1870 an Act was passed empowering the Government to extend the limit which may be invested from four to six millions sterling, since the increase of the circulation had been so great. During the Mutiny of 1857 the annual average of the circulation of Bank of Bengal notes was £1,524,000, against £1,471,000 in 1856; £1,443,000 in 1858; £1,400,000 in 1855 and £1,717,000 to £1,825,000 during May to August 1867; i. e., it was highest in the worst months of the Mutiny. After the fall of Delhi in September 1857, the circulation declined owing to a depression of trade, and it continued depressed up to February 1858, and fell again in June 1858.

THE COINAGE.

Act XVII. of 1835, which took effect on 1st September 1835, directed the coinage of a Company's Rupee weighing 180 grains, and of a standard of eleven-twelfths, or 165 grains of pure silver and one-twelfth or 15 grains of alloy; and declared it equivalent to the Bombay, Madras, Furuckabad, and Surat Rupees, and to fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, which ceased to be legal tender in 1836.

The full weight of the coins that were prescribed by Act XVII. of 1835 and Act XI. of 1844 (authorising half pice,) and that were continued by Act XIII. of 1862 (which changed the designation of the Rupee from Company's to Government,) is as

follows :-

1 Rupee = 165 grains of pure silver.

1 Shilling = 80-8-11th grains of pure silver.

1 Rupee = shilling 2.0439 or 2s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$.

Silver, at 5s. 6d. per oz. standard = for the 165 grains of pure silver in a Rupee to 2.043s.;

or at 5s. 6d. per oz. standard = 192-004 per Rupee.

Statements exhibiting the Average Amount of Note Circulation, and the Average Amount of each Description of Reserve during each Year since the Commencement of operations of the Paper Currency Department of the Government of India.

	Average	Averag	e Amount	of Reserv	e in.
Years ended.	Amount of Note Cir- ulation.		Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Government Securities.
	£	£	£	£	£
From 1st to 31st Marc	ah .				
1862	3,690,000	2 470 000	1 000 000	•••	
On 30th April 1862	4,100,000	2,479,922	1,220,000 969,166		400,078
,, 1863 1864	4,506.833	2,978,816	956,667	•••	558,851 1,549,083
1865	5,232,500 $$ 6,882,011	2,727,908	\$15,000	101,071	3,251,644
1866	7.725.798	2,675,094	909,000	149,386	3,980,234
On 31st March 1867	8.989,318	4,798.182	530,799	11,065	3,638,781
,, 1868	9,285.084	5,214,559	803,722	14,749	3,252,055
,, 1869	10, 145, 533	5,660,704	941.288	16,199	3,496,230
,, 1870	10,669,077	4,963,181	1,689,640	31,250	3,946,401
	***				1 2 2 3

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Departments of Issue of Government Paper Currency from its Comme cement.

Years ended.	Receipts.	Disburse- ments.	Receipts.	Excess Charges.
1862 1863 1864 1865 1867 1867 1868 1869 1869 1870 1870 1870	£ 15,232 32,773 165,498 167,839 166,285 134,581 148,697 166,787	£ 589 53,081 36,541 39,659 84,509 99,230 30,931 76,094 28,986	£ 125,839 83,330 67,055 103,650 72,603 137,801	£ 589 37,849 3,768
Total	997,692	449,620	590,278	42,206
	Net Recei	pts	548,072	

The following Statement shows the Number and Value of Government Currency Notes issued, received, and cancelled for the whole of India, during each of the undermentioned years:—

Years	Notes	Issued.	Notes Re	ceived.	Notes Ca	ncelled.
Ended.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
30 April.	-	£		£		£
1862 1863 1864 1865 1866	367.200 295.015 336.201 598.260 960,150	4,200,000 $2,525,550$ $4,720,100$ $5,430,011$ $10,100,492$	82 820	100 000 1,495 550 4 170,100 3 376 990 9,983,918	52,520 240 478 214 290 386,174	1,100.550 3,745.100 3,156 660 3,907,165
31 March.			*			
1867 1868 1869 1870	1,986.688 2,790.745 3,117,050 3,396,828	33,064,971 44,007,302	2,424,319 2,986,858	30,726,427 44,699,018	$\begin{array}{c} 998,679 \\ 1,553 \ 433 \end{array}$	10,852,656 14,258,566

Statement showing the Value of Government Currency Notes in circulation at each Circle throughout India during each of the undermentioned years:—

eut. 1			Average	for each Y	Year at 2s.	he Rupee	19	
Circles.	1862-63.	1868-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Calcutta	2,423,000	2,495,000	2,805,514	2,904,328	2,839,144	2,931,138	3,964,564	4,145,748
Madras	413,571	665,000	604,167	565,833	605,165	547 949	622,144	645,60
Bombay	1,582,857	2,072,500	0,228,333	3,345,958	4,697,459	4,759,499	4,310,995	4,572,490
Allahabad	٠,,,		113,947	256,173	259,318	324,851	337,419	309,788
Lahore			78,103	295,118	250,056	240,565	258,154	225,290
Calicut			6,176	42,116	55,455	55,611	81,647	77 02
Trichinopoly			8,484	27,286	38,906	43,874	42,653	54,840
Vizagapatam			5,525	37,581	35,704	30,116	47,384	34,65
Nagpore			31,762	160,533	196,734	212,397	274,251	255,419
Kurrachee				90,872	101,377	159,081	196,701	247,300
Akolah				and The	 ()		9,621	101,410
Total	1,419,428	5,282,500	6,882,011	7,725,798	8,989,318	9,285,084	10,145,538	10,669,07

	Pure Silver. Grains. 165 824	Grains.	Weight Grains. 180 90
	165	15	180
	411 205	33 17	45 225
			Grains Troy
		•••	200 100 50
10-			333
	 	20 §	20 g 1 g

The old standard for gold coinage in Bengal was 99½ parts of pure gold to three quarters of a part of alloy. This was altered by Regulation XIV. of 1818 to eleven-twelfths of pure gold to one-twelfth of alloy; but the law having become inoperative, the old standard was reverted to for a time, till Act XVII. of 1835 re-established the standard of eleven-twelfths fine, but declared that no gold coin should thenceforth be a legal tender of payment in India. Under the Act XVII. of 1835, the undermentioned gold coins only can be coined at a Government Mint in British India:—

Gold Coins.	Pure Gold.	Alloy.	Total.
	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
A Double Gold Mohur or 30-Rupee piece A Gold Mohur or 15-Rupee piece Two-thirds of a Gold Mohur or a 10-Rupee piece One third of a Gold Mohur or a 5-Rupee piece	330 165 110 55	£0 15 10 5	360 180 120 60

By a Notification dated 28th October 1868, sovereigns and half sovereigns of England or Australia may be received in all Treasuries as the equivalent of Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 5-2.

Value of Bullion or Treasure Imported into and Exported from, each Presidency of British India, by Sea, anxing each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing gold and silver separately; and including that received or sent on account of Government.

Team Imports Bombay. Bompay. Bompay. <th< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>-</th></th<>														-
Teams ends. Anadras. Bombay. Bongal. Biner. Gold. Silver. Gold. <th< td=""><td></td><td>bay.</td><td>Silver.</td><td>લ્ફ</td><td>406,367</td><td>421,610</td><td>514,189</td><td>474,253</td><td>1,075,285</td><td>836,722</td><td>701,711</td><td>1,057,646</td><td>814, 488</td><td>478,706</td></th<>		bay.	Silver.	લ્ફ	406,367	421,610	514,189	474,253	1,075,285	836,722	701,711	1,057,646	814, 488	478,706
Tears end of the content of the co	· .	Bom	Gold.	£	6,282	3,702	19,925	7,734	5,539	208,599	514,981	82,465	9,949	94,612
Tears ender Bengal Madras Bombay Bengal Benga	rts.	ras.	Silver.	ગુ	245,951	95,830	115,824	89,358	80,550	161,688	265,588	67,050	117,900	909,
Tears enderd, Tears Tear Tear	Expo	Mad	Gold.	બ	152	200	125	5,200	23,510	:	75,205	2,000	:	a 290
Tears enderd		ra].	Silver	વ	454,309	157,649	447,729	676,741	253,687	540,369	743,496	190,582	440,607	155,390
Bongal. Madras. Bomb		Beng	Gold.	બ	8,438	1,805	13,360	14,172	6,019	339,819	148,957	76,346	7,400	1,284
Bengal. Madras. Bom Bengal. Madras. Bom Gold. Silver. Gold. Gold. S0 April. £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £		bay.	Silver.	ધ	3,467,993	6,636,464	9,957,923	10,828,135	6,327,836	12,191,080	3,482,748	3,869,054	6,667,519	4,804,847
Bengal. Madras Import		Bom	Gold.	ಇ	2,499,216	2,351,313	4,025,332		5,868,672	8,925,310	2,752,649	2,813,144	2,953,491	
Bengal. Gold. Silver. Gold.	orts.	ras.	Silver.	ધ	694,825	647,095	745,001	839,448	1,054,701	1,235,207	464,116	296,761	463,748	4,059
Tears ended. So April, "" " 1,257,825 "" " " 1,595,625 "" " " 1,596,298 "" " " 1,596,298 "" " " 1,507,826 "" " " " 1,507,424 "" " " " 1,507,424 "" " " " 1,507,426 "" " " " " 1,507,426	Imp	Mad	Gold.	33	485,400	706,496	1,009,939	1,082,395	977,832	745,969	301,406	412,817	634,996	α 1,05
TEARS ENDED. 30 April, £ 1,297,8 1,894,9 1,844,2 1,844,2 1,594,6 3,594,6 1,701,6 1,701,6 1,596,4 1,597,4 1,596,4 1,519,1	.×	gal.	Silver.	લ	2,271,818	2,477,986	2,924,474	2,369,586	4,105,783	6,758,120	4,708,568	2,802,267	2,856,601	3,143,463
Tears ended. 30 April 31 March		Ben	Gold.	3	1,257,825	1,632,623	1,846,298	2,534,693			1,527,424	1,536,416	1,573,269	1,519,190
Years ended. 30 April, 1861 1862 1863 1865 1866 1866 1867 1867 1867 1870 1870		1 3		1.56	:	:	•	4:	•	:	•	al.	:	
1861 1862 1864 1865 1866 1867 1867 1899		EARS ENDED.		30 April,		:	:	1	:		31 March	:	:	
		A			1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870

Note-British Burnah is included under Bengal up to 1867, since when no returns have been received showing Gold and Silver separately Imported and Exported; hence, the information for this province is excluded for the subsequent years.

Faine of Gold, Silver, and Copper Moneys coined at the Mints of the respective Presidencies of British India,

			Eengal.	-3 12		Madras.			Bombay.		To	Total for British India.	IITISH IND	Α.
YBARS ENDED.	4	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	TOTAL.
30 April.		93	વ	લ	્ય	ः	લ	- 43	બો	43	4	ધ	થ	- ಆ
1881	:	69,574	2,698,626	115,775	None.	513,470	513,470 102,942	None.	1,979,586	24,495	69,374	5,191,689	212,512	5 503,568
1862	÷	58,666	2,571,645	43,006	£	430,907	107,675	F	4,058,800	None.	58,666	2,070,352	150,681	7,279,699
1863		130,065	2,511,452	50,926	=	673,255	875,66	=	6,066,790		130,665	130,665 9,251,497	150,254	9,532,416
1864	. 3	\$56,49	2,598,015	112,138	£	1,277,670	176,963	F	7,604,000	F	54,354	54,354 11,479,685	289,101	11,823,140
1865	:	95,671	4,124,651	93,389	=	644,828	132,750	•	5,716,386	8,799	95,671	95,671 10,485,865	198'666	10,811,397
1866	:	17,669	6,571,173	112,466	•	544,994	95,644	:	7,390,912	61,227	17,662	17,662 14,507,079	269,337	14,794,078
21 March.					***************************************	-	-	Programme of the Company of the Comp		-				
1867	:	27,717	8,471,148	124,066	,	148,079	19,500	=	2,563,441	None.	27,717	6,182,668	148,566	6,353,951
1868	:	21.534	1,665.950	28,361		34,766	3,000	=	2,681,643		21,534	4,882,859	198,361	4, 450,254
1869	Ţ.	25,156	1,532,161	88,219	=	18,747	2,000	•	1,790,800	=	25,156	5,541,708	90,219	5,457,083
1870		Informa	Information not received.	ceived.		6, 577	5,432	,	1,648,191	£	•	:	• •	- :

Note-The Madras Mint was closed on 31st August 1869.

CHAPTER IX. AGRICULTURE AND REVENUE.

At the close of the year 1869-70 the excess of income over expenditure, excluding Public Works Extraordinary, was £118,669, whereas the previous year 1868-69 had closed with an excess of expenditure over income, excluding Public Works Extraordinary, of £2,774,030. The total Revenues for 1869-70 amounted to £50,901,081.

Large Administrations.

		Madras.	Bombay and Sind.	Bengal.	N. W. Provinces.	Punjab.
Excise Assessed Taxes Customs Salt Stamps	•••	570,022 135,423 276,485 1,164,736 406,482	244,684 846,064 599,407	685,000 1,100,000	300,000 51,500 507,000	150,000 75,000 842,00
Total Population	n	26,539,052	12,889,106	35,975,274	30,086,898	17,596,752

Minor Administrations.

			Oudh.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.
Excise	4.44		89,000	100 000	107.000
Assessed Taxes Customs	•••	•••	60,000	65,000 11.000	27,000 $255,500$
Salt Stamps		•••	5,300 98,600	114,000 102,000	11,200 46,700
Population	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		11,220,747	7,985,411	2,463,484

The gross Land, Forest and Excise Revenue has increased from £3,913,401 in 1792-93 to 23,813,264 in 1869-70.

Years.	£	Years.	£	Years.	£
1792-93	3,913,401	1807-8	5,185,955	1822-23	13,582,804
1793.94	4,048,128	1808 9	5,335,789	1823-24	13 559,439
1794-95	4,197,137	1809-10	5,286,935	1824-25	13,055,409
1795-96	4,123,982	1810-11	4,804,156	1825-26	13,739,544
1796-97	4.058.814	1811-12	4,779,534	1826-27	13,898,539
1797.98	3,869,298	1812 13	4,890,975	1827-28	11,754,703
1798-99	3,966,416	1813-14	4,604,212	1828-29	13,572,126
1799.1800	4,128,133	1814 15	11,749,294	1829.30	13,305,095
1800-1	4,221,695	1815 16	11,643,884	1830-31	13,338 551
1801-2	4,446.846	1816-17	12,199,856	1831-32	11,590,332
1802 3	4,296,884	1817-18	12,363,634	1832-33	11,481,938
1803.4	4,480,128	1818-19	13,490,589	1833-34	11.444,249
1804 5	4,604,025	1819 20	13,034,014	1834.35	12,053,718
1805.6	4,880 433	1820-21	13,696,189	1835.36	12,539,772
1806 7	4,648,660	1821-22	13,729,217	1836-37	13,057,725

The foregoing Statement Continued.

£	Years.	£	Years. £
12,671,743	1849-50	16,451,927	1861-62 21,877,489
	1850.51	16,993,065	1862 63 21,904,378
	1851-52	16,696,748	1863.64 22,548,441
	1852.53	17,401,349	1864.65 22,607,457
	1853-54	17,165,966	1865-66 23,008,448
	1854-55	17,875,683	1866-67 (11
	1855-56	$\dots 18,590,271$	months) 21,450,703
	1856.57	19,449,327	1867-68 22,512,225
	1857-58	16,749,011	1868-69 22,374,936
	1858-59	19,816,788	1869-70 23,813,264
	1859-60	20,690,918	
15,332 508	1860-61	20,942,936	
	12,671,743 13,126,980 13,155,569 18,155,663 14,039,598 14,251,125 14,203,971 14,164,152 14,372,891 14,981,690 15,464,199	12,671,743 1849-50 13,126,980 1850-51 13,159,569 1851-52 13,155,663 1852-53 14,039,598 1853-54 14,251,135 1854-55 14,203,971 1855-56 14,164,152 1856-57 14,372,891 1857-58 14,981,690 1858-59 15,464,199 1859-60	$\begin{array}{c} \dots 12,671,743 \\ \dots 13,126,980 \\ \dots 13,159,569 \\ \dots 13,159,569 \\ \dots 13,159,569 \\ \dots 14,251,125 \\ \dots 14,251,125 \\ \dots 14,261,125 \\ \dots 14,164,152 \\ \dots 14,372,891 \\ \dots 14,981,690 \\ \dots 14,981,690 \\ \dots 14,981,690 \\ \dots 14,981,690 \\ \dots 15,464,199 \\ \dots 16,451,127 \\ \dots 16,451,127 \\ \dots 16,451,127 \\ \dots 16,451,127 \\ \dots 16,452,137 \\ \dots 16,451,127 \\ \dots 17,401,1349 \\ \dots 17,401,349 \\ \dots 17,401,$

Since 1856-57 the Empire has retained its present boundaries and the figures denote natural growth. The Land Revenue is raised on a different system in almost every province. In Bengal, Behar and Benares the assessment of 1793 was made perpetual with the zemindars, and their relation to occupancy tenants was not finally settled till Act X. of 1859. there is a thirty years' settlement and in Assam also it is periodical. In 1802 the same system was applied to Madras. but after it had affected only the Northern districts, the policy of the day changed in favour of a direct, annual or periodical settlement between the peasant proprietors and the State without the intervention of zemindars or talookdars, except where they already existed. Under Sir Thomas Munro's influence, accordingly, the ryotwar system of annual leases was applied to the greater portion of Madras. The same system was applied to Bombay and has since become modified so that thirty years' leases prevail there. From the first, such leases were given to the North-Western Provinces with the exception of the Benares Division, and have since been extended by officials trained in these Provinces to the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Oudh. The tenures in the Punjab are modified by the Tenancy Act. Those in Oudh have been affected by Lord Canning's recognition of the Talookdars in 1859 and by subsequent legislation. Annual leases prevail in British Burma, the people being unwilling to engage for a longer time. Lord Dalhousie passed rules granting a quasi fee-simple tenure to purchasers of waste land in the Soonderbun marshes, subject to the condition of cultivating a certain portion annually. These regulations will probably undergo considerable alteration in a short time. In 1860 Lord Canning conceded a pure fee-simple tenure to purchasers of lands in which there were no rights but those of the State. Large estates have thus been bought in the tea districts of the Himalayas from Kangra to Cachar and Chittagong, in the plains of Oudh, and in some parts of the Central Provinces.

MADRAS.

The financial results of the year 1869-70 give a net increase of 34,82,259 rupees over the Budget Estimate of the same year and 61,04,120 rupees over the actuals of the previous year. The cash balances are shown in the following table:—

The opening and closing balances in the several Treasuries for the last five official years are as follow:—

		*		
	Years.		Cash balance at the begin- ning of the year.	Cash balance at the close of the year.
	2 1		Rs.	Rs.
1865-66	***		2,35,23,700	2,55,90,700
1866-67	•••	•••	2,55,90,700	2,59,24,400
1867-68	•••		2,59,24,400	2,53,21,400
1868-69	•••		2,53,21,400	2,22,31,500
1869-70			2,2:,31,500	2,45,75,300

×	Detai	l of Exports	of Food Grain	n in
	1868	69.	1869	-70.
i ku i ku i ku i	ewt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	2,45,141	6.01,895	31,059	93,252
Arabia	21,659	1.00.512	17,508	87,002
Bourbon	60,423	1 54 622	220	713
Bombay	1,20,638	6,19,999	2,02,383	9,13,180
Ceylon	15,19,794	56,16,201	13,01,318	47,83,181
France	28,067	80,525	4,393	11,250
Laccadive Isles	. 7,973	41,251	10,623	46,448
Mauritius	. 39.309	42.768	5.771	28,986
Persian Gulf	. 28,486	1,23,528	15 562	70.220
Sumatra			5.758	15.820
Goa	74,187	2,84 144	1,26.570	4.83.967
Turkey	11,162	49.334	5.311	23 875
Other Ports	. 20,506	58,230	7,731	28.796
Total	. 21,57,345	77,73,039	17,34,207	65,86,690

The following Statement shows the Cultivation in the several Districts for the official year 1869-70.

		Dry.	Wet.	.10	Total.	-	1868-69,	.69.		Com	Comparison.	
									Iner	Inerease.	Decr	Decroase,
Districts.	Extent.	t. A ERCER-	Extent.	Assess- ment,	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment,	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.
1	2	60	4	5	9	7	ဆ	9	10	11	12	13
		_	ν ο το δ	ŝ	Aeres.	Bs.			Acres.	Rs.	Aeres.	Bs
Ganjam	Aeres.	931 1,29,202	4	4,98,790		6,27,992	2,71,295	6,25,518	1	2,474		:
3	50,180										: :	: :
Kistna	15.68,272	e.	1,47,757						1,06,408	1,64,871	: :	:
Nellore	5,91,640 11,99,213					,,					=	1,13,256
Bellary	21,51,801			6,58,907					-	31,187		
Kurnool	11,46,619	349 11,23,334				10,77,130	3,54,299	11,35,204	: :	: :	7,077	58,074
Magras North Arcot	4.15.		1.70,676								Ī	
South Arcot	-	Jane			11,03,292	29, 63, 931			96,043	2,06,461	:	:
Tanjore	9,02,355										:	:
Trieninopoly Madura	6 36 592	192 8 44 5361					7,48,835					
Tinnevelly	8,49,155		2,21,069		10,70,524		10,91,333	23,52,316	-		20,809	28,594
Coimbatore	18,59,630			5,98,884	19,38.122	25,45,415	15,27,300	25,19,251	41,022	70,107	413	1.011
Neilgherries	10.54,889	22 303	61.739	4,11,2		18	11,02,993	17,84,926	13,135	17,416	:	
South Canara						::	:	200 20	:	:	:	:
Malabar		6,03,061	:	11,60,501	:	17,05,062	:	11,64,734	:	:	:	1,252
		4					*					
Total	1,39,70,5	1,39,70,587 1,16,48,949	1	1,64,51,484	1,69,68,332	29,97,745 1,64,51,484 1,69,68,332 3,26,00,353 1,65,24,029 3,19,58,170	1,65,24,029	3,19,58,170	4,98,436	8,51,258	54,133	2,09,045
	-								4 44 909	6 10 010		

37	-	Impo	rts.	Expo	orts.
Years.	*	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
1860-61		5,66,116	15,59.516	28.84.344	66,84,312
1861-62		10,73.513	34,12.388	17.81,741	51,41,033
1852 63		12,67,089	40.07659	15.32,598	50, 55, 401
1863-64		14.52,705	48,87.275	18,34,446	65, 58, 917
1864-65		14,09.862	50,29776	17 72,402	70,67 811
1865 66		11.00,554	41,77,128	17,36,223	73,38 883
1866 67	***	8,15.593	33,59,002	17 91,352	92,11,329
1867-68		9.66.179	51.38,534	19,87,273	77,67.790
1868 69	***	11,43.219	38,44.421	21,57.345	77, 73, 009
1869-70		16,37,485	55,91 345	17, 34, 207	65, 86, 690

Prices of Grains, &c., for six years.

	ITEM	ş.			1861-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Dia o i			 	 	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs,
Rice, 2nd sort, 1	er gai	·ce	•••	***	411	431	522	395	380	383
	ditto		•••	• • •	189	198	242	179	170	168
	ditto		• • •	****	227	260	334	224	206	194
Cumboo,	ditto				209	287	296	207	188	181
Raggy,	ditto		• • •		210	231	818	219	196	182
Veragoo.	ditto				161	164	208	158	134	126
Wheat,	ditto				668	700	800	623	499	552
Salt,	ditto		•••		276	272	330	299	296	316
Cotton, per can	dv	***	•••		227	151	166	124	114	146

During the year under review the Stamp Revenue increased to £406,453 as compared with £372,550 in 1808-69. In South Canara the Collector discovered numerous forgeries effected by slightly altering the words and figures on stamps, such as, for instance, changing "eight" into "eighty." Careful inquiries, however, showed that such frauds had not been perpetrated in any other district.

The area under cotton cultivation increased considerably during the year in spite of the fact that there was a very sensible decrease on the exports. The increase in cultivation was general in all the great cotton districts. In Bellary it was immense. The following important tables show the area under cultivation; the exports for three years, and the exports for a period of eleven years:—

Area of Cotton Cultivation.

Distric	CTS.		1868-69.	1869.70.		ecrease or
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Aeres.	Acres.		Acres.
Ganjam			3,846	3.947	+	107
Vizagapatam	•••		17,351	16,816		535
Godavery	•••		24,563	28,162	+	3,599
	•••		1,76,657	2,43.098	+	66,441
Kistna			22,632	16,575	-	5,457
Nellore			33,847	82,926	+	49,079
Cuddapa	•••		1,31,158	5,24,390	+	3,93,232
Bellary	•••	1	1,96,280	2,79,383	+	83,103
Kurnool	•••		2	8	+	- 6
Madras	•••	***	1.692	1.275	_	417
North Arcot	• • • •	•••	40,151	43,943	+	3,792
South Arcot	•••]	3,265	3.366	+	101
Taniore	***	•••		95,134	+	12,420
Trichinopoly	***	***	83,714	66,874	1 '	722
Madura	***	• • •	66,152		+	
Tinnevelly		•••	2,14,301	2,28,592	+	14.291
Coimbatore	•••		1,17,680	1,21,288	1	3,608
Neilgherry Hills			· · · ·	***		***
Salem	•••		12,091	14,601	1-	2,510
South Canara	•••]		***		***
Malabar	•••	•••		***		•••
	Total		11,44,776	17,71.378	+	6.26,602

Cotten Exports.

	1867	-68.	1868	-69.	1869-70.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
United Kingdom. Arabia Ceylon France Hong-Kong Holland Maldive Isles Bombay Presy. Bengal do Indian French	1bs. 425,49,884 33,259 33,3,584 672 2,17,971 5,29,600	Rs. 111,80,648 10,123 9,68,829 96 54,594 1,30,457	lbs. 816,78,101 54,900 8,66,190 43,94,090 1,24,757 448 21,18,825 8,47,182	Rs. 193,74,855 14,705 1,20,326 10,39,008 2,15,580 102 5,39,489 72,805	1bs. 624,92,887 7,79,524 24,94,210 8,35,200 5,40,000 5,51 8,99,608 1,75,578	148. 174,22,197 2,51,314 6,61,703 2,53,290 2,02,500 150 2,65,897 51,894 16,105	
Ports	3,54,962 470,26,932	123,86,380	891,81,858	213.99,827	684,74,448	191,25,05	

Cotton Exports.

	Y	EARS.		1	Quantity.	Value.
					lbs.	Rs.
1859-60		***	•••		825,12,521	95,97,135 112,91,211
1860-61	***		•••	•••	788, 22, 027 865, 44, 471	170, 40, 215
1861-62		•••	•••	•••	623, 74, 133	238, 12, 882
1862-63	111			***	724.90,886	447, 18, 112
1863 64	•••	***	***	***	731,01,578	404, 18, 937
1864 65	***				1,200,34,216	484, 16, 348
1865-66 1866-67					243,67,331	94,37,789
1867-68					470, 26, 932	123,86,380 213,99,827
1868-69	•••			•••	891,81,858 684,74,448	191,25,050
1869-70			•••	9.5	034, /4, 440 }	101, 20, 000

Much progress was made during the year in forest conservancy. Several new plantations were formed, and a large extent of land was enclosed for "Railway fuel reserves.

In a revision of Collectorates and Collectorate Establishments made during the year the Sub-Collectorates of Broach and Colaba, in the Northern division, and Sholapore, in the Southern division, Nassick also was formed into a Collectorate with twelve were formed into junior Collectorates. Nassick also was formed into a Collectorate with twelve taluqs under it, nine taken from the Ahmednuggur Collectorate and three from the Kandeish Collecto-The season was unusally favourable throughout the Collectorates of the Northern Division, though apprehensions were at first entertained owing to the late setting in of the rains. In the Southern were more or less damaged in all the Collectorates. Parts of Guzerat and the Konkan suffered from a dabad Collectorate. The entire income under the heads of Land and Sayer (miscellaneous) revenues is Division the rainfall was abundant, but unseasonable; and consequently the crops, especially the rubbee, visitation of locusts, a very considerable damage resulting in the Veerumgaum Purgunah of the Ahme-BOMBAY AND SIND. shown in the following table:-

	Decrease.	2,18,317	2,18,317	
<u> </u>	Increase. D	5, 84, 422 2, 25, 094 4, 85, 958	12,95,474 2,18,317	10,77,157
	Total.	1,51,02,467 1,60,97,804 54,26,475 13,36,990	85,08,457 3,79,68,736	
1869.70.	Sayer Revenue,	42,39,599 16,99,831 13,20,006 12,58,021	85,08,457	
	Land Revenue.	1,08,62,868 1,44,06,973 41,06,469 78,969	2,94,55,279	
	Total.	1,45,18,045 1,63,16,121 52,01,381 8,51,032	3,68,86,579	
1868.69,	Sayer Revenue.	35,40,569 17,18,105 12,03,474 7,69,140	72,31,288	
	Land Revenue.	1,09,77,476 1,45,98,016 39,97,907 81,892	2,96,55,291	
2 11 2		Southern Division, Northern Division, Sind Bombay		Net Increase

This gives a net increase of Rs. 10,77,157 in favour of 1869-70, as compared with the returns for the preceding year. The principal cause of increase was the Income Tax. The collections from this tax in the Town and Island of Bombay amounted to Rs. 10,81,596, or Rs. 4,90,738 more than the sum realized under the late Certificate Tax during 1868-69.

ALIENATED REVENUE.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The following Statement shows the financial results of the Summary Settlement of adjudicated hereditary and unadjudicated Inams, up to 31st March 1870, in the several Collectorates of the Southern Division, exclusive of Khandeish and Colaba:—

	Amount of Annual Tax (Chow- thace) pay- able by Inam- dars to Go- vernment.	Amount of Annual Succession Daty (Nuz- zerana) pay- able by In- amdar to Government.	Potal amount of profit to Government, exclusive of what may arise from receipt of Succession Dury at the occasional rates.
Unadjudicated Inams Adjudicated Hereditary Inams.	2,25,589	41,324 2,691	2,66,913 21,691
	2,25,589	63,015	2,88,604

Under the head of Terminable Inam Settlement, replies were received from two persons during the year. There remained seven cases in which the holders had not replied to the offer of Settlement made to them. The financial result of the Settlement was as under:—

In 1864-65			Rs	18.986	11 9
. 1865-66	.18		,,	17,812	
1866-67	,	•••	,., ,,	3,859	
1867-68			,,	151	10 8
,, 1868-69		V	*** ,,	6	0 0
,, 1869-70	***	***	,,	7	5 4
			Rs	40,323	4 6
				-	

The following statement shows the number and value of claims to alienated revenue disposed of during 1869-70, exclusive of those settled under the General Summary and Terminable Inam Settlements:—

	No.	Value.
Claims to Villages, Lands, and Umuls-		
I — nam	4	1,834 13 7
II.—Surinj un	1	16 0 0
Total Land	5	1,850 13 7
Claims to Cash, &c.— 1V.—Disposed of under the Rules of 1st Pecember 1865, as per Bills examined		
and passed, and under special sanc- tions of Government V.—Formal adjudications under the	5,741	17,573 8 9
Amended Rules of 1842 VI rought on the account from recently	424	10,572 6 2
laused villaces	48	132 0 4
VII.—Disallowed in recently lapsed villages	9	67 7 1
VIII Palicical neusions	5	3,617 8 0
1X.—Compensation for abolished duties	7	117 0 0
Total Cash	6,234	32,079 14 4
Total Land and Cash	6,239	33,930 11 11

The following Statement shows the number of demands for formal enquiry in Dewusthan and personal cases in preference to composition, disposed of during the year, as also the number remaining for adjustment on the 1st April 1870:—

Description of Allowances.	Of Rs. 10 and under.				In excess of Rs. 10.			Total.		
	No. Value.		No.	No. Value.		No.	Value.	Value.		
Disposed of in 1869-70—	-		·		-			-		
Temple Allowances	145	638	1	9	108	6,038	4 0	258	6,676	5 9
Personal do	7	37	9	7	9	713	0 4	16	750	9 11
	152	675	11	4	117	6,751	4 4	269	7,426-1	5 8
Remaining for adjustment on 1st April 1870—										
Temple Allowances	129	520	11	3	154	8,132	8 8	283	8,653	3 11
Personal do	18	118	7	2	58	2,264	10 11	76	2,383	2 1
	147	639	2	5	212	10,397	3 7	359	11,036	6 0
	299	1,314	13	9	329	17,148	7 11	628	18,463	5 8

Two hundred and twenty-eight allowances of upwards of Rs. 10, aggregating in value Rs. 3,929-14-9, also were formally adjudicated upon during the year under the amended rules of 1842; and the three villages lapsed.

The financial results in connection with alienations in the Southern Division are:—Arrears credited to Government, which but for the scrutiny of the Alienation Department, would have been paid:—By halving allowances, Rs. 11,016-0-9; 205 old allowances, Rs. 13,434-13-6; 9 claims disallowed, Rs. 222-13 3; total Rs. 24,673-11-6.

Resumed at once:—Land, Rs. 16; Saving effected by halving allowances, Rs. 9,273-9-11; 205 old allowances, Rs. 3,292-10-1; 9 claims disallowed, Rs. 67-7-1; 4 political pensions, Rs. 2,417-8-0; 5 compensation for abolished duties, Rs. 67 8-0; annually recurring at once, Rs. 15,134-11-1.

Prospectively resumable, not having been declared continuable hereditarily or in perpetuity:—23 old allowances, Rs. 664-3-2; 1 political pension, Rs. 1,200; 2 compensation for abolished duties, Rs. 44; annually recurring after lapse, Rs. 1,908-3-2.

Proceeds from the Terminable Inam Settlement:—Annually recurring at once, Rs. 7-5-4.

In the Northern Division, since the beginning of the enquiries, 32,000 allowances have been struck off the accounts, in value amounting to three and a half lacs of rupees.

BENGAL.

A statement, showing the revenue, area and population of the Lower Provinces, will be found on page 23. The demands, collections, and remissions, of Land Revenue for the year and for four preceding years are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Number of estates.	Current demand. Total demand, including arrears.		Collections.	Remissions.	Balances	
1854-55 1859-60 1864-65 1868-69 1869-70	186,016 190,745 224,167 231,076 232,673	Rs. 3,63,57,959 3,70,17,547 3,73,43,891 3,89,23,634 3,90,18,927	Rs. 3,99,97,911 4,03,91,418 4,05,56,468 4,29,84,929 4,31,87,240	Rs. 2,63,18,800 3,69,38,601 3,68,76,802 3,84,86,464 3,91,10,695	Rs. 2,59,546 2,48,514 1,50,504 8,47,045 1,00,291	Rs. 84,39,565 52,64,303 35,29,162 41,51,420 39,76,254	

The total payments made in advance amounted to 5,01,624 rupees against 4,70,490 rupees in the previous year. The ad-

vance payment in the Patna Division alone amounted to 2,31,309 rupees; 178 small Government estates, with an aggregate revenue of 14,900-5-4 Rupees were redeemed during the year at a cost of 2,778-3-8 Rupees. The following shows the sale of proprietary rights in Government Estates:—

	Number tate		Area in acres.	Govern- ment d e m a n d with which sold.	Rental.	Price rea- lized.
-				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In 1869.70 }	Whole	164	108,106	116,427	124,461	607,564
111 1869-70 {	Shares	24	1,411	964	1,194	84,590
Total to end of	Whole	5,173	1,067,043	12,59,379	14,76,795	1,04,99,669
1869-70 (Shares	367	57,502	39,532	48,269	12,35,327
Total						1,17,34,996

	Number of plots sold.	Area iu acres.	Price reavilized.	Price originally paid by Government.
			Rs.	Rs.
In 1869-70	6	15	969	4,412
Up to the end of 1869-70	100	408	34,698	

In consideration of the loss which results to Government from a system of granting short temporary settlements of estates, and of the great labour which is entailed on district revenue officers from a continuance of the practice, it was proposed by the Board of Revenue that steps should be taken to complete the perpetual settlement of all temporarily-settled estates which were stated as follows:—It was explained that these estates were of three classes; Government estates which cannot be sold till the rates intended to be made perpetual are fixed; resumed lakhiraj estates which were settled temporarily, but the owners of which are entitled to permanent settlement; estates, mainly alluvial accretions, in which there exists a pro-

prietary right on the part of individuals who have converted the land into a state fit for settlement. The settlement in perpetuity of Government Estates was sanctioned. The same course was also sanctioned for estates of the second class, the owners being by law entitled to settlement. Estates of the third description were left to the discretion of the Board to make, with the consent of the proprietors, a permanent settlement where the accretions were in a fit state to be so dealt with, either by including them with the old lands under one settlement, or by settling them permanently with a separate number on the revenue roll; but it was pointed out that under the terms of the special law of 1858, (Act XXXI.) such permanent settlement could not be demanded by the proprietors as a matter of right.

During the year the Government of India objected to the application, which dated from 1859, of three per cent. of the net collections from all Government Estates to improve the condition of the estate and of the ryots, considering it preferable that these duties should be performed by means of local cesses. The grants of waste lands up to date, under

the old rules, are shown in the following tables:-

		In 186	39-70.		Up to the end of 1869-70.					
District.	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Present income.	Eventual maxi- mum income.	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.		
Durrung					19	7 002	Rs.	Rs. 2-626		
Kamroop					31	10,540		3.952		
Luckimpore					54	97.982		27.552		
Nowgong			•••		23	28.525		6,617		
Sibsagur			***		113	93,185		34,944		
Cachar	10 *** -				166	359,153	239	129,084		
Sylhet Soonderbuns			***	7	12	21.408	9 200	6,021		
Soonderbuns		•••	****	• • • •	151	620,264	37,393	181,351		
Total	••••				569	1,233,039	37,708	392,147		

The following table shows the number of grants under the old rules which have been redeemed:—

	In 1869-70.						Up to the end of 1869-70.					
District.	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Government revenue at time of commutation.	Price of commutation.	Price remaining to be paid.	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Government revenue at time of commutation.	Price of commutation,	Price remaining to be paid.		
Kamroop Luckimpore Sibsagur Cachar Soonderbuns Nowgong	1 4 5	1,154 4,632 5,786		Rs. 4,525 13,943 18,468		5 12 31 36 21 2 107	20,206 13,141 23 3896 66,388 132,887 700 256,661	2,572 2,572	Rs. 3.346 32,375 64.007 133.636 63,626 193 297,183	Rs. 48,174 6.105 2.683 46,306 268,604 1,757		

The sales of waste lands during the year, and up to the end of it, are shown below:—

		In 18	869-70.		Up to the end of 1869-70.				
District.	Number of lots.	Area in acres.	Price already realized.	Price remaining to be realized.	Number of lots.	Area in acres.	Price already realized.	Price remaining to be realized.	
Durrung Kamroop Luckimpore Nowgong Sibasgur Chittagong Cachar Darjeeling Soonderbuns	 1 1 1 6	 125 73 8,893	Rs 206 182 2,750	:::	87 20 60 29 34 37 14 57	83.223 4,533 51,551 13.275 21.531 75,227 5 486 55,875 70,185	Rs. 49,754 9,596 1,60,452 29,057 2,30,976 1,11,193 10,218 1,79,745 18,694	Rs. 36,848 12,672 19,007 6,246 13,558 1,42,917 3,051 32,918 1,57,556	
Total	 8	9,091	3,138	19,589	350	330,886	7,99,685	4,24,768	

The following figures show the result during the year of the concession sauctioned by Government permitting grantees to relinquish entire lots and portions of lots:—

District.	Description and number.		Area in seres.	District.		Description and number.			Area in acres.	
Grants und	ler the ner	v rul	e8				er the old quished	rules		
Durrung }	Whole Portion	***	0	1 000	Cachar	1	Whole Portion		4	5,123
Sibsagur	Whole Portion	•••	4 5	$\begin{vmatrix} 2.110 \\ 3.730 \end{vmatrix}$	Sibsagur	1	Whole Portion		1	$\frac{283}{3,322}$
Kamroop {	Whole Portion		0	50						
Total {	Whole Portion		4 7	2,110 4,780	Total	1	Whole Portion		5 1	5,406 3,322

The leases of waste lands during the year, under the ordinary settlement rules of the several districts are shown below:—

		In 1869 70.				Up to the end of 1869 70,				
District.	Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present income.	Eventual maxi- mum income.	Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present income.	Eventual maxi- mum income.		
A			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
Durrung	1	1			110	8,295	12 527	12,527		
Kamroop	3	74	92		31	1.343	2,017	2,000		
Luckimpore	32	541	879	879	167	8 323	13 525	13.525		
Nowgong					25	2 723	2,296	2,296		
Sibsagur	1	11	17	17	53	9.037	13 669	13,669		
Cachar				•••	8	8 987	2 793	8,631		
Darjeeling	2	2.376	446	891	68	40 615	8 851	24 394		
Julpigoorie			••••		370	23,774	2,443	25 875		
Total	38	3,002	1,434	1,787	841	103,097	.58,121	1,02,917		

Several holders of lands in the Soonderbuns memorialised the Government for a revision of the rules in force for the sale of waste lands. They asked for a remission of the 10 per cent interest payable on the unpaid balance of the purchase money, under Section IV. of Rule 7, and for the repeal of Section II. of Rule 4, requesting that the upset price be calculated on the whole area, without deduction. The request of the petitioners was refused, and the refusal was endorsed by the Government of India.

Eight hundred and thirty estates were sold during the year for he recovery of their own arrears, and realized rupees 7,16,519.

Of these, 58 estates having a revenue of rupees 9,300, were purchased by Government for rupees 64; while the remaining 772, giving a revenue of rupees 52,053, were purchased by private individuals for rupees 7,16,455. The arrears of revenue for which the estates were sold amounted to rupees 17,973. There were eleven appeals against sales under section 25, and in five of these cases the sales were annulled. The number of separate accounts opened under section 10 was 860, bearing a revenue of rupees 1,95,446, making altogether a total of 5,577 accounts, bearing a revenue of rupees 23,67,749 up to the end of the year. A hundred and sixty separate accounts were opened under section 11, bearing a revenue of rupees 7,623, the total number of accounts of this description opened to the close of the year being 1,086, bearing a revenue of rupees 2,23,694. The following table shows the entries that were made in the common and special registers under sections 39 to 42 of the Act, both during the year and up to the close of it:-

		T	enures r		d	Tenures registered up to close of the year.		
Desc	oription of Tenures.	Number.	Area in acres.	Rent.	Number.	Area in acres.	Rent.	
ommon	Modern Buildings &c	87	180,842	Rs. 50,737	2 553 42	4,157,483 44	Rs. 16,20,857 354	
	Total	87	189,842	50,737	2,595	4,157,527	16,21,211	
Apecial	(Istemrari Ancient. rent not fixed Modern Buildings, &c	. 7	11,075	3,129	13 240 3		69,156 2,28,872 17	
	Total	. 7	11 02:	3,129	256	569 310	2 97,54	

The transfer of rent suits to the civil courts being determined upon, the Board of Revenue drew the attention of Government to the following sections of Act X. of 1859, as needing revision in case the substantive law was altered.

1st.—Section 13, which provides for the issue of a notice previous to enhancement of rent of ryots holding without written engagement, or after termination of written engagement. The Board considered the issue of the notice objectionable, and proposed that the section should be repealed.

2nd.—Section 27, which provides for the registration by a Zemindar or superior tenant of the transfer of subordinate tenures by application to the collector, and

issue of the necessary orders thereon. In the event of the Zemindar or superior tenant refusing to obey the collector's order, the Board proposed that

a copy of such order should have the effect of a complete registry of transfer.

3rd.—Section 78, which provides for the institution of suits for the ejectment of a ryot or for the cancelment of a lease. The Board recommended that the operation of this section should be confined to the case of tenures not

transferable by sale.

The Board also drew attention to section 10 of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1862, which provides for the measurement of lands where it cannot be ascertained who are the persons liable to rent; and proposed its being amended so as to admit of the appearance of a claimant to lands transferred under the section

within twelve months of the collector's order of transfer.

Finally, the Board referred to four sections of Act X. of 1859, exception to which had been taken by certain judges of the High Court : viz section 6, which declares what constitutes a right of occupancy; section 17, which declares the grounds on which a ryot having a right of occupancy is liable to enhanced rent; section 18, which declares under what circumstances a ryot having a right of occupancy may claim abatement of rent; and section 25, which provides for the ejectment of under tenants by application to the collector. Regarding all these sections the Board thought further legislation

The Commissioners of Divisions in the Regulation Provinces were asked for an expression of opinion on the points put forward. The replies of all the Commissioners however had not been

received at the close of the year.

The following statement shows the character of the irrigation works constructed in the districts of Orissa and in Midnapore :-

Orissa and Midnapore. Rs. 28,46.596 1. Land revenue in 1856-57 2. Ditto in 1869-70 28,42,930) 3. Ditto from water rent in 1869-70 66,69 Expenditure since 1857, on irrigation works. New works 67,69,976) 5. Ditto maintenance and repairs 14.892 Additional acreage irrigated since 1856-57 46,562 Receipts due to irrigation included in land revenue Nil. Receipts from irrigation included under public 4,64,239 Increased receipts of land revenue due to other causes than irrigation The returns from Behar and Burdwan had not been received

at the close of the year.

The Chota Nagpore Land Tenure Act and the operations that have ensued from it were reported to have led to a considerable abatement of the excitement which necessitated the inquiry. One pergunnah, Lodmah, was disposed of, and the final demarcation, mapping, and registration of the peculiar tenures in 63 villages completed. In 41 villages of other pergunnals the investigation and demarcation of the holdings were

completed, and final registration was in hand at the close of the year. In 42 villages all disputes were decided, and the holdings were defined and surveyed, but not mapped. In 67 other villages disputed claims were still under investiga-The total number of claims instituted was 858, of which 405 were wholly disposed of. The careful investigation of every claim, and the number of stages each case has to go through, take up much time, and it is expected that the entire inquiry will not be completed in less than ten years. The history of the elam lands of Sylhet is stated in the Administration Report as follows. With a view to prevent numerous disputes which existed amongst the landholders at the time, a hustabood measurement of the district was made in 1789, the lands being divided into abadee, purreah, and jungle; or cultivated, fallow, and waste; and the decennial settlement was subsequently formed on the basis of this hustabood account. In 1802 a general inquiry was made in all districts as to the existence of lands liable to assessment under the denominations of wyranee and tow/eer, and the result of this inquiry in Sylhet was the discovery of unsettled lands which were designated, and have ever since gone by the name of "elam lands." A portion of these lands were subsequently settled under halabadee pottahs (i. e., pottahs for lands recently brought under cultivation), and are known as halabadee lands. The first regular settlement of these clam and halabadee lands was made in 1835 and in the ensuing three or four years. The terms for which the settlements were made were at first ten years for cultivated. and fifteen years for jungle land; but the terms for both descriptions of land were subsequently fixed at ten years. The question was now raised as to the expediency of selling the proprietary rights of Government in these lands, either to the highest bidders without reserve, or to the occupant lessees at a valuation rated at so many years' purchase of the rental after a new assessment. After a careful consideration the course approved of by Government was first to effect a new settlement. and then to call upon the present occupant of each tenure to engage for it for a term of twenty years.

The Bengal Government report having been worsted in the trial in connection with the Tooshkhalee estate, in Backergunge. A settlement of this estate was effected in 1859 and in May 1862 the estate was sold by auction for rupees 3,81,000, but the purchaser (Rajah Sutto Shurn Ghosaul) complained immediately after the sale that he had not been informed of the recent institution of a suit for 19,494 beegahs of land included in the estate; and the sale was thereupon cancelled under the

orders of Government. The suit has since been decided against Government, and possession taken by the successful decreeholder of the lands declared to belong to him. The estate had for a long time remained under the management of Messrs. W. E. and H. G. Morrell, and they offered to purchase the proprietary title for rupees 1,50,000, while Khajeh Abdool Gunny of Dacca offered to pay rupees 2,00,000 for it, and more in case of higher bids. Messrs. Morrell stated that the ryots of the estate believed that the rates fixed with them in 1859 had been fixed in perpetuity, and that any enhancement of those rates would be regarded by them as a breach of faith. Messrs. Morrell expressed their willingness to maintain the existing rates in perpetuity if their offer was accepted; but the higher offer of Khajeh Abdool Gunny appeared to be based on the distinct admission that the rates would be raised by the purchaser. The doubt thrown on the character of the settlement of 1859 by the Messrs. Morrell was subsequently removed by reference to the settlement records, by which it was clearly established that no permanent settlement had been made with the ryots, and that they had no reason for supposing this to be the case. Owing, however, to many reasons, not the least important of which is the possibility of Morrellgunge, which is in the vicinity of the estate, becoming a commercial port of some importance, it was considered inexpedient to dispose of the estate at once, and directions were given to postpone the sale, and to revise the entire settlement, giving pottahs to the ryots for seven years, and continuing the present arrangements with the Messrs. Morrell. The Government also decided that arrears of revenue in the case of the island of Kootubdea shall be enforced, even to the extent of putting the estates to sale.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The re-settlement operations which have been going on in the North-Western Provinces materially affected the Land Revenue Returns. During the year under notice the total demand on account of Land Revenue on the Rent Roll was £3,896,120, against £3,903,471 in the preceding year; and the amount of Land Revenue not on the rent-roll was £154,299, against £143,505 in 1868-69. The total collections of the year, including both classes of revenue mentioned above, were £3,969,889, against £3,897,402 in the previous year, being a total increase of £724,813.

The following table shows the Land, Forest, and Excise Revenue:—

Years	•	Land, Forest and Excise Revenue.	Years		Land, Forest and Excise Revenue.		Years.	Land, Fores and Excise Revenue.
		æ			£			£
1834-35		4,018,344	1846 47		5,023,603	1858-59		4,491,777
1835-36	100	4.217,981	1847-48	•••	5,188,777	1859-60		4,618,632
1836-37		4,478,417	1848-49		5,170,312	1860-61	4.	4,456,168
1837-38		3,765,973	1849-50	***	5,273,995	1861-62	***	4,908,612
1833-39		4,328,784	1850-51		5,294,830	1862-63		4,365,351
1830-40		4,142,173	1851-52		5,310,997	1863-61	***	4,264,380
1840-41		8,971,262	1852-53		5,281,457	1864-65		4,310,899
1841-42		4,506,396	1853-54		5,324,503	1865-66		4,471,089
1842-48		4,661,758	1854-55		5,347,582	1866-67	(11 months.)	4,051,966
1843-44		4,628,973	1855-56		5,338,867	1867-68		4,352,032
1844-45		4,657,073	1856-57	***	5,252,126	1868-69		4,279,136
1845-46		4,751,350	1857-58		2,741,822	1869-70		4,452,027

Years.	×.	Land Re- venue only.	Years.	Land Revenue only.	Years.	Land Revenue
		£		£		£
1852-53		4,962,895	1858-59		1864-55	4,028,948
1853-54		5,011,557	1859-60	4,363,203	1865-66	4,208.752
1854-55		5,033,715	1860-61	4,176,075	1866 67 (11 months.)	3,810,418
1855-56		5,036,151	1861 62	4,579,311	1867-68	4,078,902
1856-57		4,956,210	1862-63	4 091 770	1868-69	3,990,016
1857-58	***	2,646,349	1863-64	4,031,078	1869-70	4,089,888

The settlement operations were continued during the year, but in two districts they were brought to a close. The revision of assessments or the completing of the Settlement records was carried on in the following districts:—

Moozuffernuggur, Boolundshuhur, Jaloun. Goruckpore. Bustee.

The ordinary work of re-settlement was carried on in the following districts:—

Meerut.
Allygurh.
Kumaon.
Bijnour.
Budaon.
Moradabad.
Bareilly.

Shajehanpore, Furruckabad. Mynpoory. Etah. Etawah. Allahabad. Azimgurh

The total cost of the Settlement Department during the year, exclusive of Jaloun, the reports from which had not been received at the time the papers were issued, was 8,17,272 rupees; the entire expenditure from the beginning of the Settlement to the issue of the last report was 43,65,516 rupees. The increase in the land revenue due to the new assessments was rupees 23,87,901 as shown in the following table:—

Districts.	-	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	Districts.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
Dehra Doon Shaharunpore Mozuffernuggur Meerut Boolundshuhur Allygurh Kumaon Jurhwal Bijnour		Rs. 9,689 2,11,455 3,42.958 1,39,423 54,000 17,071 27,629 2,700 2,02,087	 698 	Shahjehanpore Furruckabad Mynpoory Etah Jaloun Lullutpore Jhansie Allahabad Gorruckpore Bustee	 Rs. 51,119 1,83,610 31,186 91,611 27,155 1,21,000 8,01,415	13,391 17,665 1,18,452
Bareilly Pilibheet	•••	1,23,999		Total	 25,38,107	1,50,20

Total increase, as far as has been ascertained, ... Rs. 25,38.107
Decrease, ,, 1,50,206

Net increase, Rs. 23,87,901

The processes used to collect the revenue were much milder than in the preceding year, and the fact that four millions sterling was realised during a year of so much distress is held to show the lightness and fairness of the land tax generally, as well as the administrative power brought to bear upon its collec-Suits under the Rent Law increased during the year from 43,287 to 54,979. The forest revenue and the profits of direct management in the Terai District are not now credited to saver revenue, but are separately shown. The consequence is that the demand under this head has fallen from £15,294 to £10,173; but the net collections, after deducting all charges, are £9,080, against £5,348 last year. The income from the sale of confiscated land amounted only to £36,260 this year. The area sold consisted mainly of scattered plots in the Meerut District, and the price was only six times the annual revenue. In the preceding year thirty-six large estates brought forty times the annual revenue. The high price was in a great measure owing to local and exceptional causes; but it also illustrates the difference in the market-value of large and compact and of small and scattered properties. The entire increase in Land Revenue due to the re-settlement is estimated at 75,00,000 rupees.

Two small Tea plantations (Hawulbagh and Ayartolee) are all that remain in the hands of Government and are under the supervision of the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens. The factories being small and separated are necessarily worked at a loss, and the question of disposing of them was under the con-

Assumed Average

sideration of Government. The expenditure of the year was £1,609. The produce from the sale of tea was £1,138, and £10,500 was received from the sale of the Kowlagheer plantation. During the year 31,802lbs. of tea were received from the factories, and 32,959lbs. were disposed of, at an average price of 5 annas per lb.

Cotton suffered greatly from the rain-fall of September and October 1869. The promise was unusually good. The area under cotton increased from 865,000 acres to 1,118,560, and if an average produce had been gathered in, the out-turn would have amounted to above a million of maunds, or 80,000,000 lbs.

In some districts, however, the crop was entirely destroyed, and altogether only about one-half of that under favourable circumstances would have been produced was saved. 1,409 square miles, besides the Nusseerabad Cantonment were surveyed; 264 miles of levelling were done during the year. The working of the assessment will be seen from the following table:—

Class of Income	Num of perso	Assessi	nent. as	eidence of sessment er head.	value of property taxed at 2 per cent.	property possessed by each person taxed.
I 500 to 1, II 1,000 , 2,	6000	294 2,54,887 272 3,80,410 304 2,53,52 21 41,86	3 1 4 7 8 2 0 9 3 1 13 3 4 2 8	As. As. P. 10 0 4 20 11 8 54 8 10 815 5 2 993 8 4 19 14 0	Rs. 2,70,32,650 1,27,44,350 1,90,20,500 1,26,76,050 20,93,200 7,35,66,750	Rs. 501 1,036 2,728 15,766 99,676
District. Pop	ulation. IX	ssment pe er Acts cha . and unde XIII., IX 569. XX	er Acts he	cidence of tax per ead of po- pulation.	Number of persons taxed per cent. of population.	Average tax levied on each taxpayer
Meerut 1, Cawnpore 1, Saharunpore		Rs. ,09,626 ,03,536 72,353 72,240 63,799	4,602 5,704 2,970 3,159 3,858	Rs. As. P. 0 1 3 0 1 4 0 0 11 0 1 4 0 0 9	0·33 0·47 0·24 0·35 0·28	Rs. As. P. 23 12 3 18 2 5 24 5 9 22 13 10 16 8 7

The total area irrigated by canals during the year was 24 per cent. less than in the previous year. The falling off in the canal revenue was 16 per cent.; and the direct financial result, after deducting expenditure from the gross income of £324,198, was a net profit of £212,45 or 7.88 per cent. on the entire capital

of £2.695,621. No new canals have been completed since 1866-67. and the expansion of the benefits of irrigation is due to a fuller development of the existing works, and to better manage-Considerable progress was made in the construction of the Agra Canal, begun in October 1868, the expenditure during the year amounting to £50,000; and a scheme, the estimated cost of which is £820,000, for the irrigation of the districts of Bijnour, Moradabad, and Budaon, was submitted to the Government of India. Until the exhausted stores of food were replenished by the autumn crops, it was found necessary in some districts to provide work for the labouring classes; and, for four months, 1,441 was the average daily number of persons who obtained a livelihood in this manner. The Ganges Canal waters the land situated between the Jumna and the Ganges. Beginning at Hurdwar it flows south for 80 miles, and east of Delhi divides into three branches; the northern and Main canal finally joins the Ganges again at Cawnpore, while the two lower branches are carried on to the Jumna. The waters of this canal are carried over 654 miles of main canals and 3.112 miles of distributaries, the latter having been increased 72 miles in the course of the year. The canal paid a net profit at 7 per cent., the gross income of £250,896, being an increase of £17,395 over that of the previous year of unprecedent-The Eastern Jumna Canal is 130 miles in length, and has 606 miles of distributaries. Its revenue of £65,727 was slightly greater than in 1868-69, giving a net profit of 25.7 per cent. on the capital expended. Forests produced a net revenue of £30,271 or £6,110 more than in 1868-69. The most valuable tracts are those of Kumaon and Gurhwal; indeed it is from these two districts that nearly the whole of the forest revenue is derived.

PUNJAB.

The Punjab suffered greatly this year from an unseasonable rain-fall, with unusually oppressive heat, and famine and disease followed. Yet the revenue increased from £3,434,015 to £3,792,211, while the charges of the Civil administration were reduced from £1,879,996 to £1,839,919, leaving a net surplus of £1,949,588 available for the general purposes of the Empire, an increase of £394,809 as compared with 1868-69. The total value of imports and exports rose from £5,268,522 to £5,487,583, and the value of the out-turn of munifactures from £3,773,300 to £3,842,500. During the year, settlement operations were in progress in the districts of Hazara, Montgomery, Dera Ghazi Khan, Peshawar, and parts of Hushiarpore and Gurdaspore. The Settlement of a portion of

the Delhi District expired during the year, and of a great portion of the Rohtak District. The Settlements of the Districts of Bunnoo, Kohat, Dera Ismail Khan, Mooltan, and Mozuffurgurh had previously expired, and are being continued from year to year, till new Settlements can be effected. The following table shows the dates of expiry of existing Settlements, and the periods for which they were made:—

Year in which Set- tlement ex- pires.	Dist	rict.		To be a second or second o	Term of years for which Settlement was made.
1870 1871 1872	Hissar Part of Rohtak Do. of Delhi A small part of Syalko Jhung Part of Dera Ismail Ki Do. of Dehli Gurgaon Part of Karnal				30 years. 10 years. 30 years. 10 years. 30 years.
1873 1874 1876 1880 1881	Do. of do. Jhelum Rawalpindi Greater part of Sirsa Umbala Jullundhur Part of Karnal Greater part of Ludian				10 years. Under 30 years.
1882	Simla Hushiarpere Kangra	***		:::	Under 30 years.
1883 1885	Ferozpore Amritsar		•••	- ::)
1888 1893	Syalkot A small part of Sirsa Part of Sirsa				20 years.

Some delay took place in completing the arrangements for carrying the Punjab Tenancy Act into effect, but it is now in full operation. In forwarding the monthly returns of tenancy cases for April 1870, the Financial Commissioner remarked,—"No excitement whatever has occurred from the introduction of the Act in any class of people connected with the land; nor do I anticipate that any excitement or difficulty will occur in working the Act."

The total assessed area is returned as 65,283,050 acres, of which 20,171,558 acres are cultivated and 45,111,492 uncultivated. Of the cultivated area, 5,984,891 acres are shown as irrigated, and 14,183,667 as unirrigated. Of the uncultivated area, 3,665,618 acres are entered as grazing lands, 14,017,793 as culturable, and 27,428,081 as unculturable. The gross amount of assessment is rupees 2,17,09,288, and the average rates are rupees 1-1-3 per acre on cultivation, rupees 0-10-2 on culturable land, and rupees 0-5-4 on total area.

Tenures held direct from Government,—that is, estates, the holders whereof are liable, unless specially exempted, to pay land revenue to Government, but are not liable to pay rent to a landlord.—Omitting Hazara and Kohat, the total number of such estates is 57,983, comprising 56,312 villages and 2,139,912 holders, and covering an area of 52,904,238 acres, which gives an average of 912 acres for each estate. The details are shown in the following table:—

Nature of Tenure.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No of hol- ders or sharehol- ders.	Gross area in acres.
				1 2 1
Zemindarie estates—comprising:— Large Zemindaries (i.e., estates owned by one or more individuals) paying more than Rs. 50,000				
per annum revenue	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••		*****
but less than 50,000 per annum	4	97	44	294,408
less,	851	1,286	3,617	2,572,970
profits, and paying revenue in common) Estates held by proprietary cultivating communities, providing expenses of cultivation, and	1,522	3,426	87,781	3,586,893
nation providing expenses of cultivation, and paying revenue in whole, or in part, so parately, or by sections, with joint responsibility in case of default of any member of community; including:—	-	a de la companya de l	J	*
Puttidari estates—(where the property is territorially divided into main divisions, or into subdivisions, or into both, and further into fractional				1 .
shares in each sub-division, according to a known law deduced from ancestral or custom-				
ary right) Blayachara estate:—(where the property is divided into greater or smaller holdings, and a measured area, based on actual possession, represents the interest of each shareholder,—possession from a time beyond the law of limitation having trodden down all claims founded on ancestral or cus-	4,287	9,872	4,72,720	10,125,869
tomany right) Missel Pattitars and Bhayachura Talookdary estates (estates of superior land-owners, receiving the gross revenue from the occupant proprietors, and, after deducting their own allow-	7,332 3,843	12,652 5,290	1,075,461 897,675	21,456,44 8,808,98
ance, paying the balance to Government) Revenue free tenures—(comprising (1) jugirs or as-	115	435	5,760	5,011,20
signments of Government land revenue in favour or individuals or institutions in lieu of service, or in support of such institutions for life, for a				* *
term of years, or in perpetuity; and (2) mais or plots of land belonging to individuals or institutions, which are exempt from payment of reve-				
nue for life, years, or in perpetuity) Estates of grantees of the British Government: -	39,826	20,573	139,063	5,011,20
(1.)—Holding on lease	60 140	1,961 234	6,399 1,082	625,61 101,22
revenue	32 21	22 24	80 230	18,84 23,02
Total	57,988	55,312	2,139,912	52,904,28

Tenures not held direct from Government—that is, estates, the holders whereof pay, or are liable to pay, rent to a landlord or superior land-owner, or are mere recipients of rent charges from proprietors. The total number of these, omitting Kohât and Hazara, is 1,712,492, comprising the following varieties:—

Estates of intermediate holders between full proprietors and

tenant-cultivators— Talookdars—receiving a fixed allow mutation of proprietary righ				n~
the management of the village				13,169
Holders of farming leases	• • •	•••	•••	3,242
Ryots (tenant-cultivators)—				0 #0 00#
With rights of occupancy	•••	•••	• • •	3,78,997
Holding conditionally	• • •	•••	•••	50,685
With no permanent rights	• • • .	***	•••	12,32,467
Holders of service grants	••• .	•••	•••	33,932

The land revenue demand rose from rupees 1,84,85,483 in 1868-69 to rupees 1,86,43,755 in 1869-70,—making an increase of rupees 1,58,272, of which the following is the detail:—

	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase or Decrease.
Lance on grant of vant f	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapse or grant of rent-f	38,270	8,175	+30,095
Revision of assessment Alluvion and diluvion	1,19,475	22,809	+96,666
Assessment of wastes	8,853	56,555	+ 22,876 + 8,853
Other items	2,733	2,951	-218
Total	2,48,762	90,490	+1,58 272

The collections during the year were as follow:-

			Rs.
Regular land revenue	•••		1,85,87,624
Tributes	***	***	2,85,725
Miscellaneous		•••	11,52,140
	Total		2,00,25,489
Deduct cost of collection		·	20,59,459
Net collections during the	year	,	1,79,66,030

Tribute is paid by 20 Chiefs. The entire demand is rupees 2,80,105, the whole of which was collected, as well as rupees 5,620, the balance of the previous year.

The following is the detail of miscellaneous land revenue:—

Fluctuating revenue, -from lands summarily assessed	, and	Rs.
not brought on the revenue roll		2 21,864
Water-advantage revenue		2.98,301
Grazing dues		3,95,204
Sale proceeds of fuel		77,080
Lease of gardens and groves		13,523
Proprietary dues		9.281
Tax on Barilla		36,195
,, Saltpetre		4,304
,, Alum		7,345
., Fisheries		5,483
Water mills		4,696
Other items		47,287
		11 00 500
		11,20,563
Realizations of balances of previous years	• •••	31,577
Total	•••	11,52,140

The item "water-advantage revenue" appears for the first time in the accounts, and occurs in the districts affected by canals which have recently come under revision of Settlement -Gurdaspore, Umritsur, Lahore, and Montgomery. These districts were settled on the principle that the regular land revenue should be calculated at unirrigated rates, and that the Government share of the increased productiveness of lands irrigated by canals should be assessed at a certain rate per acre, varying according to the locality. This rate is quite distinct from the water-rate proper, imposed by the canal authorities as the price of the water supplied for irrigation; thus all canal-irrigated lands have to pay three rates of assessment—(1) the regular land revenue, (2) water-advantage revenue, and (3) the canal water-rate. The water-advantage assessments were not imposed simultaneously with the revised land revenue assessments; but they were legally due from the same date; consequently, large arrears were claimable from the canal villages of the Umritsur and Gurdaspore Districts. As the collection of these arrears in one sum would have caused much hardship to the people, arrangements were made to spread the demand for arrears over several years,—two instalments being payable in each year in addition to the current demand. There was a falling-off in the revenue from grazing dues and sale proceeds of fuel owing to the transfer of large tracts of fuel-bearing lands to the Forest Department.

The statistics under the head of Surveyed and Assessed area are the same as last year, the Government of the Punjab having resolved, pending the approval of the Supreme Government to

revise these figures only once in five years.

The Survey and Settlement—Punjab—1869-70. Survey.

Area previously survey- ed, in square miles.
Topographi Revenue, by Topographi - Revenue, cal.
10,554.5
7.500
22,087-57
i, i

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue as- sessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity. Settled for 30 years and upwards. Settled for 10 years and under 30, Settled for under 10 years. Settlements in progress.	175 28,218 42,339 24,000 7,641	Bs. 1.37,025 1,00,58,679 85,26,858 31,56,451 8,20,337	*snoine	The column "date of expiry of Settlement" cannot be accurately illed up; seeing that send date is variable in each district, and often in different parts of the same district. Alm processary defails have however been given in the bady of the report.
Total,	102,878	2,21,99,950	•Λ	The contract of the contract o
Settlements previously made, including full, record of right,) Ditto without such record,	24,222	78,12,989		

OUDE.

The Settlement and Revenue Surveys were carried on with very considerable success during the year. In all 13,350,691 acres or 20,860 05 square miles were surveyed, at a total cost of rupees $8,14,888-6-2\frac{1}{2}$. The total average cost was per 1,000 acres, rupees 61-6-7½, or rupees 39-6-1 per square mile.

The return shows that up to the end of September 1869:—

400	square miles	weres	ssessed at	Rs. 1,02 260	per annum	had	been	settled in perpetuity.
16,146-25		21	19	111,03,850	- 11	12	21	for 30 yrs. & upwards.
32·35 31·90		22	22	4,238 26,383	"	- 11	53	under 10 years.
1.400.50	, ,,,	31	19	4.62.721	- 11	**	**	are under progress.
4,371	11	31	***		had been se	ttled	with	full record of rights.
12,979	11	"	. 17	76.88,988				without.
671	17	"	17	5,07,932	were settle	d in d	letail	during the year.

Of a total area of 7,781,110 acres, 2,513,131 or 32:29 per cent. are irrigated by private individuals; 3,091,888 or 39.73 per cent. are unirrigated; 2,176,091 or 27.96 per cent. are grazing or culturable and 2,477,535 are unculturable waste. Up to the 30th September 1868, 16,888 villages had been reassessed. During the year under review, 1,493 were added, making a total of 18,381 out of 22,690. Out of twelve districts the assessments have already been concluded in six-Oonao, Lucknow, Barabunkee. Hurdui, Roy Bareilly, and Pertabgurh. In Sultanpoor only 28 villages remained at the end of September 1869. In Fyzabad, Baraich and Seetapoor, 5,614 out of 7,930 villages had been assessed; and in Kheree considerable progress had been made. The only district in which assessments had not begun was Gondah, and in this the preliminaries were advancing steadily.

The Financial Commissioner reports that "as a rule the

assessments were borne without a murmur."

The rates at which they fell were as follow:—

		Per ac	re of cu	iltivation		On to	tal area	1.
Lucknow,	•••			2 6	0	1	12 0	
Oonao,			•••	2 5 1	0	1	9 6	
Barabunkee,			• •••	$2 ext{ } 4$	7	1	5 1	
Seetapoor,				1 8	3	1	2 2	
Hurdui,				1 11	3	1	3 3	
Kheree,			,	1 6 1	1	0	13 10	
Fyzabad,		***		2 0	9	1	9 5	
Baraich,				1 5	4	0	12 6	
Gondah,	***			0 0	0	0	0 0	
Roy Bareilly,		•••		2 6	7	1	10 2	
Sultanpoor.		•••			8	1	9 7	
Pertabgurh,		•••	***	2 2	3	1	11 0	
Provinci	al average	,	·	1 15 9	1	1	6115	

The Administration Report for the year gives the interesting fact that whilst the largest area under any one head is that of proprietary cultivating communities paying in common and of these there are 2,970 estates, spread over 5,615 villages, and occupying 2,689,737 acres. No fewer than 3,818,969 acres, spread over 7,221 villages, and 320 estates, are held by large zemindars, or, as they are in Oudh called, talookdars, each paying a revenue of from 5,000 to rupees 50,000. At the same time there are 2,609,671 acres, spread over 5,929 villages, and 51 estates, held by great zemindars or talookdars, each of whom pay a revenue of more than rupees 50,000. The land revenue rose this year from rupees 1,24,32,564 to rupees 1,27,96,836. Of this rupees 29,514-11-2 were remitted; rupees 5,546-4-10 were refunded; and rupees 1,24,01,686 were realised. The unrealised balance amounted to rupees 3,54,202 or 2.79 per cent. of the demand, an improvement on the previous year, when the percentage was 4.75. The total cost of the revenue establishments, was rupees 6,58,977-14-0. The net collections were rupees 1,17,42,708-3-5. Not one estate was sold for arrears of revenue, and the Financial Commissioner expressed a confident hope that nearly all the real balance shown this year will prove recoverable.

Register of Transfers.

		er of the			rea, in acre ing transfe	es, of each erred.
Nature of tenure transferred.	By voluntary sale or gift,	+y compleory sale.	Hy inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale	By inheritance.
Great zemindaries complete, Shares in ditto	22 4	 13	11 1 22	A R. P. 559 0 0 572 0 0	A. R. P.	A. R. P. 18,778 0 0 10,758 0 0 700 0 0
Small zemindaries,		35 17 	106 120	3 · 6 1 0 8 · 3 2 2 6 	365 0 311 3 20	,
Shares in ditto,	3		7 4	12 1 0	/ :::	196 0 (
ble character,	9	1	2	52 0 0 	376 0 (13 0 0 547 0 0
Revenue free tenures,		₁	27	91 2 26	76 2 2	021

Land Revenue.

Cost of collec-	tion.	Es. As. P.						6 55,125 0 0	414 11 8		3,438 2 9	6,58.977 14 0
9).	Realized.	Rs As P.	4,504 15 10 1,22,65,969 0 11	48,209 3 6		1,23,18,178 4 8	*******	1,23,18,178 4 8	62,154 7 6	:	21,353 5 3	1,21 01.6-6 1 5
Revenue this year (1868-69),	R. funded	Rs. As. P.	9 4,504 15 10			9 4,594 15 10 1,23,18,178		9 4,594 15 10 1,23,18,178	951 5 0			2 6.546 4 10 1,34 01.6 6
Revenue this	Remitted.	Вэ. Ав. Р. 18с. Ав. Р. 18з. Ав. Р.	4	6		9	9	1 29,150 6		-	6 364 4	8 29,514 11
	&ssessed,	Es. As.	8 11,27,08,257 13 10,29,150	48,657 1		81,27,51,914 15 7,29,150	45,789 3	8 1,27,06,125 13	67,933 8		32,777 1	1,27,96,836 5
	Realized	Es. As. P.	11.8,97,119 3 11	56,390 5 9		8 6 609,23,71,1	1	1,17,53,509 9 8	66 030 11 9	2	27,919 15 8	1,24,82,564 1 10 3,724 13 1 1,064 0 0 118,37,460 5 11,37,96,836
Rovenue, last year : 1867-68).	Romitted. Refunded.	Rs. As. P.							75 8 0		0 8 896	1,064 0 0
dovenue, last	Remitted.	Rs As. P	1 10 8,724 13 1	6	3	7 3,724 13 1		3,724.13	6		1	3,724 13 1
I	A sscssed.	Es. As. P.	1,23,23,282	56,765 5		1,23,80,047 7 7	34,920 4 (1,2,845,127 3 7	5.,503 1, 2		29 933 13 1	1,24,32,564 1 10
Description of	Revenue.	From settled es	tates bearing re- venue in past years Setried estates ad- ded to revenue	sem year		Total	Ditto taken off do.	Collections from	tates Income from sale	estates Miscellaneous land	revenue not in- cluded in above	Grand Total

Land Revenue Continued.

Description of Revenue.	Net collections during the year	Out-standing balances.		Revenue of estate sold.	
From settled est les bear- ing revenue in past years, Settled estates ndded to	Rs As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.As.P.	Rs.As.P.	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ravenue roll during present year, Total, Dit; o taken off do, do,					
Total, Collections from Govern- ment estates, Income from sale of do Aliscellaneous land revenue	1,16,63,053 4 8 61,789 12 3	3,54,202 0 10			- *
not included in above, Grand Total,	17,915 2 6 1,17,42,708 3 5				

The provincial average of prices is stated as follows, but the returns in all probability are less equal than the prices. The number of sirs (calculated at 2 lbs. to the sir) which could be bought for 1 Rs. is added:—

		Per maund of 80 lbs.	Sirs per Rupee.
		1868. 1869.	1868. 1869.
		Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	Sirs. Cks. Srs. Cks.
	Wheat 1st quality	1 9 7 2 15 7	23 1 13 7
	Ditto 2nd do	1 8 4 2 13 64	26 4 14 1
	Gram, 1st quality	1 2 10 2 10 1	34 0 15 3
	Ditto 2nd do	1 2 0 2 8 1	35 9 15 13
	Rice, 1st quality	3 11 1 5 0 2	10 13 7 15
	Ditto 2nd do	2 5 3 3 7 37	17 2 11 9
	Sugar refined	12 9 9 12 14 74	3 2 3 1
	,, Gur	0 0 0 1 1 11	11 3 9 15
	Salt	7 12 8 8 2 6	5 2 4 14
	Ghee	23 15 10 22 7 51	1 101 1 121
	Cotton	20 4 8 22 1 5	
	Linseed	2 6 10 3 14 5	16 7 10 4
1	Jute	3 0 0 3 2 64	13 5 12 10
		0 0 0 0 2 04	10 0 12 10

These were famine price:

In the famine year of 1837-38, the following is given by Colonel Baird Smith, as the price of wheat:—

Allahabad,	171	sirs for the	Rupee.	Futtehgurh,	115	sirs for the	e l'ur ee.
Cawnpore	133		,,	Agra 114,			
Alighur	18	,,	,,	Muttra	13	27	
Kurnal 12,	14	27	,,,				7 V W

In 1770 in Bengal, the price of gram in August was stated to have been $15\frac{1}{2}$ sirs per rupee. In 1838 at Agra, it was 13 sirs per rupee. In 1869 in Oudh, the average was $15\frac{1}{2}$ sirs per rupee. In many places it was for months, at 10 sirs per rupee. The Report gives also the following curious figures. In Bengal Colonel Baird Smith has shown that the prices in the year of famine 1770, presented the following extraordinary contrast with the prices of the year of plenty, 1714.

				1714.	1770.
Rice, best sort		111		80	3
Coarse				120	34
Inferior grains		•••		120	41
Gram	***			130	$15\frac{1}{2}$
Dal (pulse)		***	• • • •	80.	4
Wheat		••		90	44

At Agra, there is a similar result in the following list of prices for 1838, a year of famine, as contrasted with those of a year of plenty, 1815.

			1815.	1838.
Wheat	***		41	13
Barley			\dots 62	16.
Bajra			53	18
Gram	*.*.*.	•••	47	13
Rice, 1st sort	•••		20	9
Do., 2nd do.	***		23	11
Dal	,	•••	36	11

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

For several years the land tax owing to the completion of settlements has been steadily progressing. The area of land unappropriated at the beginning of the year was 9,330,206 acres, of which 29,567 acres in 49 lots were sold during the year for rupees 51,851, which gives an average of rupees 1-12-0 per acre. The collection during the year on account of these sales and of sales in previous. years was rupees 59,419 (£5,942); leaving a balance outstanding, but not yet due under the terms of the sales, of rupees 1,98,649 (£19,865) and overdue rupees 9,459 (£946). Further sales have been stopped pending the result of a reference to the Government of India, and there seems too to have been a reaction in the public feeling regarding the profits to be derived from waste lands, as in the Bhundara district two large plots of waste—on which rupees 14,900 had been paid-were forfeited and put up again for sale. No bidders came forward, and the plots were bought in for Government.

The surveys have extended over 5,389 square miles in parts of Chindwara, Raepore, Nimar and Chanda, and testimony is borne by the professional Surveyors to the general correctness of the Thakbust maps prepared during preceding Settlement operations, as well as to their agreement with the boundary marks on the ground then set up. In Raepore only, the Settlement maps were found to be somewhat defective, particularly with reference to undemarcated waste. The necessary rectifica-The survey of the Nimar district was tions were carried out. completed on the 5th J me 1870, much of the work done in the season in that district being topographical. The Nimar party also surveyed in boundary two "main circuits" of the Baitool district. It was in contemplation to remove this party to the Punjab in September this year. The operations of the Chanda party were throughout the season confined to the forest country about Ahe-The expenditure ree, where much sickness was encountered. of the year is stated at rupees 2,43,897 (£24,390).

The fairs held and the number of persons attending them are shown below:—

	Number of fairs held	•••	9,0,0	•••	60
	Number of persons attending	•••	•••	•••	1,118,224
	77.1				Rs.
	Value of property of all kinds	s brought for	salo		56.13,511
****	Value of property sold			• • •	36,12,100
W	nich includes—				
	English piece-goods				10,29,183
	Country manufactures and ra	w produce			13,79,186
	Horses and ponies			***	9,036
	Horned cattle and sheep				5,51,003
	Miscellaneous	•••			6,43,698

Mutations of the proprietary right in landed estates, by sale, mortgage, or other temporary alienation, under decree of Court, were fewer than in the preceding year; but by private transfer the number rose from 576 to 831. The proportion of transfers absolute, by sale, was as 6 to 1 of temporary alienations by mortgage; the proportion in the previous year was only about 3 to 1. The increase, however, is not altogether due to the effects of the famine, for it occurs in districts the least affected by the drought of the past season, as well as in those which suffered most; besides, some general increase was naturally to be expected from the recent conferral of heritable and transferable rights on the large body of occupancy tenants; and the small average value of the estates transferred by sale, viz., Rupees 127 (£12-14-0) seems to point to this explanation being the true one.

Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.

	2,	-		उद्व		- 30		J.	.40			
Supposed net pro-	Ą.	:		~ ≈	•			10 10	9	ත :		1 (1)
fit per acre.	Re.			00	c	0	0	00	0	0		
	2,			C 5	15	· ·	•		কা	တ က		+
Revenue rate per	Α.	:	:	-	07		¢1	:	ંજ	o ~	: .	1:
acre.	Rs.	:	:	00	C	0	0		0	0		
	3.			00		- 3C	- 5		c	00	1	i –
*	4			& O	0	, 4	***		. 0	တ သ		1.
Average assessment			:	25	583	. 4			112	318		
of each estate.	Es.	į	- :	18.971 11.827	č.	5	***	:	7	\$30		
				227								
							9	-129		-0		-
Average area of each			-	2,200,889 220,085 694,148 21,700	1 716	90	122	943	881	1,081 3448		596
estate.		÷	3	20,0	-	î				₩.	: :	""
				- 61 T		_	-14	- 1°	,	(C - 21	90	15
				200,889 694,148	50	38.249	.425.694	408,359	689,628	025,735 4,122	238,518	38,518,686
dross area in acres		:	:	8.5 9.4		85	50	108	83	5. 5. 4.	: 85	518,
				ଷ୍	7.		4	क अ		ř	3.1	38,6
				16		4	00	10 -	<u>ت</u>			
Number of holders		:	:	75	51	2,624	28.288	4.865 5.941	886	.45(: :	,26
or shareholders.					52	্য		4 10			• •	81,
J				2,678	15 703 20 872 37, 128 27, 953, 509	318	534	207	510	1,074		64,647 36,622 81,261
Number of villages.		:	:	5, L	06	1	7	H		Ť		36,0
				330	25	- 9	88	0,0	783	3 2		121
Number of estates.		:	:		10	9.960	35, 288	4,320	<u> </u>	ರ್ಷ '	: :	1,6
	<u> </u>	10	<u> </u>	ல்		.a :	6.0			: 1		1 55
	Held by individuals under	3nd	families under ordinary law	Under law of primogeniture, Under ordinary law	Zemindaries other than those of cultivating		roprietary cultivators paying separately, including all estates paying less than Rs. 100	•	. :	. :	1	
	B	702	ary	enit	iva	paying	clu				•	tal
	als	law of primogeniture feld by individuals	lin.	og(ult	pa.	i.				nac	Total
	du	nit Vic	oro	rim Ias	ب		1 3 y	ity	ζţ.		3Ve	
	i i	ndi Indi	er	Under law of primo Under ordinary law	0 0	communities	ate O	tu	In perpetuity	42	3 16	
o j	ind	, E	nd	, oi	108	Ē.	par 1(ൂപ്	ed.	ne le	che	
in in	P	200	, n	law	4	ā	se]	In perpe	Je i	For inte mageme	73	
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<u></u>	eld	law Held	H	nde	. F		ayi tha			- n	de	
2	Ħ,	= H	44	U U	the	50	d s	ree	en-	E	re	
Nature of Tenure.	62	E A		9 3	72	cultivating	roprietary cultivators paying separa all estates paying less than Its. 100	Holders of revenue free In perpetuity tenures.	Holders of quit-rent ten-	ures. Femporary under Kham management	Landholders who have redeemed the revenue Furchasers of waste lands	
Z	Zemindaries	ng more than 50,000 reve-	7	Lemindaries ng more than 5,000 reve-	ries	tiv	Va.	эпп	ren	r I	o h.	
	nda	re re	-	re t	dar	cal	ulti	eve	14.	ade	Whi	
	III.	200 000 000		000	nue, nall Zemind: communities		y cu	4 H	du	E	of	
	Ze	200		5,0 I	Zen	Proprietary common	ate	0 38.	of	ary	de	
		Ē.		. in.		roprietar common	riet	olders tenures.	ers	30.	hol	
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	- 3	4.1-5		3	, i	2	*	Ĕ	Ĭ	-	2 2	

Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of hold- ings.	Average area of each holding.	A verage rent of each holding.	Average rent rate per acre.
Intermediate holders between Zemindars and Ryots. On farming leases Ryots holding at fixed rates Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights Holders of service grants	3,168 4,376 158,075 140,220 474,656 49,715 839,210	237 411 17 15 101 3	82 2 1 62 6 3 14 11 4 11 2 7	Rs. A. P. 0 5 7 0 2 5 0 13 11 0 11 9 0 13 6 0 11 9 0 11 0

Register of Transfers.

	Numbe	r of tran corded.	sfers re-	Average each ho	area in : lding tra	acres of
Nature of tenure transferred.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
Great Zemindaries complete - hares in ditto Large Zemindaries Shares in ditto - small Zemindaries - shares in ditto - will zemindaries - shares in ditto	301 370 56	 4 59 22	38 556 657	921 4,515 175 1,196	2,058 1221 240‡	16,280 1,7681 1,167 1,615
Holdings of proprietary cultivators Intermediate holdings of a transferable character Holdings of ryots at fixed rates Holdings of ryots with right of occu-	290 1,185 117	₁₂	7 t 1,159	347 141 63	1,0753 281	514 50 3,009 772
paney Revenue free tenures Quit-rent tenures	367 4 4	6 	2,160 287 7	153 424 900		32 446? 389

A hundred and twenty-two appeals under the Rent Act came before the Commissioners of Division sitting as Civil Judges. Of these 6 were withdrawn or were struck off the files of the Court, 23 were decided in favour of the appellants, 50 in favour of the respondents, 9 were remanded for new trial, and the remainder were pending at the close of the year.

Land Revenue.

Reve	Cause of increase or de- crease of rovenue, with ocrylenation of any items greatzed in addition to the gammal assessed revenue.		Increase due to revision of Settlement of nortions of		last year.		
Numb	er of sales arrears of re-	_		+	•		
- 3	anding bal-	Bs.		63 081	100410		
	ollections du-	Bs.		7 15 310 54 90 660	2006		
cost o	f collection	Bs.		7 15 310	-		
this year.	Realized.	Rs.	58,96,406	1,14,123	45,240	20,782	61,35,970
Revenue last year, Revenue this year.	Assessed.	Bs.	59,21,879	1,05,785	4,492	33,179	61,01,091
last year.	Realized.	Rs.	58,84,504	8,596	25,076	72,194 8,257	59,98,627
Revenue	Assessed.	F.B.	59,16 689	8,596	3,306 25,089	8,257	59,54,725
	Description of Revenue.		From settled estates bearing revenue in past years	Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year	Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year Collections from Government estates	Income from sale of Government estates Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included	in above Total

year. There were 4,843 cases by landlords against tenants during the year, but with this exception the amount of lifegation under the rent laws was small; and altogether it is supposed that the people are beginning to see the value of Settlements, and the importance of rights conferred by them. A great many of the The value of land wherever the Settlements have been made is at about the same rate in the market as in the previous year. In Sumbulpore the Revenue Settlement was about to begin at the end of the differences were settled by arbitration, a course of procedure which the Commissioner rightly thinks should be encouraged.

The Revenue, as compared with the previous year is shown in the following table:-

		1868	-69.	1869	9-70.
		Rs.	£.	Rs-	£.
Land revenue	•••	59,30,603	5,93.060	60,70,682	607.068
Customs		15,57,272	155,727	12,55,143	125,514
Excise (Abkaree)		9,44,931	94.493	9,36,863	93,686
Assessed Taxes-		-		5.0	•
Pandhari	***	2,65,474	26.547	2,40,382	24,038
Certificate Tax	***	1,08,067	10,807	706	71
Income Tax				3,02,376	30,238
Stamps		8 37,026	83,703	8,84,980	88,498
Forests	•••	3,51,013	35,101	3.81,783	318, 178
Miscellaneous	•••	7,557	756	6,108	611

Total 100,01,943 1.000,194 100,79,023 1,007,902

Showing an aggregate increase of Rs. 77,080. The following shows the area under each kind of crop:—

								Acres.
Rice	•••			***	•••			2,731,135
Wheat			•••		•••			3,287.765
Other food g	grains		•••		***			4,707,192
Oil-seeds			•••		•••			737.332
Sugar cane			•••		•••			88,018
Cotton			•••					696,595
Opium			•••				•••	7,893
Fibres	•••			•••	141			22,271
Tobacco	***		•••	•••				20,836
Vegetables			•••	• • • •				60,277
Miscellaneo	us						••.	39,175
C 3	* , 7	. 7				• •		

Compared with the figures for the preceding year it appears that cultivation has decreased under nearly all heads excepting wheat and cotton.

Continued attempts were made to improve the indigenous breed of horses, sheep, and cattle by admixture with superior foreign breeds. Considerable expense has been incurred in importing rams and bulls and procuring Arab stallions, but

so far the results are reported to be discouraging.

The Abkaree revenue, derived from spirits and drugs, yielded £3,200 less than in 1868-69. A considerable diminution of the mowa crop, from which the ordinary country liquor is distilled, and the consumption of a large proportion of the produce as food during the period of distress, reduced the demand from £73,258 in 1868-69 to £67,262 in 1869-70. The opium revenue, increased from £23,000 to £27,000. Fewer licenses for cultivating opium however were taken out, and the cultivation is reported to be languishing. The prosecutions for breaches of the Stamp Law are becoming fewer, as its provisions become more generally known and understood. The Pindhary tax levied on nonagriculturists in receipt of incomes between £7 10s. and £50 lwas about £24,000 less than in 1868-69.

BRITISH BURMA.

The Revenue department in British Burma was created in 1868; the survey was continued during the year under review. The cost in 1869-70 was Rs. 57,196. The revenue settlement was sanctioned in the same year; the cost last year was rupees 24,887

The following table shows the surveyed and assessed area in acres:—

	Data	total	178	101	21 21	1.S	- 51 - 52 - 78 - 78	21 21 25 00	1		.	
×	area	per acre on total of Settlement.	-	1	8 ;; to	: :	:		: :	:	2 Rs.	:
ent.		per acre on cultura-	: : 4		: :	:	2 A.	do.	do.	:	2 A.	:
Assessment.			2-8	3.50	್ ಕರೆ	٠ <u>٠</u> ,	0 2	တ် လ က	1		63	
Ass	Rate tion	per acre on cultiva-	As 4.11	As.		2 . 2	8 ;; to	2	2 2	:	12,, to	
	Gross	amount.	545,189	880,168	\$57,694 889,886	284,574	358,986	91,879	52.377	8,164,226	684	3,164,910
Tota	l area as	seessed.	284,211 90,619	420,106	220,214	271,058	87,290 204,074	60,392	74,852	1,986,258	1,225	1,987,483
vated.	Uncu	lturable waste.	4,485,671	2,260,843	5,006,057	2,441,760	2,495,360	2,266,880	3,004,160	33,765,531	:	33,765,531
Uncultivated	Culti	arable.	2,896,232	43,796	5,492,579	813,398	2,619,520	2,278,400	1,920,000	30,273,187		80,273,187 83,765,531
Gra	zing lane	ls.	1::	:	:	::		<u>: :</u>	::	1:	1:	
Tot	al.		293,191	85,823	220,214	248,539 271,058	87,290	62,564	39,156. 75,695	2,005,518	1,225	2,006,44(
ated.	Unit	rigated.	293,191	35,823	220,214	248,262	34,850	62,564	39,156	2,005	1,225	2,717 2,004,023 2,006,440
Cultivated.	Irrigated.	By Private indivi- duals.	- :		:::	277	2,440	: ;	::	17		2,717
		By Government.	i					: :	:	2. 17	100	1:
		District.	Akyab	Sandoway	Rangoon Bassein	Myanoung	Toungoo	Amherst	уеел	Total	North Arakan	Total B. B

The charges on account of Land Revenue collection, during the year were as follow:—

		Incre	ase	•••	Rs.	43,361
1868 69	•••		•••	•••	,,	4,36,038
1869-70			•••	•••		4,79,399
WELL OF TOTTOM	•					

The Forest Department presents the following charges:—

1868-69 Rs. 4,23,249

1869-70 4,21,463

Decrease

The decrease, however, is owing to the adjustment of a previous year's account by the expenditure of about half a lac of rupees. The charges of the Excise show the increase as

Rs.

94.356

below:—

1869 70 Rs. 1,72,399
1868-69 , 78,043

The increase is accounted for by the delay in complying with the indents for Opium from Calcutta in 1868-69, causing the payment to be made in 1869-70.

Increase

BERAR.

The relations of the British Government towards Berar places the Province in a different position, administratively, from the other Provinces of the Empire. It is held by us for the Nizam, and the Administration Report says, "therefore no portion of its revenue goes to compensate for the shortcomings of less fertile tracts in other parts of India; and economy or the reverse in the building of barracks for European soldiers, and in all the branches of imperial expenditure generally, makes no difference in its balance sheet at the end of the year. So scrupulously just are we indeed towards His Highness the Nizam in this respect that even the rest-houses for detachments of British troops passing through Berar, which had recently to be erected within the limits of the province itself, were paid for from the Imperial, and not from the Berar exchequer." The ryotwaree system of land tenure has prevailed in Berar from time immemorial. The settlement fixes the Revenue assessment not on the village as a whole, but on its several fields or parcels of ground, separately and secures to any cultivator a thirty years' tenure. The principle is held to be pre-eminently satisfactory. In reporting on the subject Mr. Lyall, the Commissioner of West Berar says :--

"The barometer by which a new assessment is tested is the annual rent-roll of the district, not, as under the Zemindary system, the annual statement of balances outstanding. We know when cultivation is falling off by the state of our demand; whereas a Revenue Collector in Bengal is left to discover it from the insolvency of the Zemindars. Men will throw up an over-assessed field, but not a village; and a new survey excites a rush for fresh land."

This view is endorsed in the Administration Report for the year. Of the actual realisable land revenue demanded during the year, rupees 44,60,404 were collected, besides rupees 15,652 on account of outstandings of former years. In a very small percentage of cases had coercive measures to be used, on account of the Statedemand; and in only two instances had distraint to be resorted to. The balances at the close of the year were accordingly inconsiderable; being rupees 20,499-12-2 on account of the collections of the year itself, and rupees 7,789-5-0 on account of unrealized outstandings of former years. No necessity arose for any advances to cultivators during the year. The officers who conducted the Inam, or rent free lands, have been engaged in the work for five years, but is not nearly completed. The following gives the figures with respect to Inam lands:—

37 . 4 7	INAM	INAM LANDS.					
No. of Jageer Villages.	Service Grants.	Religious and Charitable Grants.		acres, of alien- ated to unalien- ated land.			
168	Acres. 17,584	Acres. 71,511		-77			
Service and the service	Ren	ennies		100			

			- 1	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	***	***	***	44,95,882	45,60,278	64,396	•••
Forest	,	***	***	84,634	1,84,388	99,754	
Abkaree	***	•••		8,64,886	11,43,480	2,78,594	•••
Customs		***	•••	3,20,797	3,27,821	7,024	***
Law and Justice				78,145	1,33 610	60,465	•••
Police				55,811	70,542	14,731	•••
Public Works		***	1	1,68,376	90,704		77,67
Interest		***		1.150	1,884	784	
Education			-	17,070	15,095		1,97
Stamps			••	4,56,265	4,60,414	4,149	
Miscellaneous			. ***	7,995	34,452	26,457	() (····
Local Funds		•••	***	6,15,966	4,58,925	1	1,57,04
Special Cesses		***	***	8,82,132	9,29,672	47,540	1,01,17
opecial cesses	•••			0,02,102	0,20,042	41,040	***
		Total		80,44,109	84,11,265	6,03,844	2,36,68
		20001	٠	£804.411	£841,126	£60,384	£23,66

The yield to Government during 1869-70 from country-made liquors was rupees 9,77,670 against rupees 7,86,517 in 1868-69, showing an increase of rupees 1,91,153. The contracts for the sale of intoxicating drugs resulted in an increase of rupees 61,211-7-0 as compared with the preceding year, the figures for the

two years respectively having been rupees 1,40,774-150 in 1869, against rupees 79,563 in 1868. The total revenue demand under Abkaree for 1869 was rupees 11,45,139, against rupees 8,66,080 in the previous year, showing an increase of rupees 2,79,059.

MYSORE.

The Government demand on account of Land Revenue, including Forest and Abkaree in 1869-70, was rupees 86,13,054-8-4. Of this amount, rupees 95,27,154-0-4 were collected within the year, and rupees 16,249-15-0 were remitted, leaving a balance of rupees 16,45,130-6-2 outstanding at the close of the year.

The demand on account of land Revenue alone amounted to rupees 72,69,272-9 0 against rupees 73,53,180 in the year pre-

vious, showing a decrease of rupees 83,908.

The increase and decrease are shown below:-

Total 2,53,546 10 5	By conversion of 899 kandis of Batayi land into assessment , relinquishments of 14.697 kandis of land , reduction of rates of assessment on lands , sugar cane cultivation , decrease in coffee halat	:		Rs. 4,163 1,81,356 27,327 3,240 37,428	As. 8 10 14 5 3	P. 3 6 8 1 11
surement and assessed 8,850 15 9 412 kandls of land on which the assessment was enhanced	T	otal		2,53,546	10	5
enhanced 2,084 1 2 205 kandis of land held at progressive rates on which maximum rates were fixed during the year 95,201 7 2 3,9480 kandis of waste brought under cultivation 95,201 7 2 Cess on water 1,149 6 1 Increase in cultivation of Fatayi land 8,044 10 4 Levy of assessment on cocoanut and supari trees not previously brought to account 6,210 15 7 Recovery of full assessment on certain lands on completion of the repairs to the Lokani aqueduct 10,343 9 4 Manarayi and renewal of coffee pattas 21,958 9 8 Miscellaneous 2,075 15 3 Deduct Increase 1,69,637 12 0	surement and assessed 8				-	_
which maximum rates were fixed during the year 12.718 2 1 , 9480 kandis of waste brought under cultivation 95,201 7 2 , Cess on water 1,149 6 1 , Increase in cultivation of Fatayi land 8,044 10 4 , Levy of assessment on cocoanut and supari trees not previously brought to account 6,210 15 7 , Recovery of full assessment on certain lands on completion of the repairs to the Lokani aqueduct 10,343 9 4 , Amarayi and renewal of coffee pattas 21,958 9 8 , Miscellaneous 2,075 15 3	enhanced	3,084 1	2			
Cess on water 1,149 6 1 Increase in cultivation of Fatayi land 8,044 10 4 Levy of assessment on cocoanut and supari trees not previously brought to account 6,210 15 7 Recovery of full assessment on certain lands on completion of the repairs to the Lokani aqueduct 10,343 9 4 Annarayi and renewal of coffee pattas 21,958 9 2 Miscellaneous Deduct Increase 1,69,637 12 0	which maximum rates were fixed during the year 15		1			
"Increase in cultivation of Fatayi land "						
"Increase in cultivation of Fatayi land 8,044 10 4 "Levy of assessment on cocoanut and supari trees not previously brought to account 6,210 15 7 "Recovery of full assessment on certain lands on completion of the repairs to the Lokani aqueduct 10,343 9 4 "Amarayi and renewal of coffee pattas 21,958 9 8 "Miscellaneous 2,075 15 3 Deduct Increase 1,69,637 12 0	, Cess on water	1,149 6	- 1			
not previously brought to account 6,210 15 7 "Recovery of full assessment on certain lands on completion of the repairs to the Lokani aqueduct 10,343 9 4 "Amarayi and renewal of coffee pattas 21,958 9 8 "Miscellaneous 2,075 15 3 Deduct Increase 1,69,637 12 0	"Increase in cultivation of Patayi land 8	8,044 10	4			
completion of the repairs to the Lokaui aqueduct 10,343 9 4 ,, Amarayi and renewal of coffee pattas 21.958 9 8 ,, Miscellaneous 2.075 15 3 Deduct Increase 1,69,637 12 0	not previously brought to account	6,210 15	7			
,, Amarayi and renewal of coffee pattas 21,958 9 8 2,075 15 3 Deduct Increase 1,69,687 12 0	a mulation of the reneirs to the Lokani sanchet 10	0.848 0				
,, Miscellaneous 2,075 15 3 Deduct Increase 1,69,687 12 0						
Deduct Increase 1,69,637 12 0	Minallynoorg					
	,, miscentanous	2,010 10				
Net Decrease 83,908 14 5	Deduct I	Increase		1,69,637	12	0
	Net D	ecrease		83,908	14	5

The distribution of the Land Revenue in the different Provinces is as follows:—

Division.	District	ie.				Amou	nt.	
						Rs.	As.	P.
	(1. Bangalore	•••	***			9,80,402	3	9
Nandidroog	2. Toomkoor	~ •••	•••		27	9 12,964	12	4
100	(3. Kolar			1		10,49,392	9	ī
Ashtagram	14. Mysore	•••			***	9,73,948	13	11
Trentagram	· \ \ 5. Hassan	***	***	•••	***	10,03,752	2	0
	(6. Shimoga					10,73,615	6	11
Nagar	7. Kadoor			***	•••	5,89,516	5	4
	(8. Chituldroog	•••	***	***		6,85,680	3	8
					1. 1. 1.		-	
				Total	***	72,69,272	9	0

Of this amount, rupees 24,90,012-11 8 were derived from the cultivation of wet lands, rupees 30,02,746-0-4 from that of dry

lands and rupees 11,47,746-8-8 from that of gardens. The several proportions of these sums derived from each division of the Province are shown below:—

1. Nandidroog	Division	•••		Dry lands. 13,21,622 0 9	Wet lands. 7,99.556 7 8	Gardens. 5,37,305 15 1
2. Ashtagram	11		***	9,53,733 12 8	7.16.916 7 3	1,68,594 11 0
3. Nagar	11	•••		7,27,390 2 11	9,73,539 13 9	4,41,845 14 7

The revenue derived from inam lands amounted to rupees 3,76,019-8-3, or a net increase of rupees 2,442-9-10 on that of the previous year.

Seventeen unauthorized coffee holdings were discovered in the Hassan District during the past year, and 334 new plantations were opened by natives in the Kadoor and Hassan Districts, making an aggregate area of 4,100 acres. The total number of plantations was 21,845, comprising an area of 100,992 acres. The proportion of these plantations as held by European and native proprietors was:—

Europeans 282 32,533 Acres. Natives 21,563 78,459

Under the head of forests the collections amounted to rupees 3,70,815-7-5, against Rs. 3,46,668-4-9 in the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 24, 37 2-7, which was chiefly caused by a larger quantity of timber having been disposed of, and to better prices having been obtained for Sandal wood. The Abkaree Revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 9,72,976-7-11, against rupees 9,17,815-8-4 in 1868-69, exhibiting an increase of rupees 55,160-15 7.

COORG.

The demand for Land Revenue, exclusive of arrears amounted to rupees 2,11,469-0-7, against rupees 2,03,263-5-1 in the previous year. The following statement shows the several heads under which the demand was entered and realized, in contrast with the previous year.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue	last year.	Revenue this year.			
Description of Leveldes	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.		
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year Settled estates added to Revenue Roll during the present year	2,40,089 11 0	1,95,289 12 11	2,64,808 3 7	2,06,687 6 8		
Income from sale of Government estates Miscellaneous Land Pevenue not included in the above	1,328 1 3	1,328 1 3	79 0 0	18 0 0		
Total	7,359 6 8 2,86,791 12 1	2,03,263 5 1	2,69,783 14 9	2,11,469 0 7		

The collections during the year 1869-70 were as follow; the regular land revenue was rupees 2,60,015-9 1.

	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.
Land Assessment offee do Survey tharges Assessment in kind, Dholi Paddy Kumri	1,48,997 11 11 91,251 12 5 11,095 3 10 18,804 6 3 806 0 11	1,50,661 11 4 89,942 1 5 817 8 0 18,128 13 1 465 7 3	1,663 15 5	1,309 11 0 10,277 11 10 175 9 2 340 9 8
Total	2,70,455 3 4	2,60,015 9 1	1,663 15 5	12,103 1 8
		1	1	1,663 15 5
		Ne	t Decrease	10,439 10

The details of miscellaneous land revenue are as follow:-

				Rs.	As.	P.
Nazerkanike				 2,538	2	0
Gatti Fees	•••			 105	0	0
Water-Tax				 14	9	0
Sale of Gover	nment land			 79	0	0
Hadlumanya				 96	4	0
Omitted from				 283	13	0
Stamping We	ights and mea	sures		 21	5	6
Stamping clo	th			 80	3	2
Sale of tiger	skins			 7	8	0
	y bags and bo	xes		 11	7	0
Miscellaneou				 379	S	2

Total Rs. ... 3,716 12 2

The cost of collections was rupees 4,792, or 2.26 per cent. to net collections.

The following are the details of the balances :-

	Pr	evious	year	rs.	18	369~	70.
		Rs.	As.	P.			
Land Revenue		14,649	4	10			
Forest		503	12	8	6.095	14	4
Abkaree		406	3	6			
Mohaturfa	•••	30	1	10	133	- 1	4
Income Tax							0
Local Funds					3,296	4	0
Miscellaneous		52	0	0	770	10	6
		15,661	6	10	75,412	2	7
	Land Revenue Forest Abkaree Mohaturfa Income Tax Local Funds Miscellaneous	Land Revenue Forest Abkaree Mohaturfa Income Tax Local Funds Miscellenceus	Rs. 14,649 Forest 503 Abkaree 406 Mohaturfa 30 Income Tax Local Funds Miscellaneous 52	Rs. As.	Forest 503 12 8 Abkaree 406 3 6 Mohaturfa 30 1 10 Income Tax Local Funds	Rs. As. P. Rs. Land Revenue	Rs. As. P. Rs. As. As. As. As. As. As. As. As. As. A

OPIUM.

The monopoly of Opium was sold by the Mahomedan Government to a contractor. From 1773 the East India Company continued this till 1785, when it changed the system for that of sale by auction under regulations protecting the cultivators. In Bengal the monopoly of growth and manufacture is in force. In Bombay the opium manufactured in Malwa and other native territory comes under a system of excise by a heavy export duty.

Bengal.—The growth and manufacture are restricted to two

Agencies in Behar and Benares. These are under the administration of the Government of Bengal, though the so-called Benares Agency includes sub-divisions which are partly situated in Oude, and is established in territory under the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium are regulated by Act XIII. of 1857, under the general control of the local Government and the Board of Revenue, and the immediate supervision of the Opium Agents in charge of the Agencies. The Collectors of Land Revenue in the districts within the range of the Agencies are Deputy Agents for the enforcement of some of the provisions of Act XIII. of 1857, but they do not otherwise take part in the details of supervision, which are conducted by Sub-Deputy Opium Agents acting under the orders of the Opium Agents.

The net revenue derived from provision opium during the year was rupees 3,77,70,864, against rupees 4,92,71,497, of the preceding year, showing a decrease of rupees 1,15,00,633. The net revenue derived from abkaree opium during the same periods was rupees 23,37,689, against rupees 21,34,957, the increase amounting to rupees 2,02,732. The actual decrease of revenue during the year under review amounted therefore to rupees 1,12,97,901.

A detailed comparison of the results of the year with those of five previous years in the case of provision opium, and of three previous years in the case of abkaree opium, is shown in the following statement:—

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Reverue derived from Abkaree Opium during the four years indicated below.

	Year.			Sale proceeds of opium.	Cost of opium, contingen- cies, &c.	Balance.
7000 04				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64	• • •	***		23,14,774	35,518	22,79,256
1867-68	***		•••	31,55,147	12,64,319	18,90,828
1868-69			***	31,24,801	9,89,844	21,34,957
1869-70	•	***	•••	30,30,184	6,92,495	23,37,689

Comparative Statement showing the quantity of provision Opium sold and the value realized on it, during the six years indicated below.

	Numl	er of Chests	sold.	Amount realized.		
Year.	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.	
1853-54	29,064	13,339	42,403	Rs.	Rs.	
1854-55	35,033	14,946	49,979	2,56,48,253 2,48,24,654	1,19,79,880 1,07,08,955	
1863-64	23,993	18,627	42,620	2,99,83,314	2,19,35,430	
1867-68 1868-69	24,900	23,099	47,999	3,87,31,539	3,01,95,770	
1869-70	27,300 26,245	19,935 19,435	47,235 45,680	3,71,17,218 3,21,48,360	2,71,03,300 2,26 16,010	

The receipts from the sale of provision opium during the year were as follow:—

Behar Benares	1868-69. Rs. 3,79,17,218 2,71,03,300	1869-70. Rs. 3,21,48,360 2,26,16,010
	6,50,20,518	5,47,64,370

The average price realized per chest during the year was rupees 1,198-13-10, against rupees 1,376-8-6 in the previous year, which shows a falling off to the extent of rupees 177-10-8 per chest. This decrease is attributable mainly to the great falling off in the price of opium in the market, owing to the belief in increased cultivation in China, and of the improvement which the Chinese are making in the manufacture of the drug. The gross yield of provision opium during the year, inclusive of miscellaneous receipts on account of opium supplied for abkaree and medicinal purposes, &c., was rupees 5,59,41,370, and the gross charges rupees 1,81,70,506, leaving, as stated at the outset, a net revenue of rupees 3,77,70,864.

The following shows the land under cultivation for opium.

Agene	у.	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.	
Behar Benares	***	Beegahs. 480,685 282,304	Beegahs. 491,409 309,751	Beegahs. 10,724 27,447	
		762,989	801,160	38,171	

The out-turn of provision opium available for the market of 1871 has been estimated at 54,072 chests.

The cultivation of the poppy was re-introduced into Chota Nagpore during the year, and a Sub-Deputy Opium Agency appointed at a monthly cost of 1,079-8-0 rupees. The cultivation also was extended in the Benares Agency by the re-opening of the Futtehpore division and the Banda Kotee, raising the annual provision of Bengal opium from 48,000 to 60,000 chests. The Bengal Administration Report notices a request by the Government of India for the opinion of the Government of Bengal with respect to a minute dated 1868, in which Sir William Muir suggested the appointment of a commission for the purpose of inquiring into the best mode of raising an opium revenue in India. The questions which Sir W. Muir desired to refer to a commission embraced two distinct subjects, viz. (1) the principle to be followed in fixing the rate of pass duty on opium in Western India, and (2) the abolition of the manufacture of opium in Bengal by Government, and the substitution of a system of export duties on opium freely grown. The opinion expressed by the Bengal Government on the first

point was that all information in regard to it which a commission could obtain was already available to Government, and this rendered the appointment of a commission unnecessary, the subject not being one on which special information could be obtained only through the medium of a commission. was argued that all that remained to be done on the point was for the Government to lay down the principle on which the pass duty on Malwa opium was to be fixed; and it appeared to the Bengal Government that the only guide was the price which that opium commands in the China market. A careful estimate having been made of the average price obtaining in China, a deduction would have to be made of the cost of production, transit, and shipment, and a fair trading profit, the balance left after such deduction forming the basis for the calculation of the duty, a wide margin being reserved for the fluctuations of trade. Calculated on this basis, the existing duty of rupees 600 per chest appears to be the highest that can be levied.

On the second point, as to the substitution in Bengal of a system of so-called free cultivation with a very heavy export duty for the present system of monopoly and direct manufacture by Government, it was remarked that the question had been before fully and carefully considered during the administration of Sir John Peter Grant, and that the arguments then advanced in favour of the existing system had never been refuted, or considered to be mistaken, unsound, or inconclusive. Under these circumstances the local Government was unable to advocate any change of system at present, or the necessity of instituting any inquiry of the nature proposed. A discovery of illicit cultivation was made in Dehra Dhoon, and of a practice in the Punjab of permitting the sale of opium grown in foreign states by vendors licensed by Government, and a representation on the subject was made to the Government of India with a view to their being stopped. Merchants were consulted with respect to A bill, providing a transhipment fee on opium received at any British port and transhipped therefrom, was introduced into the legislative council of the Government of India, and Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company expressed themselves in favour of the proposition, with a view to securing useful knowledge of the progress of the trade, but suggested the levy of such a duty as would reduce to a minimum the chances of its interference with the Indian trade. Messrs. Apcar and Company deprecated any such concession and the Board of Revenue took the same view, suggesting that the trade from Persia should be thwarted and restricted as far as it might be practicable to do so. These reports were forwarded to the Government of India with the opinion of the Bengal Government, that the transhipment of opium should be legalized. The revision of the rate of remuneration allowed to Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Company for conducting the opium sales on account of Government was noticed in the previous year's report, and this year it was determined that the sales shall be conducted at the opium godown by the office establishment of the Board.

The following shows the amount realized in Bombay on account of pass fees on opium during the year 1869-70, as con-

trasted with the previous year :-

1868-69 1869-70			*	•••		1,80,55,20 2,35,61,40	
Incre	ease in 186	9-70		•••	Rs.	55,06,2	00
The numb	er of che	sts on w	hich fees	were lev	ied b	eing-	
In 1868-69					•••	30,092	hests.
In 1869-70	***	•			•••	39,269	.,,,
	Increase in	1869.70		_		9.177	

Number of chests which have passed the Bombay Custom House for Export to China during the last ten years:—

	7		•	
In 1860-61	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			45,072 chests.
,, 1861-62				38,667
,, 1862-63				51,745 ,,
,, 1863-64	•••	***		24,7331 ,,
,, 1864-65	•••	•••,		35,090
,, 1865-66		***		36.200 ,,
,, 1866-67				30,869 ,,
,, 1867-68				39,216 ,,
1868-69				30.092 ,,
1869-70			.,	39,269 ,,

Out of the sum of rupees 2,35,61,400 realized on account of the chests passed in 1869-70, the following is the amount to be credited to Indore and Ahmedabad respectively:—

* 11 to 1 to 2 to 2 to 1		Chests.		Amo	ount of Duty.
Indore		35,726		Rs.	2,14,35,600
Ahmedabad	•••	3,543	•••	77	21,25,800
Total		39.269		Rs.	2,35,61,400

During the previous year (1868-69) the amounts credited to Indore and Ahmedabad were as follow:—

	Chests.	Amo	unt of Duty.
Indore Ahmedabad	28,907 1,185	 Rs.	1,73,44,200 7 11,000
Total	30,092]	 Rs.	1,80,55,200

SALT.

The total Salt Revenue was rupees 59,887,070, or an increase of rupees 30,04,670 over the previous year. The following table shows the clearance of Salt during the year and three previous decades in Bengal:—

	Year.	Government salt.	Excise salt.	Sea-imported salt.	Total.
1848-49 1858-59 1868-69 1869-70		Mds. 4,242,655 4,248,068 247,791 219,538	Mds. 16,450 13,560 91,142 126,839	Mds. 1,610,256 3,798,923 6,961,796 7,427,032	Mds. 5,869,361 8,060,551 7,300,729 7,783,409

The net revenue realized during the year was rupees 2,48,58,313, against rupees 2,28,38,929 in 1868-69, which shows an increase of rupees 20,19,384. This increase is attributable to the increased sales of sea-imported and excise salt, and also to increased realizations on account of miscellaneous receipts. The quantity of sea imported salt during the year amounted to 7,427,032 maunds, the duty paid thereon being rupees 2,44,62,928, against 6,961,796 maunds and a duty of rupees 2,26,25,837 in the previous year, thus showing an increase in quantity to the extent of 465,236 maunds, and in duty to the extent of rupees 18,37,091. Similarly, there was an increase in the sales of excise salt amounting in quantity to maunds 45,697, and in duty to rupees 1,48,048.

Madras.—In Madras the transactions of the Salt monopoly were disarranged by the new act which raised the price from rupees 1-11-0 to rupees 2 per maund from the 19th October. The immediate effect of this measure was to stop sales to such an extent that the revenue diminished, but after a month or two, when the stocks previously in the hands of the retailers were exhausted, the sales partially recovered. At the end of September the sales for home and inland consumption were slightly more than those for the same period of the previous year. At the end of March the transactions of the whole year showed an increase of five per cent. in revenue, and a decrease of five per cent. in sales under the same heads. For the part of the year affected by the rise in price from October to March the decrease in sales and the increase in revenue were about eight per cent. The sales for exportation, however, not being affected by the monopoly price, increased considerably, and the total amount of salt sold during the year was 2,51,931 tons, or only 2,488 tons fewer than in 1868-69. The revenue was £1,164,731, or £57,689 more than in 1868-69.

In the Madras Presidency:-

Items.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Home consumption Island do. do.	in. Mds. 33,30,837 33,50,364	In. Mds. 30,99,750 32,11.132	In. Mds. 3 3.67,710 32,86,245	In. Mds. 34,22,570 32 83,290	in. Mds. 33,81,936 30,03,992
Total	66.81,201	63,10,882	€6,53,955	67,05,860	63,85,928
Exportation	12,86,965	5,04 733	1,95,176	2,19,972	4,72,180
Grand Total	79,68,166	68.15,615	68,49,131	69,25,832	68,58,108
Govt. price for salt { per Indian Md. }	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0 1 11 0	Rs. A. P. 111 0	Rs. A. P. 1 11 0	1	Rs. A. P. 1 11 0 2 0 0

Bombay.—In the Bombay Presidency the quantity of salt removed from the pans on payment of full duty in comparison with the preceding year was as follows:—

				In	dian Maunds
1868-69	***			•••	36,93,876
1869-70	•••	***	•••	***	33,04,742
	Decrease 1869-70		,	.,.	3,89,134

The following Table exhibits the sums realized under the various heads in this branch of the revenue:—

	1868-69.	1869 70.
Excise duty on Salt removed from the Pans 100. on Salt imported by sea Do. do. by land Proprietary right of the Government Salt Pans Ground-rent for Salt Pans Sale proceeds of Smuggled Salt	56,86,334 55,865 2,47,111 75,658 27,245 7,419	55,20,174 52,355 2,52,899 55,565 26,163 6,400
	60,99,632	59,13,556
Deduct for 1869 70	59,13,556	
Decrease in 1869-70	1,86,076	

This decrease is ascribed to fewer removals of salt from the pans on payment of full duty for home consumption, in consequence of the rate of duty on salt having been raised from rupees 1-S-0 to rupees 1-13-0.

North-Western Provinces.—During the year an attempt was made to re-open the salt-works that formerly existed, and if the native manufacturers come forward, an annual out-turn of not fewer than 240,000 maunds is anticipated; but it is expected that the revival of the manufacture will be a work of time.

Punjab.—Rock salt is found in the Salt Range running through the Jhelum and Shahpore Districts, and on to Kalabagh, Trans-Indus; in the chain of hills running from the River Indus towards Bahadur Khail, in the Kohat District, and at Drang and Gumatti. in Mandi territory. The principal beds occur in the southern slopes of the Salt Range; they are from 150 to 200 feet in thickness, but masses of it are also found detached from the main beds. The salt, when it occurs in the main beds, contains trace of sulphate of lime, but is free from chloride of magnesium and is held to be remarkably pure. The mines are of two kinds. one, where the salt rock is approached by galleries and excavations; the other where, as at Kalabagh, the salt is at the surface. and is quarried rather than mined. The mineral is excavated at five places in the Range—at the Kheora, Makrach, and Sardi Mines, in the Jhelum District, at the Warcha Mine, in the Shahpore District, and at the Kalabagh Quarry, in the Bunnoo District. The expense of excavation is borne by the Government. and the salt is sold to traders at the mines for rupees 3 per maund (increased from the beginning of the current financial year to rupees 3-1 per maund.) The total out-turn during 1869-70 was 14,97,153 maunds, valued at rupees 44,97,153; in the previous year the out-turn was 13,07,378 maunds, valued at rupees Salt exists in large quantities at nine other localities in the Salt Range; but these mines are closed, to prevent smuggling. The mineral is exported to all parts of the Punjab, and goes beyond the frontier. These salt mines have during the year been placed under the charge of the Commissioner of Inland Customs. In April 1870, His Excellency the Viceroy visited the large mines of Saiwal and Baggiwal, at Kheora, which have since, with the approval of the Government of India, been designated the "Mayo Mines," to mark the honour conferred on the locality by the first visit ever paid to it by any Governor General of India. In the Kohat District, salt is obtained from five quarries in the chain of hills running from the River Indus towards Bahadur Khail; these are at Malgin, Jatta, Nari, Kharak, and Bahadur Khail, and in thirteen other places in these hills; but its excavation is prohibited. The total out-turn for 1869-70 was 4,96,216 maunds, valued at rupees 1,07,314; in 1868-69, the Kohat mines yielded 4,02,777 maunds, valued at

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rupees 82,483. At Drang and Gumatti, in the territory of the Raja of Mandi, salt of a dull gray colour is obtained from excavations or pits; and evaporated salt is produced to some extent in the Hissar and Rohtak Districts, and in Dera Ghazi Khan; but the great manufacturing district is Gurgaon, where it is obtained by exposing the brine, or salt-impregnated water, in shallow pans or pools to the heat of the sun. Some of the salt villages are within the Gurgaon District; but those producing the best salt are in the Jhajjar Pergunnah. The salt is generally classified into two kinds,—the Salambha and the Sultanpuri,—the latter being the best. Salambha salt is made in the Noh Pergunnah, which contains twelve salt villages; Sultanpuri salt is made in the pergunnah of Farraknaggar (containing one salt village), Jharsa (three villages,) and Jhajjar (five villages.) The annual produce is about 100,000 maunds of Salambha and 700,000 maunds of Sultanpuri salt,—the selling price varying from 4 annas to 9½ annas per maund, according to quality. A tax, under the name of Hakimi Cess, is levied by Government, varying from six pie to one and three-quarter annas per maund, in addition to the customs duty. These salt works supply the lower part of the Punjab, and the salt is exported in large quantities for consumption in the North-Western Provinces.

The Inland Customs assumed charge of the Sambhur Lake on the first of February, 1870. The lake had formerly been worked by the Governments of Jeypore and Jounpore. The charges against the realizations amount to rupees 8,121-3-10. The gross revenue realized during February and March of the official year 1869-70 was rupees 1,48,283-13-6, the details of which are as follow:—

Stock sold		Rs. 1,48,096		P.
Amount realized on salt und town of Sambhur	vered by passes in the	e . 86	4	0
Miscellaneous (fines on traff and fees on duplicate warra Income-tax	ts)	. 2	10	6
Income-tax		1,48,283	13	6

Important changes took place in the Inland Customs Department during the year under review. It was enlarged by the amalgamation with it of the Punjab bT Customs; and the line, as constituted at the close of 1869-70, extended from Searla, near where the Indus debouches from the Himalayas, to the borders of the tributary mehals near Boad on the Mahanuddee,

a distance of 2,504 miles. This vast line is, as the crowflies. guarded by 10,360 officers and men, and yields a direct revenue of little short of a million and a quarter sterling. It is divided into 110 beats, and watched from 1,727 guard posts. A perfect system of patrolling exists, and, except in some very wild portions of the Central Provinces goes on with unabated vigilance night and day. The men are aided in preventing the passage of contraband goods by a barrier which, in its most perfect form, is utterly impassable to man or beast This consists, as a rule, of a hedge from 10 to 14 feet high and 6 to 12 feet thick, composed of closely clipped thorny trees and shrubs. Where the nature of the soil prevents the growth of a live hedge, a dry one is substituted if the materials for its construction are available.

The total supplies of salt from all sources that appear to have found their way into consumption by the population within the line appear to have slightly exceeded half a million of tons; of this, 481,732 tons, or about 93 per cent., was taxed, and 33,795, or about 7 per cent. escaped duty. There was a marked decrease in the quantity of Cheshire salt landed at Calcutta, viz., from 6,448,309 maunds in 1868-69 to 5,924,489 in 1869-70. This was due not to any contraction in the area of its consumption, but to the market having been overstocked. On the contrary, the actual deliveries of Liverpool salt have increased steadily from 3,898,530 maunds in 1866-67 to 5,517,253 maunds in the year under review. Excluding Bengal, it is calculated that the average consumption of salt by the population of the rest of Northern and Central India, within the Customs line, assumed at 68,600,000. The supply is shown in the following table:-

Salt.			1.		Tons.
Punjab Min		***	•••		53,733
	cross the Line				141,421
	o internal debt				634
Imported or	manufactured	in Beng	al		285,944
Untaxed	ally and the			•••	33.795
			Total	•••	515,527

The gross revenue of the department was £1,626,702, of which the Cis-Indus salt mines yielded £449,254, the various Customs lines, £1,167,609, and the internal department £9,828. From salt the bulk of the realisations were derived. This yielded £1,492,093; sugar contributed £124,848; and miscellaneous items brought in £9,761. The total charges of the department amounted to £199,063, so that the net receipts were £1,427,639.

The proportion of the tax per head of the population varies from 1\frac{1}{4}d. per year in the Punjab to 7\frac{1}{4}d. in Bombay:—

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Costoms Houses.	Costoms Houses.	Ss 1868-69.	Salt. 1869-70.	Sugar 1868-69.	Gross Collections. [ar.] Alisc 1869.70. 1868 6	Miscellaneous Miscellaneous 1868 69. 1869	aneous. 1869-70.	Total 1868-69.	1869.70.
Shahpoor Kuhror Hissar and Sirsa Delhi		37,80,581 15,89,738 26,97,725	44,91,458 17,79,875 27,90,746	17,673 2,08,404 3,53,628	12,076 2,14,920 4,75,153	2,354 1,242 8,699 4,358	1,081 292 4,846 4,100	37,82,959 18,915 18,01,841 80,55,711	12,367 12,367 19,99,642 32,69,999
Total		80,68,044	90,62,079	5,79,705	7,02,149	11,653	11.891	86,59,402	97,74,547
Agra and Muria Jhansie Total		2,33,237	88,632	4,88,598	4,80,470	2,868	2,778	3,13,963	1,46,996
Saugor Hoshungabad Nagpoor Raipoor	1111	4. 73, 531 90,000 6,68,637 2,02,440	2,59,647 71,227 6,83,675 1,46,761	42,822 13,710 27,116 432	31, 574 16,885 17,155 249	25,935 2,441 8,898 6,808	8,617 5,230 2,005 12,128	5.41,788 1,06,151 6,99,651 2,09,680	2,99,838 93,342 7,02,835 1,59,138
Total	al	14,34,608	11,61,310	83,580	65,863	39,082	27,980	15.57,270	12.55,153
Internal N. W. P. Ditto Oudh		34,835 8,777	44,809 8,846	::	: ;	46,459 2,739	40,944 3,692	81,294	85,754 12,537
Total	al	43,612	53,655	:	:	49,198	44,636	92,810	98,291
Grand Total	al	1,42,64,455	1,49,20,934	11,51,883	12,48,483	1,10,588	97,604	1,55,26,927	1,62,67,020
Berar	•	3,00,293	3,15,008	: 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10	;	2,508	8,518	3102,801	3,18,526

Comparative Statement showing the actual Receipts and Charges in the several Customs Houses subordinate to the Governments of the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, Oudh and Hyderabad, during the years 1868:69 and 1869-70.

Custon	CUSTOMS HOUSES.	ß.	. 1	Cha	Charges.	Net Collections.	ections.	Percentage of Charges on Gross Collections.	of Charge
				1868 69.	1869-70.	1868.69:	1869.70.	1868.69.	1869.70.
Shahpoor	•		i	2,33,724	2,26,278	85.49,211	42,66,261	6.15	6.03
Hissar and Sirsa	: :	: :	: :	9.01,659	9 06 188	16 00 109	17 00 71	466-7	710.37
Delhi	:		:	1,54,681	1,78,954	29,00,162 29,01,030	30,91,045	2.08	10.91
		Total	0.	6,78,342	6,99,272	79,81,060	90,75,275	7.83	7-15
Agra and Muttra Jhausie	: :	: :	: :	3,00,451 1,95,633	3.34,209 2,02,189	46,03,030	46,57,824	6.14	6.69
		Total	:	4,96,084	5,36,398	47,21,360	46,02,631	9.52	10-35
Saugor Hoshungabad	::	::	: :	1,59.478	1,44,325	3,82,310 13,636	1,55,513	29.43 87.15	48-13
Nagpoor Raipoor	::	11	11	1,65,755	1,51,958	5,33,896 1,45,470	5,50,877 80,437	23.69	21.61
		Total	. :	4,81,958	4,88,814	10,75,312	7,66,339	30-95	38-94
Internal N. W. P. Ditto Oudh	11	::	::	1,78,453	1,99,424 66,720		::	219·39 485·96	231·39 491·58
		Total		2,35,134	2,66,144	:	:	252-77	270-77
		Grand Total	:	18,91,518	19,90,628	1.36,35,408	1,42,76,892	12.18	12.23
Berar	:	•	•	1,34,783	1,28,068	1,68,018	1,90,458	44.14	40-21

The Customs Revenue stood at the exceptionally high figure of £2,851,909 in 1861-62, when the high duties caused by the financial pressure of that year were in force. The great increase in the value of the export trade and import bullion trade, caused by the American War, did not affect the revenue. In 1868-69 the revenue was nearly as high as in 1861-62, although the duties had been reduced from 20 and 10 to 7½ and 5 per cent, and at least 130 articles had been relieved of duty. The following shows the Revenue for the years stated:-

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864.65.	1865.66.	1866-67.	1868-69.	1867.68.	1869-70.
	43	3	£	£	3	स	43 43	£	e 8
Govt. of India Central Provinces British Burma	7,835	23,021 214,770	1,314 21,978 170,545	10.194	9,877	4,086 119,954	6.806	8,483 284,893	6,772
Bengal N. W. Provinces	1,337,073 73,534 72,168	1,068,929 55.455 90 953	998.839 57.673	942.113 60,231 89,619	947.682 61,449 99,475	867,059 47,797 81 413	1,123,184 71,233 94,208	1,123,357 55,994 58,098	976,493 49,839 70,144
	232,522. 958,701	196,498 815,380	229,852 825,643	203,878 791,890	208,558	193,539	251,902 831,098	279,594 882,336	276,485 846,064
Total Berars Eastern Settlements	2,851,902	2,464,306	2,383,693	2,296,449	2,279,518	2,030,606	2,578,632 10,259	2,692,755 31,562	2, 429, 185
Grand Total	2,851,939	2,464,366	2,384,061	2,296,929	2,279,854	2,030,864	÷		:

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1869-70.	ъŝ	83 405	87,888	54,096	707,827	358,191	208,620	406,482	466,848	2,373,357			
1868-69.	£ ,	5,191	83,560	52,971	712,523	332,758	199,807	372,347	470,357	2,306,971	45,941		*
1867-68.	. st	5,462	78,141	42,659	693,067	321,315	171,285	353,725	450,890	2,186,269	34,830	:	
1867-68, eleven months.	ςp)	3,714	58,403	38,326	562,547	244,275	130.349	282,553	381,992	1,755,685	26, 233	21,855	1,803,773
1865.66.	F	5.479	58,819	37,051	605,899	256.270	128,448	306,485	489,285	1,943,992	23,982	26,658	1,994,632
1864-65.	φ <u>ς</u>	2,363	50,742	34,869	600,906	237,708	112,121	269,409	573,009	1,929,850	16,727	25,521	1,972,098
1863-64.	42 E	6,493	38,201	31.787	561,666	226,885	103.772	238.342	445,688	1.693,916	15,125	26,175	1,735,216
1862-63.	\$	25 500	86,414	26,684	549,341	206,258	94.802	213,688	313,196	1,473,883	7,790	7,965	1,489,638
1861-62.	48	3 629	12,026	21,416	664,547	260,131	90,621	310,829	297,974	1,686,179	7,038		1,693,217
		Government of India	Central Provinces	•	Bengal	North-Western Provinces				Total	Berars	Eastern Settlements	Grand Total

COLTON.

Madras.—The actual increase of acres under cotton cultivation in the Madras Presidency was 6,26,602. Some general facts in relation to Cotton cultivation are given under the head of Land Revenue.

The tables will be found on page 367. Ninety-two per cent. of the cotton exported was to the United Kingdom. The exportation to France was less than in the previous year. To Hong-Kong a larger

quantity was sent, and a new trade was opened.

Bombay.--With the exception of the District of Kaira, in Guzerat, in every Collectorate of both divitorate of Khandeish, where it amounted to the large figure of 114,168 acres. In Ahmedabad, where, for several seasons preceding, a steady decrease had been observable, there was a sudden increase sions of the Presidency, there was an increase of the amount of land devoted to cotton cultivation in excess of that of 1868-69. In the Northern Division the most extensive increase occurred in the Collecamounting to \$2,375 acres. In Broach also, where in the preceding year there had been a deficit amounting to upwards of 36,000 acres, the increase in the season under report amounted to 70,780 acres. The aggregate increase over last year in the several Collectorates of the Northern Division equalled 36 per cent. In the Collectorates of the Southern Division there was an increase equal to 46 per cent. in excess of the cotton cultivation of the foregoing season. In the Southern Mahratta country alone, which comprises three important cotton collectorates, the additional amount of land for the season reached the large figure of 4,19,555 acres. The most extensive increase was in Kulladghee, where it reached the amount of 2,04,328 acres. This latter mentioned increase was supposed partly to be due to failure of the early sown grain crops, which left a larger extent of land available than would otherwise have been devoted to cotton. Next in proportion was Dharwar, which had an increase of 1,35,318 acres, and in Belgaum it amounted to 79,909 acres. In the remaining Collectorates of this Division, which are less important as cotton districts, the increase was as follows:—In Sholapore 50,389 acres, Poona 27,646, Sattara 22,254, and Ahmednuggur 13,894 acres.

Fully two-thirds of the cotton exported from Bombay is reported to be grown in Native territory, but the returns which were supplied scarcely furnish details of more than one-sixth part of

that quantity.

In the possessions of the Guicowar the area under cotton cultivation has increased from 170,221 acres in 1868-69 to 183,640 acres in 1869-70. In the Native States of Kattywar 1,000,654 acres are stated to have been devoted to this cultivation during the year showing the large increase of 120,037 acres. The returns for Kolapoor and the numerous jagheers subordinate to that State exhibit an increase on the aggregate of 74,319 acres of land devoted to cotton this season over that of last year. In the province of Cutch there was also a very extensive increase, amounting to 71,466 acres. The small State of Akulkote shows an increase of 8,585 acres over the area under cotton during the preceding year. In the Mahi Kanta and Rewa Kanta the total extent of cotton cultivation amounts to less than 10,000 acres. In Pahlunpore, where there was in 1868-69 a breadth of 38,691 acres sown with cotton, there was a slight decrease in the past season.

The number of bales exported to foreign ports from Bombay, Carwar, and Sind during 1869 was 1,188,708. Compared with the exports of the preceding year, there is a decrease of

Cotton. 420

105,583 bales. But it is reported that owing to the comparative lateness of the cotton season, unusually large quantities of the staple remained up-country and in store at Bombay; and the total of this year's produce is estimated at about one-and-a-half million bales. The total number of Cotton Gins worked by steam-power was 1,341, against 1,288 in the preceding year. There was a decrease of 20 Gins in Khandeish, and of 7 in Surat and Broach, while there was an increase of 80 Gins in Ahmedabad, thus resulting in a net increase of 53 Gins over the number at work in 1868-69. There were 306 presses worked by manual labour and 169 worked by steam-power during the year, against 294 of the former and 171 of the latter in 1868-69.

Bengal.—A number of cotton plants were collected in the Calcutta Botanical Gardens. A portion of them, and especially of Major Trevor Clarke's seedlings are reported to be very promising. Native cottons are still cultivated in many districts in Bengal as a profitable crop, though the produce is worth only 3d. a fb. The principal cultivation is now carried on in the lower valleys of the hills, and in terai jungle, as in the Darjeeling terai, the terai south of the Garo Hills, and in the low hills of Chittagong and Comillah, where the culture is of a very rough description, and the rent paid for the land is exceedingly small.

North-Western Provinces.—The cotton corps suffered greatly from the heavy rainfall of September and October 1869. The acreage under cotton cultivation had increased from 865,000 to 1,108,560, and the estimated out-turn was about a million maunds, or eighty million pounds. The out-turn at the end of

the year was not more than 463,800 maunds.

Punjab.—In the Punjab at the end of 1869 there was under cotton cultivation 811,794 acres against 680,000 acres in the two previous years. In the Gurgaon and Hissar Districts, which together made up more than one-tenth of the total area sown with cotton, the crop was, owing to the unfavourable season, almost an entire failure. The out-turn is estimated at 618,900 maunds of cleaned cotton, which gives an average of about 61ths per acre. The following were the prices in the most important markets:—Ferozpore, Rs. 23 per maund; Shahpore, Rs. 23 per maund; Mozuffurgurh, Rs. 24-8 per maund, and Dera Ghazi Khan, 25-8 per maund. A comparatively small proportion of the cotton produced in the province appears to have been exported, the bulk being retained for home consumption. Hingunghat cotton-seed was sown in a large number of plots in all parts of the Province during the year; but the experiment is reported for the most part to have been a failure.

Oude.—The cultivation of cotton in Oude was reported to be on the decline.

Central Provinces.—The area under cotton cultivation during 1868-69 and 1869-70 is shown in the following table:—

		Acres, 1868-69.	Acres, 1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
In the Nerbudda val Sautpoora hill districts In the Nagpore country In the Chutteesgurh cou Upper Godavery	atry	215,522 298,764 235,898 691 750,875	209,522 985,808 228,124 578 824,027	87,044 87,044	6,000 7,774 118 13,892	Net increase acres 73,152

The exports from the Central Provinces towards Bombay by the station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during the year under review and the year preceding it are shown below:—

\ .		Exports in	the season	of 1868-69.	Expor	ts in the 1869-70	season of
Stations.		Full pressed bales.	Half press- ed bales.	Dokras or loose bags.	Full pressed bales.	Half pressed bales.	Dokras or loose bags.
Nagpore Sindee Wurdah Poolgaon Khundwa Boorhanpore Hurdah Seonee Etarsee Sohagpore Gadurwara		4,224 } }	17,409 8,759 	680 296 1,095 1,536 \$5,400 	9,856	258 10,769 6,188 	920 25 487 10,406 6,084 626 649 818 7,091 7,462
Total bales	• • •	4,224	26,168	39,007	9,856	17,215	34,568

British Burma.—Experiments were made here with the Hingunghat cotton seed, with varied results. In some parts the plants flourished; in others they were a total failure. The area of cotton cultivation increased from 4,562 acres in 1868-69, to 6,596 acres during the year under review. Cotton is principally grown in the "Toungyas" or hill gardens which are not measured; and as this cultivation is carried on chiefly in the wilder and more remote portions of a district, it is stated to be difficult to obtain even the approximate area.

Berar.—The season of 1869-70 shows a falling off as compared with the previous year, although the area under cultivation was considerably larger. The following table shows the area under Cotton cultivation:—

Division.	Districts.	Acres, 1868-69.	Acres, 1869-70.	In- crease.	De- crease.	Remarks.
East Berar {	Oomrawuttee Elichpore Woon	182,183 309,172 131,161	325.692 187,942 134,543	143,509 3,382	121,230	
	Total	622,516	648,177	146,891	121,230	
West Berar	Akolah Buldanah Bassim	406,862 195,123 62,241	411,690 291,762 64,157	4,828 96,639 1,916		
	Total	664,226	767,609	103,383		
	Total Berar	1,286,742	1,415,786	250,274	121,230	Net increase acres 129,044.

With such a considerable increase in the cultivation, a larger supply than usual of cotton was very naturally looked for. But rain, and what was equally destructive to the cotton, damp cloudy weather continued till late in March; and the crop, already damaged by the rain, suffered most severely from the "boll worm," (well known in America,) which had never been regarded with any great anxiety in Central India. In February, the probable falling off in the exports was estimated at about one-fifth of the supplies of the previous year; and the result proved the estimate to be sufficiently correct, the exports from Berar during the season under report being 175,988 bales, as compared with 233,000 bales, the figures of the year 1868-69. The details are given below:—

Exports of Ootton from Berar during the season 1869-70, as compared with the exports of the preceding year.

Bales of 400 lbs.

				1868-69.	 1869-70.
By railway By road	•••	···	•••	228,700 4,300	170,29 5,698
		Total		233,000	175,988

The beneficial effects expected from the full-presses set up during the season of 1868-69 in Berar, and alluded to in last year's Administration Report, were realized.

Cotton exported by Railway from Berar.

Years.	Full	-pressed bal	es. H	alf-pressed be	les. I	oose bags.	
1865-66							The whole crop went
1866-67		644		41,866	•••	574.333	down in loose bags
1867-68		31,659	***	145,733		152,122	(dokrahs.)
1863-69		65,957	***	151 607	***	£30,993	, v v v v
1869-70		113,024		52,136	910	15.450	The state of the s

Mysore.—Cotton seed from the Hingunghat farm was introduced in increased quantities during the year, but the cultivation was not successful.

TEA.

Bengal.—The cultivation of tea in India is confined to the lower slopes of the Himalayan range and the adjoining plains. Its principal seat is in Assam and Cachar, where the indigenous and hybrid plants flourish. There is one tea-plantation in Arakan. The experiment has also been tried on a small scale and with comparative success in Chittagong. In the elevated valleys of Chota Nagpore there are one or two gardens. The following table shows the state of tea cultivation in the Lower Provinces:—

nonth- er of rs em- during	Local.		1,274	202	7,790	5,177	7,012	9	stated.	15,908			:	
Average month- ly number of Labourers em- ployed during the year.	Imported.		215	441	2,803	10,302	433	:	Not st	11,087		:	:	:
	In 1869.	lbs.	348,263	228,645	9 178 589	1,164,697	1,319,743	2,410	1,155	4,284,794	,	:	:	:
Out-turn.	In 1868.	lbs.	293,450	170,150	1,857,358	1,093,886	849,840	2,000	1,760	3,630,351			*	
tiva-	Total.	Acres.	2.878	1,673	19.814	6,726	10,769	020	stated.	390 24,151			:	:
Area under cultiva- tion.	Brought under cultivation during 1869.		200	901	117	107	516	:	42 Particulars not stated	068		1	;	:
Area u	At close of 1868.	Acres.	21 7	0701	-		10,253		Partieu 9 050				:	:
	Total.	Acres.	23,049	18,479	89,529	711,707	52,067	000	43	244,488			:	:
end.	Held under cultivation leases or rent-paying pottahs.	Acres.	100	0.070	4.982	8,555	9,219	000	:	20,000			:	:
Extent of Land	Held in fee- simple under new rules. Held in grants under old	cres. Acres.	0.453 10,237	5 696 98 914	67,864 16,689	18,008 45,164	239 1(- : - :	Particulars not stated.	9,001, 5,487	Particulars not stated.		Particulars not stated.	The monte of
Number of Assistants employed.	Natives above the rank of duffadars.	⋖		963	153		146	5	Particula Particula	Not stated. 219,001	 Particula:		Particular	
Number o Assistant employed	Europeans.				50	33	E :	:	::	Nots	- ;	_	: ;	:
-	Gardens.	9	0 6	3.2	110)&	10 00		2002	122	;		00 C	-
- 1	* 1		:	: ;	: :	:	::		: :	:	ne Hill		1	-
	District,	Kammoon		Durrung		Luckimpore	Darjeeling		Dacea		Chittagong and the Hill Tracts		Hazareebaugh Lohardoggah	
	Division			Assam			Cooch Behar		Dacca	_	Chittagong		Chota Nagpore }	

Tea. 424

In the Assam districts there are altogether 315 gardens occupying a total area of 246,584 acres, of which 107,321 acres are held in grants under theold rules, 115,179 acres in feesimple under the new rules, and 24,084 acres under cultivation leases or rent-paying pottahs. Out of this entire area 28,954 acres only are under tea cultivation. The total out-turn of tea during 1869 was 4,946,139 lbs., against 4,306,927 lbs. in the preceding year, which shows an increase of 639,212 lbs. The average monthly number of imported labourers employed on the gardens during the year was 27,492, and of local labourers 17.486.

In the Cooch Behar division there are 55 tea estates in the district of Darjeeling, the whole of which have been begun within the last ten years. A total area of 52,007 acres is occupied by these estates. 32,239 acres are held on grants under the old rules. 10.549 acres in fee-simple under the new rules, and 9,219 acres under cultivation leases or rent-paying pottahs. The entire area under tea cultivation is 10,769 acres, and the out-turn of tea during the year was 1,319,743 lbs., against 849,840 lbs. of the preceding year, which shows an increase of 469,903 lbs. average monthly number of imported labourers employed on the gardens was 433, and of local labourers 7.012. The cultivation existing in Gowalparah is entirely in the hands of natives, and has remained stationary during the past few years. The total area under tea cultivation is 325 acres, and the total out-turn of tea was 2,470 lbs., against 2,050 lbs. of the preceding year. In the Dacca district there are only two small gardens, embracing together an area of 43 acres; and these deteriorated during the year, the produce having decreased from 1.760 lbs. to 1,155 lbs. In Sylhet there are 20 gardens, occupying an area of 28,144 acres, of which 2,956 are under tea cultivation. The out-turn of tea in them during 1869 was 362,962 lbs.. against 250,906 lbs, during the preceding year, which shows an increase of 112,056 lbs. The average monthly number of imported labourers employed was 235, and of local labourers 1,070. In Cachar the number of gardens in which work is being carried on is 122, comprising an area of 244,488 acres, of which 24,151 acres are under tea cultivation. The total out-turn of tea in these gardens during the year was 4,234,794 lbs., against 3,630,351 lbs. of the preceding year, which shows an increase of 604,443 lbs. The average monthly number of imported labourers employed in the gardens was 11,087, and of local labourers 15,908. The amount of cash drawn from the district treasury by supply bills, money orders, and notes cashed, was rupees 20,04,647, against rupees 19,84,957 drawn during the preceding

year. No accounts were furnished of the tea gardens in Chittagong, but it was generally stated that the cultivation was in a satisfactory state and appeared to be well established. In the absence of any returns from the planters themselves no figures can be given of the actual out-turn during the year; but it appears from the customs returns of the Chittagong port that the exportations per steamer amounted to 1,271 boxes, valued at rupees 1,01,680, against 502 boxes valued at rupees 40,160 of the previous year, which shows a favourable result. The aggregate quantity of tea exported from Calcutta during the year was 12,689,081 lbs., against 11,434,002 lbs. exported during the preceding year, showing an increase to the extent of 1,255,079 lbs.

North-Western Provinces.—Only two small plantations, Hawulbagh and Ayartolee, now remain in the hands of Government, and under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens. The expenditure for the year was £1,609. The produce from the sale of tea was £1,138, and £10,500 was received from the sale of the Kowlagheer plantation. During the year 31,802lbs. of tea were received from the factories, and 32,959lbs were disposed of, at an average price of 5 annas per lb.

COFFEE.

The cultivation of Coffee in India is practically confined to the southern portion of the Continent. An attempt to grow Coffee in Chota Nagpore has been abandoned.

Mysore.—The Coffee plantations held by European and na-

tive proprietors were during the year under review:

No. Area.
282 32,533 acres.
Natives ... 21,563 78,459

These statistics give an average of 115 acres for every plantation held by an European, and of 3a. 25g. for each native holding. The largest estate is estimated to contain 1,100 acres, and the smallest 20 yards. 3,348 tons 19 cwt. of Coffee were exported during the year, which, with an excise duty of 4 annas a maund of 28ths. gave a revenue of rupees 66,978-13-3. In the previous year the amount exported was 5,220 tons 5 cwt. and 863ths., giving a revenue of rupees 1,04,407-1-2. The decrease is attributed to the ravages of the borer insect. The amount realised by the sale of land for Coffee cultivation was very small. The proportion of native cultivators to European is shown in the following figures:—

Europeans 590 2 35 11,802 5 5 Natives 2,808 16 5 55,176 7 10

Mudras.—About 2,100 acres of forest land fit for coffee were advertised for sale in the year, and of these 700 acres were taken up. The number of coffee estates owned by Europeans at the end of the year was fifty, containing in the aggregate about 14,700 acres. The total tariff value of coffee exported in the year was about 2,52,000 rupees. There is a little tea grown on the Peermade Hills, and some indication of extension; but planters seem generally to confine their main attention to coffee. The exports have been quadrupled in five years.

CINCHONA.

Madras.—There were still four Cinchona plantations on the Neilgherries at the end of the year, but the cultivation was unsatisfactory. The extent of land originally sanctioned (1,200 acres) is reported to be fully occupied: 2,54,367 plants having been planted out during the year, and 17,526 propagated. Some of the trees planted in 1862 are now 25 feet in height, and 32 inches round the stem. The C. Succirubra variety still continues the most luxuriant in growth and the best able to resist adverse seasons, but as a large area is already occupied with this variety, and the Government Quinologist reports more highly of the therapeutic properties of some of the other barks, orders based on his recommendation have been issued for the extended cultivation of the "lanceolate leaved variety of C. officinalis," the bark of which has, during the year, yielded the unprecedentedly large proportion of 10.13 per cent. of quinine. The yield of fresh bark from the plantations is estimated at 45 tons per annum, and is at present made over to the Government Quinologist, whose experiments and researches have brought to light many interesting facts connected with the production of quinine.

The cinchona tree has already been acclimatized in several districts besides the Neilgherries, and it is hoped that by the commencement of 1871, no district, in which a suitable site can

be found, will be without a small plantation.

An examination of the varying yield of the bark C. Succirubra according to the season, which has lasted two years, was completed during the year, showing that the yield of alkaloid has two points of maximum occurring, respectively, in May and October. The conditions on which depend the drying of the bark for export, so as to secure the preservation of the febrifuge principles in an unaltered state, have been fully investigated. The buildings, &c., which form the small Alkaloid Manufactory, were completed in December. On the 15th of January actual work was begun, and by the end of the official year 21½ fbs of alkaloid had been forwarded to the Medical store-keeper. The bark at present consumed in the manufactory has hitherto been

merely that obtained from prunings, no tree having yet been cut down.

Bengal.—The three species of cinchona of which the cultivation was extended during the year are c. succirubra, c. officinalis, and c. calisaya. The numbers of plants in permanent plantations were:—

	C. S	uccirubra.	C.	Officinalis.	C. C	alisaya.
31st March 1869		6,15,733	•••			220
31st March 1870		1,055,100	***	406,899		4,000
Increase	***		***	-		
		439,370		94,180	•••	3,780

The increase of permanent plantaions of c. succirubra and c. calisava was made about Rishap at an elevation of 2,500 feet; the increase of c. officinalis at Rungbee at an elevation of about 4,500 feet. The average growth for the year of the ten measured plants of c. succiruba planted in March 1867 at Rishap was 51 inches, which fairly represents the satisfactory general growth of the c. succirubra plantations. The average growth for the year of the ten measured plants of c. officinalis planted in October 1864 The average growth for the year at Rungbee was 12 inches. of the ten measured plants of c. calisaya planted in June 1867 at Rishap was 52 inches, which represents the average growth of all the plants in the plantation catalogued as c. calisaya. several important varieties are included under the name c. calisaya, and the tree-variety raised by seed in February 1867 and planted out in June 1867 attained a height of 12 feet in October 1869, and a tree of this age, lately cut down, produced two pounds of dry bark.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC WORKS AND FORESTS.

THE year under review was marked by a considerable reduction in the grants made for Public Works, and the several Local Governments were compelled to do their best with a curtailed expenditure. The following table shows the :--

Expenditure by Government on account of Public Works in British India, according to the following Classification, for each of the under-mentioned years, exclusive of State outlay on Guaranteed works.

	1 d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d	Military.		Civi	Civil buildings.	gs.	Public	Public Improvements.	ments.		Total.		Tools ge.		
Years ended.		Original Works.	Total.	Original Works.	Original Repairs. Total.		Original Works.	Original Repairs, Total.		Original Works.	Repairs. Total	Total.	Estobts., '	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
30 April	eil.	33	લ્ફ	વર	43	3	33	3	42	લ્ટ	લ્ફ	લ	चर	e#	Note.—The annual
1861	770,114	4 130,575	900,689	304,185	86,532		890,717 753,408		664,233 1,417,641 1,827,707	1,827,707		881,340 2,709,047		662,307 3,371,354	grants in these years do not include allot-
1862	390,57	390,571 147,059	537,623	198,086	88,811	286,847	286,847 1,248,371		602,839 1,851,210 1,856,978	1,836,978		838,702 2,675,680		720,920 3,396,600	ments for state ex- penditure on guaran-
1863	410,679	9 158,809	569,488	861,708	101,879		409,077 1,212,157		611,088 1,823,245 1,930,034	1,930,034		871,776 2,801,810			teed and sided enter- prise, loss by ex-
1864	614,846		172,059 786,905		593,816 104,048		697,864 1,538,589		655,799 2,172,588 2,747,251	2,747,251		903,906 3,657,175			change, grant from I per cent. income
1865		5 176,180	848,455	464,147	118,154		582,301 1,570,682	665,952	665,952 2,235,934 2,707,104	2,707,104	959,586	959,586 3,666,690		806,673 4,473,369	tax, nor unappro- priated grant at the
1866	1,274,000	0 211,248	1,485,248	211,248 1,485,248 748,145	132,743	880,888	880,888 1,378,467		2,051,044	3,400,612	1,016,568	672,577 2,051,044 3,400,612 1,016,568 4,417,180		943,4455,360,625	disposal of the Government.
31 March	ch.		×						-						
1867	1,328,856	1,328,856 206,2781,535,134	1,535,134		641,856 108,697 750,553 1,214,597	750,558	1,214,597		644,626 1,859,223 3,185,309	3,185,309	959,601	959,601 4,144,910 993,011 5,137,921	993,011	5,137,921	Actual expenditure for eleven months.
1868	1,601,173	8 232,940	1,894,113	802,113	232,940 1,834,113 802,113 109,694	911,807	911,807 1,309,813	728,780	2,038,599	3,713,099	1,071,414	728,780 2,038,593 3,713,039 1,071,414 1,784,515 1,083,376 5,867,889	,083,376	5,867,889	Actual expenditure,
1869	2,143,610	0 256,890	2,400,000	702,716	256,390 2,400,000 702,716 126.605	829,321	829,321 1,782,465	779,040	2,561,505	4,628,791	1,162,035	779,040[2,561,505]4,628,791[1,162,035]5,790,626[1,349,174]7,040,000	4,249,174	7,040,000	Distribution of grants.
1870	1,305,577	7 203,794	1,509,371	665,390	208,79411,509,371 665,590 108,512 773,9021,524,945 824,5342,649,277 3,795,910 1,136,640 4,992,550 1,456,592 6,393,082	773,902	1,824,945	824,334	2,649,277	3,795,910	1,136,640	4,932,550	1,456,532	6,889,082	Actual expenditure,

Expenditure by Government on account of Public Works in Each Presidency or Province of British India, for each Year; not including State outlay on Guaranteed Works.

but cannot be shown separate for each Province.	બ	1	Ġ		90,423+	105,276†	19,844T	104,7231		89706	14,270\$	I,	1,485\$
Total.	લ	20 FOR 000 9 671 954	0.000.000	000,000,0,000,020	578,978 3,564,911	626,445 1,104,350 4,407,493 105,276†	670,000 1,090,486 4,453,519	601,603 1,540,703 5,259,118		631,537 1,424,995 5,137,921	900,796 1,365,429 5,867,889	880,000 1,595,000 7,040,000	777,107 1,388,008 6,389,082
Bom bay.	ণ				578,978	1,104,350	1,090,486	1,540,703		1,424,995	1,365,429	1,595,000	1,388,008
Madras.	32	000 060	020,020	000,000	694,999	626,445	670,000	601,603		631,537	900,796	880,000	777,107
Mysore.	ધ્યે	1	1	1	1	Ī	1	I		1	1	1	173,567
Coorg.	્ય		١	1	. 1	I	6,000	9,800		12,669	14,044	20,000	12,191
Central India.	43	900	1,000	17,500	28,678	37,811	12,075	75,378		71,588	310,461	290,000	312,980
Rajpostana	ವೆ		1	1	ı	1	11,367,	55,899	-	47,258	619 96	125,000	116,476
Hyderabad.	લ્ફ		82,459	54,100	009'99	92,678	000'06	113,562	-	107,245	82,781	70,000	54,183
Straits Settlements.	લ		67,968	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,00	34,680		31,088	=	==	-
British Burma.	£,		149,210	145,000	172,500	197,500	242,800	255,000		213,796	282,847	247,500	181,697
Nagpore.	3		000,00	85. 00	181,400	278,665	289,000	290,380		255,079	351,705	475,000	935,759
Central Provinces.	43	i.,	1	1	ISI	278	280	290		255	351	475	335
Punjab.	92	•	510,000	540,000	000,010	552,037	565,000	590,024		704,616	789,906	930,000	750,453
Oude.	બ		250,000	190,000	172,170	220,000	207,253	185,781		170,272	210,925	242,500	233,052
North-West Pro- vinces.	C)		610,000	630,000	600,686	617,643	684,538	789,108		701,131	668,402	1,000,000	805.680
Rengal.	e		514,917	510,000	518,900	640,364	545,000	723,200		766,647	793,950	1869**1,065 0001,000,000	1870 1 947 929
Years ended.	43	30 Apl.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	31 Mar.	1867	1868	1869**1	1870[1

* Unappropriated Grant at disposal of Government.
 † Ditto, and including Tools and Plants.
 † Transferred to Colonial Office United Kinngdom at commencement of 1867.
 ★◆ The figures for 1869 khow the distribution of Grants for Public Works in the various Presidencies and Provinces.

It would be almost idle this year to give any detailed information of the principle upon which the several grants were made, since that principle was essentially the same as in the previous year, entirely abrogated by the new scheme of Financial Decentralization.

Madras.—In Madras the expenditure for two years was as follows:—

				1043. Rs.	1044. Rs.
Communication				57.311	45.779
		• • • •	***		
Buildings	•••	•••	•••	1,12.855	1,08.958
Agricultural		***		7.135	3,943
Miscellaneous		***		14,119	8,214
					-

Total ... 1,91,420 1,66,894
The outlay on palaces and pagodas was rupees 49,881; on the Ernacollum School, rupees 18,920; on Cutcherries and Jails, rupees 15,672; on the Residency, rupees 14,554; and on Traveller's Bungalows, rupees 9,990.

IRRIGATION.

Madras.—The estimates for the year for the irrigation and Canal Company amounted to rupees 1,01,55,360-9-2. These estimates provided for the construction of the main canal up to the end of the 10th Section in the 186th mile, and for the head works and anicuts across the Toombudra at Soon-kasala, one at Jootoor, the head of the 7th Section, one at Rajoly, the head of the 9th Section, and across the Penniar at the head of the 10th Section near Adimapully, and one across the same river at Somaisweram at its entry into the Nellore District, as well as for station buildings, and a few distribution works. There were sanctioned in 1869-70 estimates for—

					***	Rupees	9,24,300
Distribution .	4.	4.0	••			,,,	3,077
Revenue account		***	Ven.	***	•••	71	11,087
							-

9,38,464

The total expenditure on all accounts during the year was rupees 19,57,705-6-11, namely:—

Construction, including special		and	Rs.	A.	P.
sundries			13,36,415	13	11
General management	•••		1,02 978		6
Executive establishment	·		2,72,744		8
Stores	***				8
General plant in use on works	***	7 .	304		4
Store charges			27.213		10
Inefficient balance		1	1.55.520		3
Revenue account			5 667		10
Profit and Loss			200		0
Deposit or Suspense account			6,344	-	0
Miscellaneous advances		. 1	21 249		- 5
Bank of Madras for refunds		2 7.4	1,486		6
		100	100		

Total ... 19,57,705 6 11

Bombay.—The Krishna Canal in Sattara was completed to the 32nd mile last year as far as the bridges, &c., were concerned. The trees, 20,000 in all, planted on the banks were this year reported to be growing well, and the Canal itself was nearly completed. The principal crops produced are said to be sugarcane. The Manye Tank and Canal were in progress, but were stopped in December last. The Ekrook Tank in Sholapore is reported to have made considerable progress during the year. The preliminary survey for a large tank and canal at Pamgoam in the Seena Valley was finished. The tank will have an area of nine square miles, and will contain 3,561,976,350 cubic feet. The Pashan reservoir, at Poona, and the Moota storeage lake and canal, progressed considerably during the year. In the latter upwards of two millions of cubic feet of masonry were executed, being at the rate of 9,500 cubic feet per working day. number of works of a like character were engaged in, or prepared for by survey.

Bengal.—The following figures show the remunerative character of the expenditure of the Irrigation works in Orissa and Midnapore:—

1.	Land revenue in 1856-57	***	***	***	Rs.	28,46,596
2.	Ditto in 1869-70		***	***	37	28, 42, 930)
3.	Ditto from water rent in	1869-70	***		.,,	66,698
4.	Expenditure since 1857 on irrigati	on works.	New works	•••	71	67,69,976)
5.	Ditto maintenance and re				,,	14,892
6.	Additional acreage irrigated since	1856-57	414		,,	46,562
7.	Receipts due to irrigation included	in land re	renue	***		Nil.
8.	Receipts from irrigation included n	nder publi	c works		22	4,64,239
9.	Increased receipts of land revenue	due to otl	er causes	***		
	than irrigation	***	***	***		Nil.

The returns from Behar and Burdwan had not been received at the close of the year.

North-Western Provinces.—There was a considerable falling off during the year in the irrigation of inferior crops and the canal revenue which was estimated at rupees 30.29,617 in 1868-69, was assessed at rupees 25,70,815 in 1869-70. The diminution of revenue, however, was not in proportion to the diminution of irrigation. The amount in 1869-70, was only 16 per cent. less than that of 1868-69, although the area irrigated was 24 per cent. less. This result is deemed presumptive of the advantages of canal irrigation even in a year of plentiful rain.

Punjab.—The Bari Doab Canal was continued during the year to the completion of the Shahpore water course and considerable other work, including the re-opening of the works for the Kaisur and Subraon branch of the original project will be carried out. The canal income for the year 1869-70, exclusive of indirect revenue from "water advantage rates," was as follows:—

			Rs.
Bari Doab Canal	***		 7,73,373
Innundation Canals	 		 86,766
Sirhind Canal			 1,585
Western Jumna Canal		•••	 11,23,606
		Total	 19,85,335

Oude.—The only charge under the head of agriculture was for ordinary experiments made in a few districts to ascertain the cost, produce, and value, of certain irrigation projects. Six temporary canal chokis with out-offices were completed at selected stations in the upper portion of the canal; 7 trial wells were also dug. The wells are at about 2 miles apart; and, besides their original purpose, will provide drinking water for the working parties when first employed. Over 100 miles of the centre line of the canal were marked out on the ground, and 250 acres of jungle cleared along the line, and a large number of bench marks built. The expenditure up to date was rupees 1,65,000 on the project, which, when complete, will include 1,148 miles of main canal, 4,230 miles of main rajbuhas, and provide irrigation for over 12 million acres.

Central Provinces.—The Administration Report for the year foreshadows considerable difficulty with respect to the cost of irrigation in these Provinces, although a number of projects are indicated and preparations made for carrying them into effect. The following is an abstract of the field work put out of hands

since February 1869, is as follows:—

						Miles	of levels.	
	Dham Pr	oject			• • •		474	
	Shere	22.	***				244	
	Wurdah	,,	•••,		***		124	
	Kanhan	,,	***				70	
	Balaghat	,,	•••	•••			127	
The		"	•••	,,,		••• 77	30	
The	Pench	27.	***.			•••	18	
				Total mi	les	1,7	729 4	

British Burma.—The completion of the great Henzadah embankment was reported. The total outlay was stated at rupees 8,06,000. Three sluices in the embankment were also finished. Out-offices to the following Inspection bungalows were completed:—Kyangyeen, Kanoung, Ahkyo, Shwe-gyeen, and Thambya-deing. The survey of the Nawoon and Leymyethna embankment was completed, and an estimate submitted to the Government of India. The estimate was sanctioned, but the sanction was nullified by the order holding the work in abeyance, until the information regarding the financial position and advantages of all the embankments had been ascertained and reported. A survey was made for

the Zaloon embankments and a project submitted. During the year, Colonel Stoddard was deputed to the Province to carry out a survey of the delta of the Irrawaddy, consequent upon the suggestions made by the Chief Engineer for embanking the eastern side of the river. A staff was placed under Colonel Stoddard and in February 1869, he began the survey. The work was, however, broken up in September 1869, owing to the financial difficulties of the Government, but it is stated that sufficient was accomplished to show the feasibility of many of the Chief Engineer's proposals.

Berar.—A sum of rupees 10,000 was provided this year for

Irrigation in Berar, but no works were carried on.

Mysore.—The order to levy an irrigation cess of an anna in the rupee on Inam lands irrigated from wells constructed at the cost of the Inamdars themselves, and in no way connected with Government works is somewhat disputed by the Inam Commissioner, and contrary to the opinion of the Survey Commissioner, and Superintendent Engineer of Irrigation. The cess, however, is held to be settled.

The extent of the land under irrigation is shown below :-

No. of Inams. Dry. Wet kaudis. Garden Total. Assessment Rs. 367 1,277 582 25 1,884 4,872

FORESTS.

Madras.—In this Presidency several new plantations were formed, and a large extent of land was enclosed for "Railway fuel reserves." The efforts of Government were directed also to checking the depredations which an increasing population and the spread of agriculture tend to bring about. The importance to the Revenue of the Madras Forests may be judged from the fact that the Madras Railway alone consumes 50,000 tons of wood a

Bombay.—In this Presidency, excepting Sind, the gross receipts of the Forest Department, including realizations on account of previous years' outstandings, amounted to rupees 10,23,433-2-6, or an increase of rupees 68,905-15-0 on the previous year. The total disbursements, amounting to rupees 4,15,477-12-8, fell short of the entire expenditure of the preceding year by rupees 48,281-6-5, leaving a net revenue of rupees 6,09,955-5-10 for the year 1869-70. The value of the stock on hand at the close of the year was estimated at rupees 2,29,277, against rupees 2,60,207 at its beginning. The Administration Report states that during the year rupees 3,65,227-1-5, or more than half the entire net revenue of the Presidency (excluding Sind), was derived from the Canara Forests at a proportion-

ately less cost, amounting to nearly a third of the aggregate expenditure. There were during the year 642 convictions of forest offences; the fines levied amounted to rupees 7,689,-8-0; and the value of the property confiscated was estimated at rupees 2.898-7-11.

Bengal.—The inspection of the forests of Assam was centinued during the year. It is stated that the Luckimpore forests occupy an area of more than 850 square miles, but that much of it was heavily worked by private companies; that the Naga Hills contain some of the most valuable forests in Assam, extending over an area of some 1,300 square miles; and that in Nowgong the forests are poor, and have been much injured by joom cultivation. In Sikkim the Government forests are all reserved and have been demarcated; the area amounting to about 704 square miles. In the Eastern and Western Dooars about 750 square miles of forest have been reserved and demarcated. Of these forests, only a portion of the whole, have an aggregate area of about 4,000 square miles.

North-Western Provinces.—The gross receipts for the year from forests were rupees 6,48,359, and the expenditure rupees 3,85,145—giving a net revenue of rupees 2,63,214, or rupees 60,768 in excess of the estimate, and nearly 40 per cent. in excess of the net revenue of the previous year. The value of timber in stock, also increased by nearly a lac during the year. The Doon Forests are still unremunerative, and corruption to a considerable extent has been suspected. The Kumaon and Gurhwal forests continue to give very satisfactory results. The net revenue was rupees 2,59,126. In minor produce, they show an increase from rupees 2,05,000 in the previous year to rupees 2,21,000 in this. The forests were again much damaged by fire.

Punjab.—The forests under the charge of the conservator in the Punjab comprise Government property and forests leased out in native states. The first class includes the forests of cedar and conifers of the Hazara district, those of the chil (Pinus longifolia), and deciduous trees of the Rawalpindi district, the forests of Kangra and Kooloo, and many others. The leased forests are those of Chamba, on the Rivers Chenab and Ravi, consisting chiefly of deodar, and the forests of Bassahirand Puri, in the valley of the Sutlej and its tributaries. Besides these there are the extensive fuel plantations along the lines of railway.

Oude.—The area under the Forest Department was increased by 6,150 acres in the Gondah and Kheree Districts which were made over for fuel reserves. Some of the original grantees have forfeited their grants by not acting up to the terms on which they took them, but since their resumption, some have un-

fortunately the report for the year states been re-let to zemindars and cultivators. Enquiries are being made into the nature of the interests thus created, and the grants will ultimately either be made over to the Forest Department, or be continued to the present cultivators on suitable leases.

The state-general receipts during the year were as follow:-

Financial Results. Sale of timber			100	***	Rs. 24,219	As. 11	P. 4	
Miscellaneous			***		82,602	2	6	
Deduct expenditure	***	Total			1,06.821 1,05,167			
Leaving a balance of But the assets of the year.	or the	lifferen	 ce betwe	en the	1,654	1 d lia	4 biliti	es a

The financial result of eight years of operations will be a surplus of 2,57,461 14 4

Central Provinces.—It is reported that a great number of full grown trees died from the effects of the drought of 1868-69. In the small forest of Gurakota alone 5,973 trees thus perished, and of these a considerable number were brought in the depots. The survey and demarcation of the Sautpoora reserve in the Central Forest division have so far progressed as to admit of selected blocks being placed under a strict system of conservancy, and of others being opened in rotation to the public for the purchase. and removal of their various kinds of produce, not being timber of the reserved kinds. In the forests of the Western division. which cover an area of above 2,000 square miles, the work of demarcation is in progress, and this year a very useful map of the separate blocks was prepared. The work of demarcation of the forests in the Eastern division was also completed. The valuation survey of the teak forest of Panabaras, the one of most immediate importance, gave a proved stock of 55,300 trees on an area of 5,823 acres. A few logs were rafted down the Bagh Nuddee to convenient depots. In the Southern forest division the work of the year was confined to completing the valuation survey of the Aheree teak forests, and the standing timber is reported to amount to 344,384 teak and 82,368 ebony trees on an area of about 30 square miles, in two contiguous blocks. These two forests—the Panabaras and Aheree. -contain more mature timber of the most valuable Indian varieties than any in Central India.

In spite of a severe drought in the Northern forest division about \$7,000 teak plants, of one, two, and three years' growth, were

Forests. 436

progressing favourably, planted out on an area of some 75 acres. In the Central forest division the plantation, six acres in size, contains upwards of 5,000 teak seedlings, of from 1 to 6 feet in height; and preparations were being made for extending the plantation. The plantation in the Western forest division at Bankahurda, favourably situated in the valley of the Machna, and not far from the railway in the Nerbudda valley, contained some 18,000 teak plants on about 40 acres. The plants were of from one to four years' growth, the latter on an average standing 8 feet high. In the Hathibaree plantation of the Eastern forest division the destruction of young plants from the drought of the previous season was great, but at the close of the year there were 52,000 plants alive.

Special arrangements were made during the year for completing the delivery of 50,000 sleepers from the Meikul sal forests for the construction of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and a staff of about 1,000 sawyers and 500 carpenters, the most skilled of whom were imported from the Delhi and Goorgaon districts, took the field, and began work with vigour. By the 31st March the whole number of sleepers required had been prepared, and 22,774 were delivered at Jubbulpore, the balance being in course of delivery after the year closed. The financial result of this undertaking will not be known till after the accounts are finally closed, but it is estimated that the cost per sleeper will not be much in excess of the amount, viz., rupees 5-12-1, paid by the Railway Company. Besides the above there were 11,448 sleepers delivered to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company from the forests of the Western Division in the Nerbudda valley, for which only part payment had been received before the year closed. A delivery of 410 logs of sal timber to the Public Works Department at Jubbulpore was also completed during the year.

The financial result of the year's transactions may be thus re-

presented :-

Credit— Cash Receipts {Reserved Forests Unreserved do.}	***			Rs. 66,885 3,14,899
Outstanding debts at the close of the year	•••	***		3,04,554 3,33,268
Debit—		Total	•••	11,19,906
Stock		***		3,25,701
Outstanding debts Expenditure of the year	***	***	***	2.44,824
Balance in favour		***	***	4,75, 189 74,192
		Total	***	11,19,906

British Burma.—The receipts and expenditure in British

Burma in the Forest Department, as compared with the Budget estimates, were as follow:—

Receipts Charges		***		Rs.	7,30,000 3,75,000	0	6
Surplus The actuals	0.70		***	19	3,55,000	0	0
Receipts	+ • **	•••	•••	Rs.	9,84 875		4
Charges	•••	***	***	,,	4,19,607	-	
Surplus				2.7	5,65,268	2	10

or rupees 2,10,268, in excess of the Budget estimate.

Berar.—A special Conservator for Berar was appointed during the year, and the Department was divided into two executive charges; the northern one comprising the forests in the districts of Ellichpore, Comrawuttee, and Akolah; the southern. those of Buldanah, Bassim, and Woon. The only reserved or State forests at present created are in the Ellichpore district, and cover an area of about 1,500 square miles. In these a more or less rigid system of conservancy is carried out. On the other hand, in the larger area of the unreserved forests which consist for the most part of coppice, and greatly influence the rainfall and climate of the province, no control is exercised over the cutting of wood by the people. The importance of the preservation and extension of the forests is fully recognised, however, and the Report expresses a hope that the opening-up of the Wurdah coal mines will before long second the efforts which are being made in this direction, and while supplying the want of fuel for domestic purposes, which is beginning to be felt in several parts of the province, will enable the forest officers to impose stricter rules of conservancy upon the unreserved districts.

Mysore.—There are 24 State Forests in Mysore covering an area of about 370 miles, and large quantities of sandal wood are exported to Bombay, where it is much used in manufactures. The Mysore quality of this wood is said to be better than that of Central India, and is certainly more in request. The profit on the year's transactions (20,000l.), though not so large as in pre-

vious years, was deemed satisfactory.

Coorg.—The whole of Coorg proper abounds with stately forests, bamboos of all their varieties composing a large part of woods. The jungles are difficult to traverse in many places; the rattan of various dimensions, and nearly of as good a quality as that brought from the eastern islands, together with the delicate reed, from which the Hindoos make their pens, with innumerable rare plants and creepers, frequently forming an almost impervious underwood.

CHAPTER XI. EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.

THE following table shows the number of Schools and Colleges belonging to, aided, or maintained by Government in British India, with the Average Number of Pupils attending them, the Amount expended by Government, and the Gross Expenditure on account of Instruction:

	Years ended.	Number of Educational Institutions.	Average Attendance of Pupils.	Amount expended by Government.	Total Expendi- ture from all Sources.
1	30th April.	-	* ,	£	£
1861		14,322	333,078	235,369	363,883
1862		13,219	350,762	248,330	284,076
1863		15,159	396,1:16	274,470	402,643
1864	***	17,058	474,275	319,888	497,760
1865	•••	17.813	447,983	406,967	644,615
1866	•••	19,463	592,794	445,635	746,163
	31st March.				The second
1867		20,683	658,834	461,378	755,518
1868		21,549	675,392	537,604	896,833
1869		23,300	758,357	591,652	1,009,731
1870		24,274	789,125	637,463	1,070,685

Note.—The figures have been revised according to the latest information, which will account for their differing from last year's Abstract.

The three Universities.—Statement exhibiting the results of the University Examinations for Matriculation or Entrance.

	Calcu	tta.	Mad	lras.	Bom	oay.
Colleges— Government Independent	19 22		1	6 3		
Total	4.1	- 1	1	9		
Years ended.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
30th April. 1861	808 1,058 1,114 1.307 1,396 1,500 1,350 1,507 1,734 1,730	415 477 477 690 702 510 629 814 892 817	80 195 252 390 565 555 895 1,069 1,320 1,200	48 82 105 143 223 229 306 333 324 401	42 86 134 148 241 282 440 539 640 839	14 30 30 56 109 111 93 163 250
			Degr	rees,		
1858 to 1867 1868 1869 1870	977 777 713 917	255 384 401 470	179 388 532 679	104 141 213 268	567 143 137 181	27.6 57 67 62

Note.—The Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay were incorporated in 1857 by Acts of Imperial Legislature, Nos. II., XXII., and XXVII All are based on the model of the University of London, without rigorous uniformity of details being insisted on.

Number of Schools and Attendance of Pupils, for each Presidency or Province of British India, in each of the undermentioned years.

	Bengal.	31.	North-Western Pro-	rn Pro-	Punjab	ab.	Central	rovine			an la	
Years ended.	Number of School and Colleges be longing to, main tained, or aided by Government	Abstract attendance of Pupils.	Number of Schools and colleges be- louging to, main- tained, or aided by Government.	Abstract Attendance of Pupils.	Number of Schools and Colleges be- longing to, main- tained, or aided by Government.	Abstract Attendance of Fupils.	and Colleges be- longing to, main- tained, or aided by Government.	Abstract Attendance of Pupils.	Tumber of Schools and Colleges be- longing to main- tained, or aided by Government.	bstract Attendance of pupils.	umber of Schools and Colleges be- onging to, main- tained, or aided by Government.	ance of Pupils.
30th April 1861 1863 1864	1 88 1 86 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	50,714 57,180 69,588 97,937 103,076	9,922	174,689 167,475 165,480 179,740	1,898 1,982 2,036 2,420 2,625	35,351 42,192 48,832 65,386 76,213 84,136	بدر مدر	See note. \$\\ \begin{align*} 8e note. \$\\ 13.834 \\ 993 \\ 18. \\ 22.639 \\ 18. \\ 14. \\ 13.160 \\ 44. \\ 131.160 \end{align*}	 38 170	 1.656 6,393 10,467	144 207 171 183 207 299	2,791 2,749 3,840 4,436 5,241 6,747
1866 31st March 1867		113,848 121,1×0 145,142 162,674	9,199 9,279 8,881 8,673	195,648 210,702 165,905 168,139	2,845 2,713 2,539	86,608 79,922 83,211			386 625 642	11,960 16,460 22,551 26,603	271 212 178 182	7,080 5,365 5,544 6,347
	_		8,524 Madras.	160,360	Sombay.	H	derabad Distri	Assigned ets.	Mysore.		Coorg.	\$G
30th	April.	67.9	_	1	-	568	- :	:		::	::	1 1
861 862	::	73:				342		1,343		: :	::	: :
1863	::	875	34,709	-	964 66,	66,510	# 88 88	1,360		4,833	.: 41	1,207
1865		1,261				700	35	1,881	10	10.0		
1866 31st	ch.		- 1		117.547	547	147	6,644	110	6,585	14 96	
1867	::		62,975		-	107	2555	12,207	806	15,129	8 8	
1869		2.421			2,723 168,	168,855	339	14,862	839 14,862 415 11,131 1	rovinces 8	and Bengal w	ill ha

Amount Expended by Government, and the Gross Expenditure for Instruction in Each Presidency or Province of British India, as far as can be ascertained.

Ψ.	Beng	al.	North- Provi		Pun	jab.	Centra vinc		Oud	le.	British ma.	
Years ended.	Amount expended by Government.	Gross Expenditure.	Amount expended by Government.	Gross Expenditure.	Amount expended by Govern-	Gross Expenditure.	Amount expended by Government.	Gross Expenditure.	Amount expended by Govern-ment.	Gross Expendi- ture.	Amount expended by Governinent.	Gross Expenditure.
30 April.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 81 March.	80,617 88,078 99,806 112,376 125,561 138,047	110,476 110,147 123,262 173,166 203,517 227,702	50,206 48,574 49,472 53,628 72,919 78,469	94,766 75,298 75,726 111,551 119,230	14,885 17,576 26,060 27,859 41,476 48,407	41,851 51,128 73,208 65,257 78,898 86,676	10,000 11,100 13,511	$22,049 \\ 28,155$	12,440	6,012 17,394	* 1,610 * 1,690 * 3,250 * 3,848	.,.
1867 1868 1869 1870	138,576 165,943 175,499 184,246	229,069 274,212 295,150 316,509	77,400 96,283 97,226 106,978	123,179 149,274 181,563 189,015	59,681	94,918 98,468	18,468 21,738	45,216	18,678 21,779	32,746 41,193	* 7,432 *11,313	18,20 20,96

	*	Mad	ras.	Boml	oay.	Hyder Assig Distr	ned	Mysc	ore.	Coo	rg.
		<u> </u>		£			£			£	£
30th A	oril.	£	£	2	£	£	. *	£	£	2	2
1861 1862 1863	:::	52,600 50,995 55,698	56,090 54,467 55,698	37,061 43,107 43,934	60,700 68,334 74,560		 1,517 Not	•••) ••••		:::	
1864 1865 1866	:::	60,697 66,836 62,067	65.322 71,271 71,638	52,323 70,974 87,007	90,228 120,402 171,430	:::	stated. 2,282 3,444	:::	9,329 9,875	 	1,816 978
31st M	arch.	1 7					- 1				
1867 1868 1869 1870		61,607 71,047 85,765 98,486	73,216 84,300 105,602 115,148	91,668 86,783 84,694 89,522	151,831 167,074 175,642 181,251	16,322 20,605 28,721	23,979	+ 9,553 +12,259	+16,472		1,216 1,042 †1,126 1,355

^{*} Grants in aid.

Madras.—In this Province the total number of colleges and schools in connection with the Educational Department at the end of March 1870 was 3,134, and the number of pupils 105,455, or an increase of 713 schools, and 18,473 pupils, over the numbers of the pre-

⁺ Income exclusive of fees.

vious year. The number of aided schools, other than those under the Madras Education Act, has increased from 1,164 schools, with an attendance of 51,754 pupils, to 1,761 schools attended by 69,277 scholars. The number of schools under inspection, but unaided, has risen very slightly, the attendance being 21,453 against 20,475 for the previous year.

The following table shows the distribution of the schools with reference to the standard of instruction:

		Sch	ools.	Scho	LARS.
		1868-69.	1869 70.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Collegiate Schools Higher Class do. Middle Class do. Lower Class do. Normal do. Professional do.		17 42 575 1,772 11 4	16 47 601 2,453 13	364 10,905 31,993 41,448 1,797 475	439 11,882 32,658 58,302 1,681 493
- m - m - m	ľ	2,421	3,134	86,982	1,05,455

The increase occurs almost entirely in schools of the lower class, owing to the extension of the system of results' grants.

Of the 105,456 pupils entered, 530 were Europeans; 3,943 East Indians; 12,156 Native Christians; 85,002 Hindoos, and 3,824 Mahomedans. Ryots of all races except Europeans and East Indians, increased, but Hindoos especially.

The numbers studying different languages are as follow :-

1	100				0					<u> </u>								
	1 m			-		В	ys.					1,			GIRL	s.	-	
	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindustanee.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Greek,	Latin.	Uriya.	Tul u.	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Tulu.
Jumber 'upils ructed	ins-	51,890	27,492	766	9,486	3.953	114	480	16	420	1,234	226	2,652	5,236	1,269	647	245	26

The net expenditure from Imperial Funds was increased by rupees 1,17,768-7-2, or 15 per cent. The chief increase was under the head of Grants-in-aid. Salary grants rose from rupees 9,11,531-15-7 to rupees 2,60,316-12-1; and results' grants from rupees 23,862-13-5 to rupees 4,440-5-3. Furniture, book, and prize grants fell from rupees 40,098-9-2 in 1.68-69 to rupees 3,512-2-4 in 1869-70. The increase in salary grants amounted to rupees 48,784-12-6, notwithstanding that, in their Order of

the 17th September 1869, No. 304, Government directed that no fresh salary or other ordinary grants should be sanctioned; the restriction, however, was not made applicable to grants on the system of payment for results. Taking round numbers, the increase of salary grant was shared in the following manner among the several Educational Divisions; the 1st Division had rupees 6,182; the 2nd, rupees 1,907; the 3rd, rupees 26,323; the 4th, rupees 18,804; the 5th, rupees 1,715; and the 6th, rupees 2,571.

The total income of Government institutions from all sources, including fees and endowments, was rupees 4,81,379; and besides rupees 3,07,882 drawn from the State in grants-in-aid, private institutions received from fees rupees 2,45,115, and from all other sources, including endowments, subscriptions, and rates, rupees 4,72,068.

The following shows the Results of the Examinations for the year 1869-70.

	H N	NII	S Nu	Δνε	Edu	cated	in	R	eligio	n.		Pass	ed	Net
Nature of Examination.	Number of affiliated Colleges.	Number of their Students.	Number of Candidates registered.	Average Age.	Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Private Study.	Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	First Class.	Third Class.	Net cost to State,
	1	2	3	4		5			6			7		8
Matriculation Entrance Examination First Examination in Arts B. A. Examination B. A. Examination B. L. Examination B. L. Examination Freliminary Scientific Examination D. Examination B. C. E. Examination B. C. E. Examination	Nineteen.	1865.	64 6 105 3	20 7/12 2031/32 23 24 35	408 208 93 13 6	703 302 14 	139 47 11 6 92 3	176 63 11 1 18 6 	1,056 489 56 87	5		40 1 2 Pas		10,598
Total			1,995		676	1,019	298	278	1,69	4 23		94 5	64 17	

1,200 candidates were examined for the Matriculation test, and 401 were successful; in 1868-69, 1,320 were examined, but only 324 passed. Thus, though the numbers have fallen off, the proportion of successful candidates has increased. 220 students passed the F. A. Examination, against 154 in the previous year. The results of the B. A. Examination were not so good; in 1868-69, of fifty-three Examinees, forty were successful; but in 1869-70 only thirty-four out of fifty-nine passed,

The following Statement of Results of University Examinations from 1857 to 1870.

		Romarks,	ent, a cand n 18gree of 1 n 18gree of 1 lifeense in 18dree passed fo chelor of ear of Sun er of Sun er of Sun fates were labels were labels were thelent sec	Degree of Master of Laws in
Bachelor of Laws Examination,	Passed.	Private Students.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	44
nchelor of Lav Examination	Pas	From Government Institutions.	a da	25
	Num	ber of Candidates examined.		9/1
Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination,	Passed.	From Private Institutions.	No Examination. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	:
Bachelor of vil Engineer Examination	Pas	From Government Institutions.	xamin do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	9
CIVII Exg	Num	ber of Candidates examined.	No Si iii E Si	9
Arts on.	sed.	From Private Institutions.	100 100 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	200
Bachelor of Arts Examination.	Passed.	From Government Institutions.	No Examination. 9	701
Bache Exa	Num	ber of Candidates examined.	No ES	707
s ion.	ed.	From Private Institutions.	tion. 111 23 59 59 59 101 1120	1 100
First Arts Examination.	Passed.	From Government Institutions.	No Examination No Examination October October	700
Fil	Num	ber of Candidates examined.	No E2 167 214 250 350 350 448 531	
tion on.	ed.	From Private Institutions.	200 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	
Matriculation Examination.	Passed.	From Government Institutions.	22 22 22 23 23 25 58 58 58 58 58 120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120	-
Matr	Nun	aber of Candidates examined.	41 79 57 67 67 80 80 195 252 252 839 565 565 855 855 1,066 1,206 1,200	-
				:
		Years.	1867-58 { Sop. 1857. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1858. 1859. 60 1869. 62 1869. 65 1865. 66 1865. 66 1865. 66 1865. 66 1865. 66 1865. 66 1865. 66 1865. 67	TOANT

Bombay.—The expenditure of the Educational Department in this Presidency is shown by the following table:—

On what account.	From I Fun	ial	From Fun		1	Total.			
Direction and Subsidiary Charges Inspection and ditto. Instruction (including all Educational Expenditure	Rs. 43,575 1,32,38	•			- 0 0	1	Rs. 44,232 1,53,635		
not coming under the above heads)							16 14,670 18,12,538		_

The total sum, exclusive of balances which formed the administrable income of the Educational Department for the year was:—

					Rs.	Α.	P.	
Imperial Grant	***	***		***	8,95,224	14	1	
Fees	•••	•••			2,20,963	0	0	
Educational Rate or Cess		***		•••	6,66,973	.1	11	
Funds of Native States	•••		***		1,06,847	8	6	
People's Subscriptions	•••		•••	•••	27,698	3	10	
Assignments of Municipal Funds	3	***	***		32,007	.0	10.	
Endowment Funds	•••	***	***	***	35,398	6	1	
Miscellaneous Receipts	••	***	•••	•••	355	8	7	
		Tot	al		19,85,467	11	10	
De	duct Im	perial Gr			0.01.004	14	ī	
		-		-1			_	
Total	Fund ra	ised local	lly		10.90,242	13	9	

The following table gives the numbers matriculated from Government High Schools as compared with last year:—

Institution.		Matricu- lated in 1868.	Matricu- lated in 1869.
Elphinstone High School		58	36
Poona ditto		29	18
Ratnagiri ditto	***	22	1:
Surat ditto		19	
Ahmedabad ditto		12	
Belgaum (Sirdars') High School		5	7.5
Dhoolia ditto		7	
Hydrabad ditto		2	
Kurrachee ditto		3	
Rajcote (Kattiwar) ditto	***	. 6	33.76
Kolapore ditto		4	
Ahmednuggur ditto		1	
	Total	168	9

The Guzerat Provincial College and the Rajcote 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School also succeeded in passing one candidate each. The following is a corresponding Table for Aided Institutions:—

Institutions.		Number Matriculated in 1868.	Number Matriculated in 1869.
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bor General Assembly's Institution, Bombay Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevo stitution	lent In-	11 4 9 2	3 2 6 1
Bombay St. Mary's Institution, Bombay Hydrabad Mission School Bombay Proprietary School Irish Mission School, Surat Bombay Scotish High School		4 6 3 8 2	7 2 3
Kurrachee Mission School	Total .	49	26

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—At this Examination, held in November last, 893 candidates were examined, and 142 passed.

Of these, 20 passed for their second language in Sanskrit, 1 in Latin, 4 in Portuguese, 45 in Marathi, 41 in Gujarathi, 6 in Canarese, and 1 in Sindhi; 95 candidates were Hindoos, 29 Parsees, 9 Portuguese, 4 Europeans, 2 Indo-Britons, 1 a Sindhi, 1 a Jew, and 1 a Mahomedan. For the First Examination in Arts there were 100 candidates, and 34 passed the examination. Of these, 25 were from Elphinstone College, and 9 from the Deccan College; 26 were Hindoos, 5 Parsees, 1 a European, 1 a Sindhi, and 1 a Mahomedan. Of the 100 candidates, 23 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 10 Latin, and 1 Arabic. In special subjects of the examination, 13 were examined in Butler's Sermons, 19 in Analytical Geometry, and 2 in Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

For the Examination for the Degree of B. A., forty-six candidates were examined, and 20 passed, all in the Second Class; 14 Hindoos, and 6 Parsees. Of the candidates 13 were from the Elphinstone College, 6 from the Deccan College, and 1 from the Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay; 6 selected Latin as their second language, 9 Sanskrit, 3 Marathi, and 2 Gujarathi.

Of selected subjects, 13 passed in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 14 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 11 in Analytical Geometry, 3 in Optics and Astronomy, 16 in Political Economy, and 3 in History. For the Degree of M. A. in Languages there were 3 canditates, of whom 1 passed the examination in English and Latin in the second Class—he was a Parsi from Elphinstone College. For the Degree of M. A. in History and Philosophy there was only one candidate, and he failed to pass the examination. For the Degree of M. A. in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy two candidates were examined, and one, a Hindoo from the Elphinstone College, passed in the Second Class. For the Degree of L. L. B. there were 16 candidates from the Government Law School, and 6 passed the examination, and were placed in the Second Division; two were Parsees and four Hindoos. For the Degree of L. M. there were 9 candidates from Grant College, of whom 5 passed the examination; 2 being Hindoos, 1 a Portuguese, 1 a European, and 1 a Mahomedan. One of them was placed in the First Division. For the First Examination in Civil Engineering there were 5 candidates from the Poona Civil Engineering College. Of these, 4 passed, and they were placed in the Second Division; two were Hindoos, 1 a Parsee, and 1 a Jew. For the Degree of L. C. E. there were 7 candidates, all Hindoos from the Poona Civil Engineering College, 3 of whom passed the examination, and were placed in the Second Division.

Bengal.—At the close of the year the number of Colleges and Schools in the Presidency was 4,189, an increase of 204 upon the previous year. The number of pupils was 1,70,713, an increase of 2020

crease of 8,039.

The returns show that the number of teachers trained in the normal schools since their first establishment amounts to 2,60 l. The number contributed by each institution is shown below:—

Statement of Teachers who have obtained certificates from Normal Training Schools.

Names of Schools.		When established.		Number of teachers trained.	Names of When t	umber of eachers trained.
Calcutta				224	Brought forward	1.069
Hooghly				276	Mymensing 1865	15
Dacca				291	(hittagong 1869	1
Patna				118	Burdwan 1863	289
Chupra		1865	***	37	Krishnaghurand	
Gya				33	Berhampore 1863	275
Purneah		1865		7	Jessore 1863	230
Bhaugulpore		1865		30	Midnapore 1865	166
Mezufferpore		1868		29	Rajshahye 1865	174
Gowhatti	***	1866		18	Dinajpore 1865	179
Pubna	•••	1865		6	Rungpore 1865	203
	7	Carried over	r	1,069	Total	2,601

The following is a Return of Colleges and Schools receiving allowances from the State.

31st March 1870.	Number of in	estitutions.	Number of pupils		
Government Institutions.		1	1	I	
Colleges (general) Ditto (professional, including law depart-	11		986		
dedical College (vernacular departments)	11 2		947 926		
chool of art	2		147 48		
Ditto for mistresses	27	_	1,514 20		
Ditto, ditto middle alesa	53 8 206		10,450 851		
Ditto, vernacular middle class Ditto, ditto lower class Schools for girls (native)	38 1		11,854 1,161 76	-	
rivate Institutions under Inspection, receiving allowances under the Grant-in-aid Rules.		961		28,38	
Colleges (general)	6		421	1,14	
Ditto for mistresses Schools for boys, English higher class	6 1 82		267 8		
Ditto, ditto middle class Ditto, vernacular middle class Ditto, ditto lower class chools for girls, Europeans and other foreign	526 601 213		9,511 27,583 28,256 6,929		
Ditto, natives	11 243	- 20	688 5,969	- 1	
Receiving allowances under other Rules.		1,680		79,58	
ormal schools for masters chools for boys, English middle class Ditto, vernacular middle class Ditto, ditto lower class	60 148		115 1,699 6,508		
races Europeans and other foreign	1,884		53,558		
Ditto, natives	41	2,189	600	go 75	
Grand total		4,189		1,70,713	

Calcutta University.—The number of candidates for the Entrance Examination was 1,730, against 1,734 in the preceding year, and 817 were successful. Of the entire number of candidates, Bengal contributed 1,436, and of these, 660 passed, 143 being placed in the first division, 361 in the second division, and the remaining 156 in the third division, or fewer by 26 candidates, and the number passed fewer by 74, than in the previous year. 20 more, however, passed this year in the first division, and 14 more in the second division than in 1868-69. The successful candidates from Government schools were 325, an increase of 10 on the number of last year. 221 passed from aided, and 105 from unaided, schools; the remainder consisted of 5 school masters and 4 private students. 564 of those who passed the Entrance Examination were Hindoos, 23 Mahomedans, 22 Christians, and 51 entered themselves as Brahmists and Deists.

In 1868 the right hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, through His Excellency the late Viceroy, placed at the disposal of the University the sum of rupees 2,000, with a request that it might be expended in the award of four prizes of rupees 500 each at the Entrance Examination 1869; one prize to be given to the best student of the year from each of the four following provinces:—Bengal, North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh, and the Central Provinces. These prizes were awarded to the students named below:—

Bengal ... Tara Prasanna Sen, Howrah School.
North-West Provinces ... Bhagawan Das, Bareilly College.
The Funjab ... Golam Muhammad, Umritsur School.
Oudh and Central Provinces, Nanak Chand, Canning College, Lucknow.

Out of the 160 junior scholarships annually awarded on the results of the Entrance Examination, Government schools gained 125, aided schools 20, and unaided schools 15. Of the successful candidates, 150 elected to hold their scholarships at Government colleges, 9 at aided colleges, and one at an unaided institution.

For the First Examination in Arts there were 520 candidates, against 423 in the preceeding year. Of these 225 passed, 276 failed, and 19 were absent from the examination. Of the rejected candidates 207 failed in English, 149 in the second language, 136 in history, 149 in mathematics, and 77 in philosophy. The number of candidates from Bengal was 462, of whom 207 were declared successful, being 34 in excess of the number passed in 1868; 20 were placed in the first division, 73 in the second, and 114 in the third. 147 came from Government colleges, 52 from aided colleges, and 4 from independent institutions, while 4 were school masters. In creed, 162 described themselves as Hindoos, 2 as Mahomedans, 10 as Christians, and 33 as Brahmists and Deists. Of the 40 senior scholarships which are annually awarded on the results of the First Arts Examination to under-graduate students in Bengal, 39 were gained by pupils from Government colleges, and one by a pupil from an aided college. For the degree of B. A. there were 210 candidates, of whom 98 passed, 110 failed, and 2 were absent. Of the passed candidates, 16 were placed in the first division, 46 in the second, and 36 in the third. Of the "plucked" candidates, 42 failed in English, 38 in the second language, 38 in history, 89 in mathematics and natural philosophy, 37 in mental and moral philosophy, and 19 in the optional subjects. In the present year, 198 of the candidates were from Bengal, of whom 90 passed, 15 in the first division, 40 in the second, and 35 in the third; 57 were students from Government colleges, 26 from aided colleges, and 7 were school masters. A classification of the successful candidates according to creed shows that 72 were Hindoos, 16 were Brahmists or Deists, 1 was a Mahomedan, and 1 a Christian.

There were 21 candidates for Honours in Arts; 19 passed, one being placed in the first class, 11 in the second, and 7 in the third; 5 passed in English, 7 in history, 1 in mathematics, 5 in mental and moral philosophy, and 1 in natural and physical science. Of the 19 successful candidates, 18 belonged to Bengal, of whom 12 were graduates of the Presidency College, 3 of the Krishnaghur College, one of the Hooghly College, one of the Cathedral Mission College, and one of St. Xavier's College. For the ordinary M. A. degree there were 11 candidates, of whom 5 were successful. Of these, 4 were graduates of Bengal. one of the Hooghly College, one of the Dacca College, one of the General Assembly's College, and one a school master. The Prem Chand studentship was this year gained by Gauri Sunkar De, M. A., of the Presidency College. The investments on account of this endowment fund now amount to rupees 2,13,500, in 5 per cent. Government securities.

At the B. L. examination there were 87 candidates, of whom 11 passed in the first division and 61 in the second. For the License in Law there were 26 candidates, of whom 20 only were successful. For the First Examination in Medicine there were 60 candidates, of whom 13 passed in the first division and 33 in the Second division. At the second examination there were 8 candidates, of whom 6 passed, 3 being placed in the first division and 3 in the second. There was one candidate for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, who passed in the second division. For the License in Civil Engineering there were 7 candidates, of whom 4 passed in the second division. At the end of the year there were 986 students attending the Government colleges affiliated to the University against 923 in the preceding year.

During the year the Maharajah Scindia presented rupees 2,000 to the Presidency College to found a silver medal for the student who passes highest in the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University. In addition to this gift His Highness made the following donations for general purposes:—

D1 O.H			Rs.
Presidency College	***		500
Calcutta Madrasah	***		500
Free School	•••		500
Benevolent Institution	- 11	.,,	500

The following gives a Statement of Expenditure in the Government Colleges for General Education:—

	(monthly	Expendi	ture in 186	9-70.	Cost po	er ann i	um of nt.
Government Colleges.— General.	Number on the rolls (mc average.)	From imperial funds.	From fees and endow- ments.	Total.	From imperial funds.	From fees and endow- ments.	Total,
Sanskrit College Hooghly College Dacca College Krishnaghur, College Berhafipore College Patna College Calcutta Madrasah Gowhatty School Cuttack School	350 33. 129 119 108 58 62 2 2 9	Rs. 77,862 7,785 27,044 24,229 28,298 23,904 3,586 4,793 4,727 2,206	Rs. 43,992 1,970 37,457 7,626 6,115 3,503 3,757 14 345 638 620	Rs. 1,21,854 9,755 37,457 34,670 30,344 31,801 27,661 3,600 5,138 5,365 2,826	Rs. 222 236 227 224 483 385 1,793 532 278 245	Rs. 125 59 290 64 56 60 61 7 38 37 69	Rs. 347 295 290 291 280 548 446 1,800 570 315
Total	896	2,04,434	1,06,037	3,10,471	228	118	346

The total cost per head, which for 1868-69 was rupees 358, was this year reduced to rupees 346, and the charge to the State fell from rupees 239 to rupees 228.

The following is a Statement of Expenditure in the Aided Colleges. for general Education:—

	rolls age.)	Expend	iture in	1869-70.	Cost po	r Annutudent.	m of
Aided Colleges.—General.	Number on the rolls (Monthly average,)	From imperial funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.	From imperial funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.
Doveton College St. Xavier's College	10 28 74 81 126 37	Rs. 4,560 3,600 5,440 4,200 8,200 3,600	Rs. 12,504 14,172 16,855 16,327 25,334 12,777 97,969	Rs. 17,064 17,772 22,295 20,527 33,534 16,377	Rs. 456 128 73 52 65 97	Rs. 1,250 506 228 201 201 345	Rs. 1,706 634 301 253 266 442

In the Medical College the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 193, against 141 in the preceding year. The cost per annum of each student was rupees 641. Of this, rupees 579 were from Imperial Funds and rupees 62 from Fees.

The cost of each student in the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College was rupees 304. Of this sum, rupees 237 were from Imperial Funds and rupees 67 from Fees and Fines.

The School of Art had an attendance of 48 as compared with 33 in the previous year. The cost of each student per annum was rupees 535; of which the State paid rupees 528 and the remaining seven were from Fess.

North Western Provinces.—The total cost of Education in these Provinces was rupees 18,90,140, or rupees 9-6-7 a head. Of this rupees 5-3-5 were paid by Government and the rest by Local Cess and Fees. The local income is made up as below:—

School cess, Fees in Government Colleges and Schools, ,, in Aided Schools, Funds for support of Aided Schools (to meet which gr	ants.	Rs. 2,71,155 38,967 2,229	4 5
in-aid are given),		2,51,048 18,480	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 7 \end{array}$
Estimated private funds for support of Indigenous Sch	iools,	5,81,881 2,38,489	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Total,	Rs.	8,20,370	6 8

The number of pupils under instruction was 200,831, of whom 189,292 were boys and 10,719 girls. Taking the population of suitable age for instruction at 17 per cent. it is estimated that 5,106,719 children might be under education, and taking the boys at one half the youthful population the estimate gives one in thirteen as under instruction— $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. leaving $92\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the boy population uneducated. The number of pupils educated at the four colleges, exclusive of the School Departments, and the Sanscrit Department at Benares, is as follows:—

	College.	, m	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
Agra, Barielly, Benares, Ajmere,		• • • •	7 13 8 3	8 11 14 	1	3 3
	Total,		31	23	1	6

Of the 200,831 learners, about one-fourth (52,179) are brought up at indigenous schools which owe nothing to the Government, and do not come under the inspection of the department, and about half (102,358) at the village Circle or "Hulkabundee" schools, where the standard of learning is for the most part of an

elementary character. Allowing for 10,000 girls the remaining 10,000 are taught in schools established by private charity (mostly by the different missionary societies). Only about 30,000 receive what may properly be called a liberal education. Half of these learn English at the colleges and Zilla schools of the Government, and the private schools which receive grants-in-aid, and half receive a superior Vernacular education at the Tehselee schools.

Punjub.—The total number of educational institutions in the Punjab at the end of the year was 1,427 Government Institutions, 710 Grant-in-aid Institutions, and 3,997 Unaided Indigenous Schools. The following table shows the Income and Expenditure during four years:—

	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
From Imperial Revenues	Rs. 5,92,605	Rs. 6,21,331	Rs. 6,67,315	Rs. 6,32,179
From Local Sources, viz.— (1). Educational Cess (2). Endowneats (3). Subscriptions and donations (4). Fees	2,50,810 6,690 1,779 17,477	2,16,618 7,286 6,415 17,336	2,32,512 7,391 5,935 15,480	2,19,567 7,286 16,282 14,402
(5). Private contributions and receipts in grant-in-aid institutions	1,01,562	1,38,959	1,67 019	1,88,918
	3,78,318	8,86,614	4,19,337	4,46,255
	9,70,923	10,07,945	10,86,652	10,73,404

The following Statement shows the Expenditure during the same Period:—

	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Direction and its subsidiary charges Inspection and do	Bs. 59,090 78,364 4,63,210 46,602	Rs. 37,794 79,612 4,62,824 14,483	Rs. 50,369 87,978 4,50,624 36,041	Rs. 48,286 95,878 4,88,957 28,388
grant-in-aid institutions Private do. do Central Book Depot	1,36,252 1,01,562 63,978	1,59,344 1,44,122 50,997	1,55,161 1,67,0:9 33,093	1,50,878 1,88,918 53,273
	9,49,058	9,49,176	9,84,685	9,98,918
of wi	ich-From	Imperial Re-	renue	5,76,978 4,22,540

At the Calcuttta University Examinations two out of three candidates from the Punjab passed for the degree of B. A.; nine out of eighteen passed the First Arts Examination, and 44 out of 98 passed the Entrance Examination. The degree of success obtained by the students of the Punjab as compared with students from the Bengal Presidency generally, is shown in the following table:—

	Pı	recentage Pass	ntage Passed.			
	В. А.	First Arts.	Entrance.			
Bengal Punjab	47·8 66·6	43·7 50·7	47·6 44·9			

Of the 44 successful candidates at the Entrance Examination. 22 were from Government, and 22 from Grant-in-aid Institutions. Of schools of the higher class teaching up to the standard of the Calcutta University Matriculation Examination the number under Government control was reduced from seven to threeone at Lahore, one at Delhi, and one at Umritsur. schools of the same high class there were nine, the same number as in the previous year; one is a Hill school for Europeans—the Bishop Cotton School at Simla—and the remainder, Anglo-Vernacular Mission Schools at Delhi, Umballa, Loodiana, Lahore. Umritsur, Jullundhur, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar. The average attendance fell from 1,562 to 1,469, chiefly it is said owing to sickness. Of middle class Government schools there were 22 district and 74 town schools, with an average attendance of 7,563. The "Aided Schools" are 40 in number, with an average attendance of 3.073. Four of them are for Europeans, the Lahore High School. and the Lawrence Asylum at Murree; 17 are Mission Schools; 3 serve as branches to the Government School at Dehli; two are Anglo-Vernacular Cantonment Schools; 9 are Town Schools: two are District Schools; and one a Regimental School.

Lower Class Schools.—The Government Schools of this class were 1,132 in number, of which 1,128 were Village Schools, supported by the Educational Cess Fund—a decrease of 334 as compared with the preceding year. The number of Private Schools of the lower class was 167, an increase of 4 as compared with last year; and the average attendance increased from 7,062 to 7,671. Of Government Female Schools there were 164; the attendance was 3,496. The number of Aided Female Schools was 433, and the average attendance 8,467. In nearly all these cases there was a falling off both in the number of schools and scholars, owing it is believed to the scarcity and sickness of the year. There are two European Girls' Schools of the Middle Class, and two of the lower class, also, exclusive of Jail schools, three Government and seven Aided Normal Schools. The Lahore Medical school consists of two departments,—the senior, for the training of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, instruction being conveyed in English, and the curriculum being 5 years; and the junior, for the

training of Native Doctors or Hospital Assistants, with a curriculum of 3 years, instruction being given through the medium of the Hindoostanee language. The institution is designed to afford education to 40 pupils of the English and 90 of the Hindoostanee Class; at the close of the year there were 40 in the former and 87 in the latter, so that the maximum complement was very nearly reached.

Oude.—The number of schools in Oude rose from 642 to 717. The average daily attendance rose from 22,551 to 26,603; the average number on the rolls from 28,168 to 33,117. The total expenditure rose from rupees 4,11,031 to rupees 4,37,650, which was charged as follows:—

To imperial revenue ... Rs. 2,17,782 Rs. 2,24,218 ,, educational coss 1,05,789 ,, 1,18,120 ,, other sources ,, 88,361 ,, 95,812

Oude has but one College, the Canning College, founded by. Talookdars, and now affiliated with the Calcutta University. All the students have matriculated at the Calcutta University and are studying for the First Arts and the B. A. Degree. The average daily attendance throughout the year was 21. In the Law Department there were eighteen students, seven of whom hoped to qualify for a Law degree at the conclusion of the course. the Oriental Department there were 161 students, in six classes, reading Urdu, Persian, and Arabic, or Sanscrit and Hindi. In the English School there were 289 pupils in eight classes. In the highest of the classes the standard is the University Entrance Examination. In the first four, the study of Arabic and Sanscrit has been introduced with a view to securing a wider range in the choice of a second subject. The preparatory school, conducted on the monitorial system, contains 217 pupils.

Central Provinces.—The total expenditure in these Provinces during the year was rupees 4,90,767-10-0 (£49,076), of which sum rupees 2,41,483-4-3 (£24,148) were chargeable to the Imperial revenues, and the remainder was derived from the proceeds of the Educational cess of 2 per cent. of the land revenue, and from municipal and private funds. The 2 per cent. cess realised rupees 1,35,572 (£13,557). The total number of schools and scholars

was :--

 Number of schools
 ...
 1.694
 1,864

 Number of scholars
 ...
 72,835
 77.798

 A verage daily attendance
 ...
 44 480
 47.986

The above figures show the number of schools, both Government and private. The total expenditure on middle class schools was rupees 98,646-14-9 (£9,865), of which Govern-

ment gave rupees 58,627-1-1, and Local Funds contributed rupees 40,019-13-8. Rupees 6,810 were received as school fees, a sum in itself small, but exceeding the receipts of the previous year by 9 per cent. In two years the fees have increased by 34 per cent., and farther improvement may be looked for. The number of lower class schools for boys has decreased from 656 to 647. The scholars number 35,515, compared with 34,306 in the previous year, though the daily attendance has fallen slightly. There are 134 girls' schools with 4,579 girls on the school books, and an average daily attendance of 2,379. Unaided schools for boys increased from 447 to 600, and the pupils from 8,342 to 12,089. There is one unaided school for girls, belonging to the Free Church Mission at Nagpore.

British Burma.—The Imperial Grant for Education, Science and Art was £11,530, of which only £8,184-16-0 was expended. The amount from private sources was £10,902. The total expenditure, therefore, was £18,620 for which 6,847 youths were educated, at the rate of about £3 per head per annum. There were 182 schools in all in British Burma under Government supervision, but of these only four were directly supported by the State. Considerable prominence is given in this year's Administration Report to Sir Arthur Phayre's scheme

to utilise the Buddhist schools already existing.

Berar.—The Educational Statistics in Berar during the year are held to be eminently satisfactory. They show an increase under all the various heads, and it is pleasant to see that although in the first formation of the educational department only Hindoo boys attended that now both Hindoos and Mahomedans and of both sexes are included in the returns. The following gives a very clear view of the subject:—

	1000	1000 7		Increase.	Total expenditure.	
Number of schools of all classes Number of scholars of all classes Average daily attendance	335 12,207 9,785	1869. 339 14,862 11,264	2,655 1,479	per cent.	1868.	1869.
Expenditure from general revenues Expenditure from municipal funds Expenditure from local cesses	Rs. 2,06,051 952 32,790	Rs. 2,37,210 1,161 38,232		Rs. 15 22 17	Rs. 2,39,793 £23,979	Řs. 2,76,60 3 £27,660

Mysore.—The expenditure for education during the year amounted to rupees 2,83,911, of which rupees 74,637 was from Local Funds and the rest from the Revenue. The following shows the number of pupils at the various schools during the year:—

	1868-69. Schools. Scholars.					1869-70. Schools. Scholars.		
Government Schools Sub-Talook Schools Grant-in-aid		89 146 74		4,839 5,088 5,202		98 2 39 78	5,527 5,837 5,773	
Total	1.3.1	309		15,129		415	17,137	

The statistics show that of these 15,066 were boys and 2,071 girls. This gives a proportion of four per thousand to the population. Classified by race there were 13,715 Hindoos, 1,999 Mahomedans, and 1,423 Europeans and Eurasians.

There are female schools at Bangalore, Chintamani, Srinivaspura, Magadi and Hassan. There is also an Engineer's School to train up a subordinate class of skilled mistries amongst natives. It has ten scholarships which are said to be eagerly sought after, and nine of the youths had come up to the standard.

The following Kanarese books and maps were published during the year:—

				Copies.
Bhuvivarane, Geography	. 8.66	***		5,000
Vagvidhayini, Grammar				5,000
The Bhagabat Gita	•••			1,000
India Desha Charitre, History of	India		•••	5,000
England Desha Charitre, History	of England			5,000
Large wall map of the World	•••			1,000

The demand for school books has steadily increased. The number of books brought in stock for the year was 63,333 at a cost of rupees 23,147. The sale proceeds amounted to rupees 19,235.

Coorg.—The sum alloted to Coorg for educational purposes was rupees 14,445, of which rupees 13,552-2-5 were expended. The Central School at Mercara is the chief educational institution, and has 142 students on the roll. The only middle school is the Anglo-vernacular School at Virajpete, which numbers 114 pupils. There are 25 "nad" or village schools, with 1,158 pupils, and one Girls' School which was lately established at Mercara. The private schools number 22 with an attendance of 337 Hindoo and 65 Christian pupils. The income from fees is said to amount to rupees 1,329, and the grants from Government to rupees 192. Taking the population at 1,20,000, the proportion of children under instruction to the population is 1 in 90.

CHAPTER XII. ARCHÆOLOGY.

Bombay and Sind.—Photographs were taken and plans and descriptive accounts made during the year of notable antiquities at Somnath, Girnar, Junagad, and other places in the Province. Major Gill was employed also to photograph the Caves at Ajunta for the Bombay Government. Restorations at Ahmedabad were begun late in 1867, and resulted in the partial restoration of the Harem and Sluice at Surkhej, and in the restoration at Shah Allum and in the completion of a balcony that remained unfinished in the Harem at Surkhej. Measures were taken to preserve the buildings at Beejapore, but no restorations were undertaken there.

Bengal.—In the previous year modellers were sent to Bhubuneswar, in Orissa, to take casts of objects of architectural interest. Six sets of these casts were prepared during the year at the Calcutta School of Arts. Besides this very little has been contributed to a knowledge of the archæology of Lower Bengal. At Rajgeer, in the Patna district, the Administration Report states there is a cave on the south side of the hill which rises to the right of a person entering the village. The chamber is cut in the solid rock, almost square, the longer side being that which runs parallel with the hill. The chamber contains a stone goddess, and is nearly 12 or 13 feet high. The cave is entirely artificial, and is believed to be of Buddhist origin.

Central Provinces.—The Administration Report states that the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore visited the spot early in the year and sent the following account of the Durgavati ka choutra, or tomb of the Rani Durgavati, who fell in battle against the Moguls in the 16th century. ing Barela behind me, I crossed the Mundla road between Mejhgawan and Piparia, and passing Hinotia and Barha, came to a point where the road turns sharp to the left up a narrow defile through the Nagar hills. From the entrance of the defile the Gond queen's palace of the Madan Mahal can be plainly seen, and the advantage which the gorge offers to a defending force marks it out as a place where a retreating army would naturally make a stand. About a quarter of a mile from its entrance the defile widens into a valley, and a pathway to the right leads straight to the choutra, the distance of which from the mouth to the defile is rather more than half a mile. The choutra itself is a rough monument of uncut stone and mortar, about 5 feet high and 25 feet square. An aged salu tree grows on the top, and bits of crystal and quartz, the offerings of passers by, are piled about it. Owing perhaps to the short time I had at my disposal, I was unable to gather any of the legends which others have mentioned as connected with the choutra. What were pointed out to me as Durgavati's war drums were rather insignificant blocks of stone, and I could not get the country people to admit that their echoes are still heard at night reverberating round the valley. I succeeded, however, in picking up four stanzas of a ballad. Judging from the word Cabuli, the song would seem to be a genuine relic of the period of the battle which they celebrate, for this word either points to a time when the invasion of Baber was fresh in men's minds, or at least indicates a period when the Mahomedans were regarded by the people of Gondwana as foreigners from the north rather than as the prevailing rulers of Delhi."

The following is a transliteration and translation of the origi-

nal of the Hindi fragment:—

Chaudah sai madgast sudammat su

Kabili panth son jang juri, buli (Asuf Khan), who had fourteen hundred powerful war elephants.

Jake sath hajar hatyo aswar taban uth apuhi teg dhari. With a drawn sword the queen herself was in the thick of the fight surrounded by sixty thousand of the enemy's horsemen.

Jahan rundan ki dhar mund uthen tahan khelat deo sumuh hari.

The gods with Vishnu stood where the men had their heads severed from their bodies witnessing the sport.

Sur lok ju sej Dalpati ju charhiken ju vimanani an dhari Dalpati ji descended from his chariot and spread the couch of Paradise for her in the field of battle.

Mahabharat Salivahan ko bhayo su Garha Durgavati a si lari. The Rani Durgavati fought like Salivahan in the Mahabharat.

Some farther explorations of the stone circles and cairns were made during the year, but without any very satisfactory result. Several were opened at a small village called Khairwara, situated about 16 miles east of Arvel in the Wurdah district. Pottery and ashes were found in nearly all. Iron implements, hatchets, and rude ornaments were found in several, and in one a number of teeth, believed to be the back teeth of horses, were found. In a field in Balaghat a large number of bronze implements were also discovered, but their age and the purpose for which they were fashioned is a matter of doubt.

British Burma.—There is nothing in the Province of a specially archæological character, but the Administration Report for the year contains an admirable sketch of Burmese His-

tory, from the pen, we believe, of Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler, Secretary to the Government. This sketch is in itself an archæological

feature of the year.

Berar.—Mr. Lyall writes that the oldest relic of man's handiwork, now known in Berar is believed to be the plain Buddhist monastery cut out of the basalt rock close by the town of Pathur, Akolah district. It consists of two colonnades. on massive rough-hewn pillars, with adyta inside; it has no images or carving of any kind. Probably several other such rock-dwellings exist: there is one near Manjiara in the Mel-Ghat; but no more are known to Europeans. out Berar are a number of temples and religious habitations, more or less ruined, built of stones very carefully dressed and adjusted, the oldest, apparently, without any cement-all with very little of it—in the solid fashion of architects who distrusted the arch, and laid massive stone lintels over monolithic pillars. Some of these are of plain stones, and others elaborately carved; grotesque brackets often surmount the pillars; and the chambers are usually roofed by horizontal domes of the kind described in Fergusson's architecture. Inscriptions have been discovered on two of these buildings, but have not yet been deciphered. By far the finest specimen in Berar of this early Hindoo architecture is stated by Mr. Lyall to be the temple at Lunar, near the well-known salt lake of the same name. Mr. Lyall also notices in Mussalman architecture in the Buldanah district, two mosques one bearing date 1582 A. D., and a few specimens about the Ellichpore city; and the large mosque at Gawalgarh. Some projecting balcony windows on each side of the fine inner gateway of the Narnala fortress are referred to as affording the best sample of architectural details in a Mahomedan building to be met with in the province.

Very little progress in archæological research was made during the year. Of the remains of early Hindoo architecture which lie scattered over the province, specially over the hill country above the Ajantah Ghats, a few more specimens were photographed by Major Gill. The inscriptions on the temples at Barsee Taklee, and Pinjar, were copied, but not deciphered, because good impressions were not taken, and the characters have been much injured. The Barse Taklee inscriptions were sent to the Asiatic Societies of Bombay and Calcutta.

Mysore.—An interesting collection was made some time ago of photographs of the "Shasanams" or stone and copper tablets on which inscriptions in Sanskrit and old Kanarese existed, showing the eras in which the temples or other buildings had been erected, or in which grants of land, &c., had been assigned

for their maintenance. Sixty of these inscriptions were this year deciphered and rendered into modern Kanarese, from which translations into the English language were also made. Some of them bear date as far back as the year 1 of the Salivahana era, which corresponds with Anno Domini 78. Copies of the photographs have been lately submitted to the Government of India, for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and the translations were being carefully revised and printed, and would be accompanied by a descriptive memorandum.

NATIVE LITERATURE.

Madras.—During the year there were, beside Government Publications, 414 works registered under Act XXV. of 1867. The books were brought out at the undermentioned stations:—

	Station	•		English books.	Vernacular Books includ- ing all works parrly in a Ver- nacular.	Total,
Madras Mangalore Tranquebar Tinnevelly Palamcottah Calicut Cochin Vizagapatam				65 2 1 	243 58 9 10 6 13 5	305 58 11 10 6 13 6 2
	*		Total	68	346	414

Ninety-five of the works treat of Christianity, and for the most part are tracts against Hindooism; sixty-eight are Hindoo or Mahomedan devotional works; sixty-nine are school books; thirty-one are placed under the head of fiction; thirty-three are poetical; twenty-three treat of law; nineteen are treatises on morality; eleven belong to history and biography; and the remainder are described as either scientific, dramatic, astrological, or miscellaneous. The majority of the publications are mere re-prints; and scarcely a dozen books of real interest, either original works or new translations, were brought out in the year under review. There are altogether fifty-three printing presses in the Presidency, about seven being conducted by Europeans; these include the Christian Knowledge Society's Press at Madras and the Basle Mission Press at Mangalore, both of which are very well managed, and execute a large amount of printing work.

Bombay.—The amount paid into the Treasury during the year on account of sale proceeds of books, including adjustments, was rupees 1,01,499-10-1.

Bengal.—A steady increase in the demand for books, maps,

and other school apparatus was reported.

North-Western Provinces .- The number of newspapers published in the North-Western Provinces, increased from 19 to 26 during the year. The aggregate circulation rose from 5,016 to 7,064 copies. Of these, 3,051 are taken by Government and 4,013 by non-official readers. The papers having the largest circulation are :-

	•	Circulat	don.
		Native.	European
Ab-i-Hyat Hind Dharm Prakash Nyar Akbar Allygurh Gazette Rohiikhund Akhbar Shola Toor	 Agra Agra Bijnour Allygurh Moradabad Cawnpore	 450 300 274 207 506 182	200 85 65 12 8

Of the 26 papers 15 are purely Oordoo, 8 purely Hindee, 1 is in Bengalee, and 2 are bilingual. On general and educational topics many interesting articles have appeared, Eight monthly magazines are now issued and three of them have been started within the year. Their total circulation is 1,804 copies, of which 584 are subscribed for by Native purchasers; six are Oordoo, one Sanscrit, and the eighth also (The Benares Pundit) is chiefly in Sanscrit, except when it contains Mr. Griffiths' admirable translations from the "Ramayana." The total number of publications registered in the year under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1867 was 564, against 468 in the previous year. Of these, 180 were books, 132 pamphlets, 208 periodicals, and 44 miscellaneous works. During the year 46 presses were at work.

Punjab.—During the year, 82,557 vernacular books, of the value of rupees 22,776, were lithographed at the Educational Press. The following new books were brought out :-Sanskrit Primer, Second Sanskrit Reader, Vayakarn Nanjari; and a translation of Dr. Ballantyne's introduction to Sanskrit Grammar. In Persian—Farsi ki Pahli Kitab, Farsi ki Dusri Kitab. In *Urdu—Z*ubdat-ul-Hissab, Parts I. and II., revised by Mr. Pearson. In Arabic—Sullam-ul-Adab (Arabic Entrance Course of the Calcutta University), with translation and notes in Urdoo. At the close of the year, there were two English

and ten vernacular newspapers published in the Province. The number of books registered during the year under Act XV. of 1867 was 425, mostly second or third editions, translations, and compilations. Of these, 11 were English, 202 were Urdu, 52 were Persian, 22 were Arabic, 37 were Hindi, 11 were Sanskrit, 1 was Punjabi, 22 were Gurmukhi, 4 were Nagri, 9 were Push-

tu, and 54 were Polyglot.

Oude.—In addition to the Government Press, Lucknow has 20 presses, only one of which is solely English; two are English and Vernacular, and the rest all Vernacular. They mostly lithograph only the Persian character, though a few also lithograph Nagri and Arabic. The newspapers published were the Lucknow Times in English, bi-weekly; the Oudh Akhbar and Karnama in Urdu, weekly; the Sher Samri and Shams-ul Akhbar in Urdu, bi-monthly; the Kawakib Iswi or Christian Star in Urdu, monthly, and Gulshan-i-Kashmir in Urdu, half-yearly. At Seetapoor, the Ekalil-ul-Akhbar newspaper continues to be published by a native press.

British Burma.—During the year an additional newspaper having a bi-weekly issue was published; with this exception the publications are the same as they were in the previous year. The number of books published was small and almost the whole of them are of a religious nature written and published for missionary purposes; of current vernacular literature there is

none.

THE ARMY, MARINE, MEDIC IL AND ECCLE-SIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS. STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of India, subject to the Governor General, exercises direct control over Her Majesty's British and Native troops in all India except Madras (with Burma) and Bombay. The forces immediately under his Excellency are technically known as the Bengal Army. But besides that Army there is the Punjab Frontier Force of Natives, which is directly controlled by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab; the Central India Horse and the Native Corps in feudatory territory, which are under the immediate orders of the Governor General alone. The Armies of Madras and Bombay, European and Native, are directly under the local Commander-in-Chief of each.

If to this we add the liberal pension list of the Native Army, amounting to more than half a million sterling annually, we form some idea of what various items go to swell the military expenditure of India.

The force maintained during 1870-71 was 6,545 British Officers, 60,425 British Non-Commissioned Officers and private soldiers, 122,122 Native soldiers, 14,187 Government horses, with 424 field guns. The estimated force for 1871-72 is -6,436 Officers, 60,445 British soldiers, 121,981 Native soldiers, 13,253 Government horses, with 394 field guns. In stating the number of guns, we exclude the 16 mortars of Heavy Field Batteries. which in some returns are included as field guns. reduction is anticipated in the Native Army, though the particulars of this had not at the time the Financial Statement was made been received from the Secretary of State. in 1869, Her Majesty's Government strongly impressed upon the Government of India the urgent necessity for a large reduction of military expenditure, and in the following October, proposals were made to the Secretary of State by which the European force was to be maintained in its rank and file, but certain important changes were suggested by which a large economy would be effected. Her Majesty's Government assented to reductions in the British Cavalry and Infantry, but not in the exact shape recommended. In consequence, we had, in 1870-71, a less force of European soldiers than in 1869-70, by ,1570, mainly in the Cavalry.

The following statement shows the strength of each arm of the forces in each Presidency during each of the undermentioned

year:-

Statement showing the Strength of each Arm of Service of the Troops Employed in each Presidency of British India, during each of the under-mentioned years:—

	Staff and staff corps	Matives. Constitution of the property of the	Ento-beaus. 19.24.6 19	Constituted by Royal Warrant dated 16d	Ento- beaus: 1,429 1,429 1,429 1,429 1,429 1,429 1,241 1,241 2,19 1,241 2,19 2,19 2,19 2,19 2,19 2,19 2,19 2,1	Entropeans 1 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1868. 186	Ento- beaus. 12.855 7.897 6.246 6.24	Natives. 139 130 14,385 15,27 187	188	Ento- beins: 1881 1812 1812 1812 1812 1812 1812 1812	181 10 181 182 183	peans. # ਜੋਰਿਕ* : ਈ ਫ਼ੁੰ ਕੀਜਰਿੰ• :	65 E5	1 1 2 1 1 0	V. Natives. 1.00 1.	
Inchaded in Strength of each arm of service.		:	:	:	:	Incla	led in	strength	of eac			.69	3	:	:	
118, 12 12, 121 12, 121 12, 121 12, 121 12, 121 12, 123 12, 121 14, 13			1	In 1st A	lay 186	າດ	-		-,			n 1st 1	Jay 186	6.		
On 1st May 1865. On 1st Way 1865.	liners	တိုက္ကို	4.4	1,288 818 1,592 82,995	2,796 1,054 1,054 9,010		1,406 438 13,672 6,274 18,945		ల బ్లో	00 85		65	લંખેલ	565 526 8,585 22,290	1,366 373 12,299 6,050 45,916	
On lst May 1865. On lst May 1865. On lst May 1866. On lst May	Medical Establishment Total Strength 49	Included in 42 128 43 796 14 009 46 698 13 750 27 826 71 880	16 002	46 693	18 750	Inclu	Included in	Strength of each arm of service.	not ea	ch arm	of ser	vice.	: 6			: : ₁

Foregoing Statement,—(Continued.)

Ben.	Europeans.		Supplement Sup		Shaff and Staff Corps 11 135 14 19 1.72 85 655 343 18 1.85 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
Bengal,	Natives.		1,120 72 8,719 4,517 		1,135 66 8,866 1 36,045 7
Madras.	Europeans.	On 1s	420 144 1,273 8,236 1,030 1,139 6,180 8,193 37,563 379	On 1st	419 130 1,272 8,380 1,187 1,090 5,702 7,651 37,520 269
7,80	Europeans.	On 1st May 1867.	8 *	On 1st April 1869.	\$53 873 879 879 879 879 879 879 879 879 879 879
Bombay.	Natives.	867.		.869	2 565 3 507 9 3,944 6 23,191 4
	Europeans.	. *	1,722 462 12,195 5,424 44,815 849 ed in sti		1,685 343 12,599 5,444 44,689 698 ed in su
Total.	Natives.	*	2,970 1,611 18,788 94,312 rength o		1,685 2,972 565 343 2,972 567 567 544 5,444 6,444 6,449 96,786 2,3191 44,689 96,786 2 698 fnohded in strength of
Ben	Europeans.		938 233 5,764 3,179 24,928 63 f each a		924 112 6,574 2,453 27,989 54 54
Bengal.	Natives.		1,125 73 8,271 36,289 arm of	00	1,706 8,655 94,881 — arm of se
Madras.	Europeans.	On 1st	423 156 3,094 1,021 7,164 287 287 8ervice,	On 1st April 1870.	924
.88	Natives.	On 1st April 1868,		11870.	1,312 1,118 1,118 1,736 1,37,578 8,
Bombay.	Europeans.	368.	411 98 2,607 853 10,381 * 377 		
ay.	Natives.		22,365 49,478		566 1, 950 4, 182 43,
Total.	Natives.		1,772 2,994 487 2,894 5,085 18,188 6,0227 747	_	(693 2,984 505 1,615 543 18,341 146 94,941

Note. -- Bengal includes North-West Provinces and Punjab.

* Including unattached list.

COST OF THE ARMY.

The whole cost of the Army in India, British and Native, is about sixteen millions sterling a year, or a third of the revenue. The total charges under the various heads will be found below for the year ending 31st March 1870:—

		Year.			In India.	In England.	Total.
1856-57				.	10,858,963		F - 1 1 1 2 2
1857-58	•••	••	•••	•••			•••••
1858-59		• • • • •	•••	•••	14,746,737	0.550.000	******
	***	•••	•••	•••	21,000,000	3,750,000	24,750,000
1859-60	•••	•••	•••	•••	20,909,307	3.750,000	24,659,000
1860-61	•••	•••			15.838,980	2,750,000	18,588,980
1861-62			***	!	13,681,900	2,539,802	16,221,702
1862-63			***		12,764,325	2.144.737	14,909,062
1863-64					12,697,069	2,075,985	14,770,004
1864-65	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	***		13,494,467	2,292,683	15,787,150
1865-66				1	14,360,338	2,432,968	16,793,306
1866-67			•••	***	12,440,383	3,385,408	15,825,791
1867-68		~	••		12,898,169	3,499,828	16,397,997
1868-69	•••		•••	••••	13,271,560	3,293,905	
		•••	•••	•••			16,565.465
1869-70	2**				12,828,750	2,622,498	16,329,739
	Regul	ar Estimat				×	100
1870-71			•••	•••	12,622,800	2,635,900	16,300,000

		Govern- ment of India.	Madras	Bombay.	
ARMY.		-			
I Effective Services.		£	£	£	
Army and Garrison Staff	•••	259,781	123,002	140.599	
Administrative Staff	•••	99,810	45,651	53,492	
Regimental Pay and Allowances	***	3,829,654	1,481,027	1,351,792	
Commissariat	***	1,450,211	447,052	528,482	
Stud and Remount,	•••	181,172	45,733	26,511	
Clothing	•••	52,832	32,501	25,094	
Barrack	•••	208.534	51,906	93,050	2.0
Martial Law	•••	21,895	11,958	10,007	
Medical	***	225,979	119,153	112,189	
Ordnance	***	247,239	128,810	168,053	
Ecclesiastical		12.148	4,687	4,917	
Education	***	29,704	2,858	8,192	3.36
Sea Transport	•••.	31,186	61,806	56,519	
Miscellaneous	***	71,686	168,266	160,872	
Volunteer (orps	• •••	4,585	2,366	326	
Rewards	• • • •	9,084	1,967	1,786	
Retired Officers		6,668	7,745	1,137	
Pensions to Officers	•••	218,876	247.928	110,491	
Pensions to Widows and Orphans	•••	4,773	4,386	2,399	
Civil Pensions and Gratuities	•••	8,028	5,011	5,184	
	£	6,973,845	2,993,813	2,861,092	
Stores	r Eng	•••	narges in Indi	a £	12,828,75 9 878,491
Other Payments as in Home Accoun	ts; vi	2. :		£	
Effective services Non-Effective Services	•••	•••		. 1,432,601 . 1,189,897	2,622,498
					1000
	3 1	Total A	rmy Charges.	. £	16,329,739

The reduction made during the year succeeding the one at present under review was very considerable, but this of course will properly come under the year 1870-71.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

In the year 1869 cholera was widely spread and prevailed with great virulence. In the year's Sanitary Report Dr. Bryden gives a very able history of the progress of the epidemic, tracing it from place to place throughout India and showing its terrible effects both on the troops and on the civil population.

We have compiled the following table from the successive

Sanitary Reports.* The rates are per thousand :-

	· cc	Ве	ngal.	Bon	bay.	Με	dras.
Year.	Strength.	Daily Sick.	Total Deaths.	Daily Sick.	Total Deaths.	Daily Sick.	l'otal Deaths.
1859			45.35				
1860	97,882	84	36.77		29.1	66.9	
1861	72,791	82	45.93		21.3	63.7	
1862	71.069	76	28.11		25.5	62.8	
1863	64,902	69	25.08	69.3	13.8	57.7	17.4
1864	63.284	62	21.10	59.3	15.9	66.7	18.6
1865	64,405	60	24.24	56.4	35.1	64.3	21.4
1866	59.941	58	20.11	59.5	12.7	68.1	21.9
1867	56,942	53	30.95	58.7	19.3	60.4	19.9
1868	52,232	52	20.11	49.7	13.9	0.0	20.66
1869		1.1	42.89				

In the Bengal Presidency 16.46 per thousand of the total mortality of the year was due to cholera, or not much less than the total death rate of 1868, which was 20.11; out of an average number of 34,624 there were 1,485 deaths or a ratio of mortality equal to 42.89. Excluding the years 1859 and 1861, when the death rate was 45.35, and 45.93, the returns for 1869 are less favourable than any during the last eleven years. The following table shows the proportion in which the different diseases have contributed to the general fatal result.

^{*}The Sanitary Report for 1870 has not been issued in time for publication.

			per 1,000 trength.	Proportion out of every	of deaths
	Cholera		16-46	3	38.38
	Hepatitis		4.94		11.52
	Fevers		4.71		10.97
	Appolexy		3.78		8.82
AL	Dysentery	•••	3.23		7.54
H	l'hthisis Pulmonalis		2.11		4.92
HOSPITAL.	Heart disease		1.59		3.70
H	Respiratory diseases	•••	-69		1.62
	Delirium Tremens		.64		1.48
H	Small pox		•46		1.08
Died	Diarrhœa	•••	•32		-74
Ē	Atrophy and Anemia		.23		•54
-	Spleen disease		•06		14
-	Wounds and Accidents	•••	.17		40
- 2	Dropsy		.09		20
	All other diseases		1.96		4.58
	Died out of hospital		1.45		3.37
	Total		42.89		100-00

Placed in column according to their prevalence, the different forms of sickness stand in the following order:—

		Adm	itted per	L.000 of
			rage stre	
Fevers	• • • • •			750.3
Venereal disease	•••			200.3
Diarrhœa			•••	98.3
Abscess and Ulcer		•••	•••	94.6
Wounds and Accidents		•••	***	
Respiratory diseases	•••	•••		91.7
Rheumatism	•••		•••	65-9
		444	•••	65.2
Hepatitis		***		52.4
Dysentery.	••• 1:		***	47.1
Eye diseases	•••	•••		26.1
Cholera				25 7
Phthisis Pulmonalis			•••	12.4
Apoplexy	1111		***	7.5
Delirium Tremens	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	***	•••	
Spleen disease	••	•••	• • • •	6.4
Small-pox	***	* ***	•••	4.0
	•••	•••		3.8
Scurvy	•••	***	7 44	1.3
All other causes	•••	***		176.5
			_	
	To	tal	•••	1,729-5
			_	

Fevers and venereal affections as usual head the list. The relative prevalence of each disease is little altered from that of ordinary years, nor is the actual admission rate of the great mass of the diseases much increased. Cholera shows 25.7 compared with 2.7 in 1868, and fevers have advanced from 462 to 750, or nearly 300 per 1,000.

In the garrisons of Bengal the results were more favourable, the death rate being only about 32.58, and the number received into hospital was comparatively small. In the Central Indian group of stations out of every 1,000 British soldiers, 64.7 were daily on the sick list, and 64.47 died. At Agra the mortality was 16.76, but at Morar it was as high as 119.74. It was also high in the Punjab. The following shows the general return in the Bengal Presidency:—

Statement showing the general results of the Cholera Epidemic in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1869.

	Population.		No. of deaths from cholera.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000.
European Troops.				
Ien	34,624	- 889	570	16.46
Vomen	3,602	94	59	16.38
hildren	5,688	142	108	18.99
Native Troops	58,017	615	376	6.48
risoners General Population.	61,998	913	387	6.24
Bengal Proper		No Return	s available.	
Central Provinces	7,018,078		55,897	7.9
The Berars	2,074,614		10,947	5 2
N. W. Provinces	29,588,653		68,691	2.32
Oudh	11.198,095	120	23,134	2:06
Punjab	17,448,865		9,258	0.53
British Burma			s received	0.00

The total number of Married and Unmarried European Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers serving in the three Presidencies on the 1st of May 1869 was:—

	Establishment in India.	Married.	Unmarried.	Percentage of married to actual strength.
Staff Sergeants Sergeants Rank and File Total of all Grades	2,984	574 1,305 4,648 6,527	224 1,503 50,001 51,729	71·92 146·47 8·50 11·20

In 1867, 68 per cent of the total of married men exceeded 30, and 32 per cent were under 30 years of age; of the unmarried 28 per cent exceeded 30, and 72 per cent were below this age.

In 1868, 66 per cent. of the total of married men are returned as over 30, and 34 per cent. as under 30; of the total of unmarried, 28 per cent. exceeded 30, and 72 per cent. were under 30 years of age.

In 1869, 68 per cent. of the total of married men exceeded 30, and 32 per cent. were under 30 years of age; of the total of unmarried 32 per cent exceeded 30, and 68 per cent. were

under 30 years of age.

In the Age Tables for the three years, it is shown that the death-rate (exclusive of cholera) were as follow:-

In 1867, 25,790 men below 30 gave 318 deaths equal to 12:33 per 1,000. In 1868, 23,487 men below 30 gave 332 deaths equal to 14·14 per 1,000. In 1869, 24,511 men below 30 gave 482 deaths equal to 19 66 per 1,000. In 1867. 10,857 men above 36 gave 285 deaths equal to 26.25 per 1,000. In 1868. 10.122 men above 30 gave 246 deaths equal to 24.30 per 1,000.

In 1869, 11,445 men above 30 gave 435 deaths equal to 38 01 per 1,000.

In the results for these years the great excess of the deathrate of men above 30 is apparent; and the married men being the older class may be expected to have an excess of mortality proportionate to their age taken as a class.

In 1867, 3.012 married men gave 110 deaths equal to 19:26 per 1000, exclusive of cholera deaths.

In 1868, 3,351 married men gave 79 deaths equal to 23.58 per 1,000, exclusive

of cholera deaths.

In 1869, 3,450 married men gave 117 deaths equal to 33.90 per 1,000, exclusive of cholera deaths.

In 1867, 30,862 unmarried men gave 498 deaths equal to 16·10 per 1,000, exclusive of cholera deaths.

In 1868, 30.336 unmarried men gave 527 deaths equal to 17:37 per 1,000, exclusive of cholera deaths.

In 1869. 30.728 unmarried men gave S17 deaths equal to 26.30 per 1,000, exclusive of cholera deaths.

NATIVE TROOPS.

The strength of the Regular Army serving under the Government of India amounted to 45,952 men, and out of these 938 died, or a ratio of 20.41 per 1000. Since 1861, when the statistics of native soldiers were first given in detail, the annual death-rate has never exceeded 20:31, and has averaged 17:7 per 1,000. The returns of 1869 are thus peculiarly unfavourable. Out of an average of 40.080 men 693 died, or a proportion of 17.29 per 1000. This is the highest death-rate of which there is any record. In 1861 it equalled 16.79, but this was the maximum; the average has been much under this figure, and in 1868 the ratio was only 1089.

In the Punjab Irregular Force, out of an average strength of 12,200, there were 230 deaths, or an equivalent of 18.85 per 1,000, a ratio considerably under that of the year previous, when it amounted to 26.72, but much above the average of the five

preceding years.

The Central India Irregular Force, the strength of which averaged 4,918, lost 52 men by death, or a proportion of 10.57 per 1,000, a result which contrasts favourably with the mortality of 18:09 per 1,000 in 1869, and which, chiefly in consequence of the unusual loss of that year, is under the average of the previous four years for which statistics have been recorded.

Aggregate of Sickness and Mortality among European and Native Troops emplo yed in all British India in each of the under-mentioned Years.

Years Decem		Europ	ean Trooj	ps.			Nativ	e Troops.		
Years ended 31st December.	Average Strength.	Admissions into Hospital in each Your.	Deaths from or dinary	Deaths by Cholers.	Invalided.	Average Strength.	Ad missions into Hospital in each Year.	Deaths from ordinary Causes.	Deaths by	Invalided.
1861	72,791	125,442	1,329	1,079	2,306	113,890	106,855	1,200	289	6,561
1862	71,069	124,360	1,236	508	2,629	101,031	104,194	968	288	6,86
1863	64,902	105,139		231	2,367	97,612	106,323	1,085	181	2,84
1864	63,284	98,501		145	* 1.773	95,151	98.861	924	328	* 1.71
1865	64,405	102,619	1,246	339	2,804	94 386	116,666	1,412	454	2,10
1866	59,941	83,128	995	79	* 2,128	99,036	104, 666	995	211	* 1,77
.1867	54,647	73,178		447	2,653		112,258	972	174	2,29
1868	52,554	67,092	887	65	2,428	93,794	106.171	1,068	85	+ 1.21
1869	55,671	81,929	1,250	580	2,502		114,815	1,166	270	2,45
1870	1 1	•••		No retur	ns yet re	eceived.		•••	٠ ١	

^{*} Excusive of Madras, the returns not affording the information. † Exclusive of Bombay, ditto ditto ditto.

MADRAS.

The average annual strength was 10,880; the admissions into hospitals were 13,694; the constantly sick 6526; the deaths in hospital 229; deaths out of hospital 26. The following table shows the proportion of sickness and mortality for a period of 12 years:—

Sangar Data Company			Ra	tio per mil	le of Streng	th.
- <u> </u>	Years.	Strength.	Admis-	Des	ths.	Sec. 1. 1.
	į ·		sions.	In Hospital	Out of Hospital.	Total.
	1858-59 1859-60	15,482 16 921	1880-8 1028-01	42·3 15·9	6·4 2·5	48·7 18·4
inspector-General's Re-	1860	10.741	1699·4 1361·7	19·1 14·5	2·04 1·8	21·2 16·5
turns Indian Medical {	1861 1862	15,051 13,920	1291-1	17.09	1.7	188
Department.	1868	12,586	1232-4	16.2	3.01	19.5
	1864	13.280	1521.08	16.5	3.6	20.1
(1865	18.623	1426.4	19.5	2.9	22.5
	1866	11,498	1460-6	20.2	1.5	21.7
Stational Returns	1167	10,928	1358.2	15-74	2.37	18-11
Stational Meturns	1868	9,934	1388'3	16.30	3.03	19-32
	1869	10,880	1258.6	21.04	2.38	23.42

The Sanitary Commissioner for Madras states that soldiers' mortality in accordance with a well known law, increases with advancing age, and, although the results in the army are often modified by other conditions, such as bringing a large number of recruits to India at an early age, the general law in a series of years invariably asserts itself.

The following table shows the mortality of British soldiers according to length of residence in India.

			Death	s per mil Strength.	le of
Period of residence.			1867.	1868.	18 69
Deaths under 1 year of residence From 1 to 2 years			19·3 13·2	19·2 16·0	27 2 42 1
,, 2 to 3 ,,		••	15.0 19.1	16 6 18 2	25 03 34 1
,, 4 to 5 ,, ,, 5 to 6 ,,	•••	•••	44.7 11.7	24 0 2 8 5 5	23.9
Above 7 years		•••	8·6 17·6	19 1	3 · 6 18 · 3

NATIVE ARMY.

The strength of the Madras Native Army on the 1st January 1869 was 31,818, and on the 1st January 1870, 31,743, showing a diminution within the year of 75 men. The strength at the end of the year, according to the Adjutant-General's Return, was made up as follows:—Sappers and Miners, 1,309;

Artillery, 646; Cavalry, 1,371, and Infantry 28,417.

The native army was increased during the year by recruits 1,331, by transfers 214, joined from desertion 6, other causes 57; total increase 1,608. During the same period the native army lost by invaliding 823, by reduction of establishment 1, by summary dismissal 192, by Courts Martial 47, by desertion 44, by deaths 525, and by other causes 51. The total loss being 1,683 men. In the Stational Medical Returns the native troops belonging to the Madras Army, but serving in the Bengal or Bombay Presidencies, are not included; such troops, for the time being, form an integral portion of the Armies of the respective Presidencies in which they may be serving, and are accounted for in the Stational Returns of those Presidencies. The troops included in the Madras Stational Returns averaged in strength 25,598. The total admissions were 17,983; the average daily sick was 7523; deaths, in and out of Hospital 354, of which 261 were in and 93 out of Hospital.

BOMBAY-ARMY.

In a strength of 10,524 rank and file the death rate was 15.6 and invaliding 65.9 per 1000. On the 1st May 1868, 10.85 per cent of all grades and all arms were married, and of the rank and file only 7.42 per cent. This latter ratio, however, shows

an increase of nearly 2 per cent. on the ratio of married men as existing on the 1st May 1864, in which year the subsistence money for a wife was raised from rupees 5 to rupees 8 a month. The mean strength of men serving with their Corps in the Bombay Presidency during 1868 was 9,691. Of these 49.7 were daily sick and 1147.9 were admitted to hospital. Miasmatic disease continued to cause nearly 50 per cent. of the total sickness. Venereal disease caused more than 20 per cent. of the total sickness in 1868, and 204 admissions to Hospital out of every 1,000 men were due to it. These figures indicate a small diminution in the prevalence of the affection, as compared with the preceding two years. Thirty-one per cent. of the sickness was due to fever. Affections of the intestinal canal occasioned 7:4 per cent. Drunkenness was the cause in 1868, as in the preceding year, of numerous admissions to Hospital, and the increase in both years was attributable to the same cause, the distribution of much bounty money. From the Temperance Return it appears that, out of an average number of 9,164 men in the Army, 17 per cent. were total abstainers, 87.1 were temperate, and 11.2 were intemperate. Among the 157 total abstainers were 76 per cent. daily sick, and no death in the year.

Among	7,979 temperate, were	•••	3.7	per cent.	daily sick and	a death rate of	1.3	
- 11	1,028 intemperate "	***	5.3	11	11	11	-9	
10	1,118 drinkers of malt-liquor only	***	4.3	**	13	22	1.	
- 17	7,889 drinkers of both malt-liquor		3.9	27	**		1.	

The mortality was 11.6 per 1000 and the invaliding 33.8 on a strength of 28.074 men. The daily sick was 39.7 and the admissions 1325.1. Fever was the cause of upwards of 45 per cent. of the total sickness. Bowel-affections and scurvy prevailed in a greater degree than in the two preceding years; the increase being attributable to exposure and imperfect nourishment in Abyssinia.

THE MARINE.

The Indian Navy was abolished in 1861. Since that time the Marine charges have been £681,864 in 1861-62, £740,239 in 1862-63, £562,291 in 1863-64, £580,382 in 1864-65, £561,004 in 1865-66, £568,873 in 1866-67, £956,539 in 1867-68 and £1,293,155 in 1869-70. The expenditure in the last year was thus divided, Government of India £45,341, Burma £58,059, Bengal £531,174, Punjab £27,610, Madras £7,255, and Bombay £264,605.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

Omitting Berar the cost of the Medical Service employed in civil duties has varied from £222,482 in 1861-62 to £443,074 in 1869-70. The charges to the different Provinces were:—

		, Y = 'X	£	£	£
Government of India-General:	and Politic	al		461	
Oude				12,024	
Central Provinces				20,131	100
Britsh Burma				10,988	
Hengal			94,326		
Grants to private Medical Estal	blishments		9,565		
				103,891	100
North-Western Provinces	•••	•••	50,502		
Grants for Medical purposes			128	- y	No. 1 2
			-	50,630	
Punjah	****			40,732	12
Madras	•••			86,309	- ,
Bombay and Sind	J. 2**		117,213		1.0
Grants to private Medical Estab	olishments	• •••	695		
			- × 1	117,908	
Total Medical S	Services	*	* - 1	£	443.074

THE ECCLESIASTICAL SERVICE.

The cost of the Ecclesiastical Establishment gradually rose from £146,286 in 1861-62 to £163,590 in 1868-69, but fell again in 1869-70 to £161,083. The items in 1869-70 are shown below:—

	The second	£	£
Government of India-General and Political		9,905	100
Oude	*	3,371	34
Central Provinces		3,569	
British Burma		5, 190	100
Bengal		24,381	1
North-Western Provinces		19,410	
Punjab		23,437	
Madras		38.222	1 - 1
Bombay and Sind	•••	33,598	
Total Ecclesias ical		₤	161,083

The Government of India provides chaplains for the troops and officials in the principal military and civil stations of India. The number of large stations having outgrown the strength of the ecclesiastical establishments, a quasi-voluntary system is in operation. Government gives grants-in-aid of the erection of station churches within certain limits, and makes small allowances to clergymen, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, not on the establishment, who supply cantonments and stations for which there are no chaplains. Roman Catholic priests are employed only for Roman Catholic soldiers and convicts. The establishment of chaplains are Episcopalian and Presbyte-

The former consists of 85 in Bengal, 40 in Madras and 28 in Bombay. The latter consists of S in Bengal, 4 in Madras and 4 in Bombay. Chaplains are divided into Senior and Ju-Those of the Church of England receive Rs. 500 a month as Juniors and Rs. 800 as Seniors. The Bishop of Calcutta is Metropolitan of India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. Madras and Bombay have each a Bishop. In each diocese the only other dignitary is an Archdeacon appointed by the Bishop. Chaplains are selected by the Secretary of State. The relation of the Government of India to the religious endowments of Hindoos, Mahomedans, Buddhists and non-Christians generally, was defined by Act XX. of 1863. This Act provides that in the latter class of cases, the endowments shall be wholly free from Government interference, the manager remaining subject only to the usual control of the Civil Courts. In cases belonging to the former class Government is once for all, in the first instance to appoint a Committee to exercise all the powers hitherto exercised by Government, vacancies in the Committee being filled up by election. The earlier sections of the Act deal only with endowments to which the Regulations repealed by the Act relate, but section XXII. is of general application, and severs Government from all future connection with Religious Trusts in any part of India. The quantity of land and money in the possession of non-Christian religious bodies in India is very large.

CHAPTER XIV. TRADE, NAVIGATION AND EMIGRATION. THE FOREIGN TRADE FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD.

The foreign trade of India stood at somewhat less than seven millions sterling in value, or £6,911,774, in 1813-14, the last year of the East India Company's monopoly. The trade doubled in the next twenty years during which the China monoply continued to exist. It stood at £14,342,280 in 1834-35. In the subsequent thirty years, or in 1865-66, it reached its highest point in value, £123,813,004. In 1866-67, from a fall in the inflated price of cotton, it stood at £95,440,109, and in 1869-70, it reached the healthy level of 100,395,055. In round numbers the foreign trade of India may be taken at above a hundred millions sterling in value, and the coasting trade at 25 millions, or about 126 millions sterling in all. The East India Company, though established in 1599, exported only 4,520 tons in 11 vessels to India, the South Sea and China in 1689. From 1795-96 to 1834-35 the trade was as follows:—

			Ships.	Tons.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1795-96 1805-06	•••		 170 210	57,696	£	£	£
1818-14 1828-24		***	 222 228	82,814 77,192 87,524	2,266,668 3,936,765	4,645,106 6,279,833	6,911,774 10,216,598
1888-84 1884-85			 839 223	124 160 120,635	2,569,445 2,949,431	5,552,034 4,590,902	8,121,479 7,440,835

The following table presents an epitome of the trade from the abolition of the China monopoly to the close of 1869-70, showing its rapid growth:—

Foreign Trade of all India since it was made free.

	te Shi	(m	Impor	ts. £	Expo	rts. £	Grand
Year,	hips En- tered.	Tonnage Entered.	Merchan- dise.	Treasure.	Merchan-	Treasure.	Total.
1884 85 Average of 5 years			4,261,106	1,893,023	7,993,420	194,741	14,342,290
end-ing 1888-39	-		4,970,618	2,345,335	11,071,529	251,069	18,638,551
Do. '43-44			7,691,428	2,762,164	13,789,770	462,792	24,706,15
Do. '48 49	-		9,136,126	3,073,249	15,675,044	1,320,504	29,204 923
Do. '53-54	2,794	896,941	11,058,538	4,792,802	19,023,095	994,030	35,868,463
Do. '58 59	4,596	1,518,754	15,577,392	11 275,150	24,924,770	922,701	52,700,012
Do. '69-64	5,820	2,091,290	23,971,452	17,091,315	42,146,589	1,022,697	84 232,053
1864-65	6,157	2,117,371		21,863,352	68,027,016	1,444,775	118,986,066
1865 66	5.865	1.95 - 168		26,557,301	65 491,123	2,165,352	123 8 3,004
1866-67	5,148	1,722,195	30,689,281	14.598,051	47,729,612	2,473.165	95,440,100
1867-68	5,692	2,049,478	37,902,560	11,657,968	49, 86,755	1.641,338	101,038,621
1868-69	3,950	1,783,584	35,990,142	15,155,954	53,062,165	1,395 580	105,643,841
1869-70	4,053	1,739,402	32,927,520	13,955,807	52,471,375	1,042,353	100,395,055

The trade of British India in each year from 1834-35 to 1869-70 is seen in the following table:—

Real Value of the Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise and Treasure, from and to Foreign Ports, to and from the several Presidencies and Trovinces in British India, in each of the New Official Years 1866-67 (Eleven Months), 1867-68, 1868-69, and 1869-70.

			Imports.	rts.		Exports of In	Exports of Indian Produce and Foreign Merchandise.	and Foreign M	erchandise.
Prosidencies and Provinces.	nd Provinces.	1866-67 (Ele- ven Months.)	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1866-67 (Eleven Months.)	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
		Rs.	Bs.	Rs.	Bs.	Bs.	Bs.	Rs.	BS
Merchandise— Bengal Bombay Sind Madras		13,40,87,149 11,75,02,825 68,50,120 2,45,06,006 71,41,054	17,50,78,026 13,47,11,186 71,67,767 2,97,86,794 1,02,94,149	16,99,47,719 14,01,76,246 68,68,966 3,00,58,902 1,34,49,590	14,83,34,292 13,41,53,086 61,26,279 3,03,24,187 1,03,37,354	16.86,66,791 19,78,70,401 97,17,772 3,00,31,557 1,23,13,420	19,87,36,615 24,40,24,844 78,78,943 4,23,75,601 1,57,24,560	20,82,69,493 22,91,18,924 87,70,135 5,99,61,408 2,45,01,687	20,81,44,483 28,17,12,212 93.35,611 5,78,17,694 1,77,00,756
	Total	29,03,87,154	85,70,57,832	35,99,01,417	32,92,75,198	41,85,99,941	50,87,40,563	53 06,21,647	52,47,13,756
Treasure— Bengal Bombay Sind Madras British Burma	11111	6,18,06,529 6,23,17,622 61,239 76,55,214 5,28,440	4,31,36,219 6,68,21,980 55,000 70,95,781 6,44,760	4.39 08.288 9,62,10,098 68,623 1,09,87,448 3,85,092	4,66,26.529 8,19,88,549 65,840 1,05,40,592 8,36,562	83,42,763 1,22,25,930 25,648 34,07,931 3,12,754	53,28,028 1,14,07,615 14,260 7,40,500 2,29,059	48,93,745 82,44,570 56,600 11,79,000 82,082	15,66,731 57,33,177 1,24,196 29,06,062 93,362
	Total	13,23,69,044	11,77.58,740	15,15,59,544	13,95,48,072	2,43,15,031	1,57,19,462	1,39,55,797	1,04,23,528
Total of Merchr sure————————————————————————————————————	Merchandise and Trea-	19 58,93,678 18,01 20,447 69,11,359 3,21,61,220 76,69,494	21,82,14,945 20,15,33,166 72,42,767 8,68,82,485 1,09,38,909	21,52,56,001 23,63,56,34 69,37,559 4,10,46,315 1,38,34,682	19,49,60,821 21,6,,41,635 61,82,119 4,08,64,779 1,06,73,916	17,70,09.559 21,00,96,331 97,43,420 8,34,39,488 1,26,26,174	20 20, 64, 643 25, 54, 32, 459 78, 93, 203 4, 31, 16, 101 1, 59, 53, 619	21,26,63,238 23,73,63,294 88,26,735 6,11,40,408 2,45,83,769	20,97,11,214 23,74,45,389 94,62,807 6,07,23,756 1,77,94,118
	Total	42,27,56,198	47,48,11,572	51,14.60,961	46,88,23,270	44 29,14,973	52,44,60,025	54,45,77,444	53,51,87,284

Real Value of the Total Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie, registered in each of the New Official Years 1866-67 (Eleven Months), 1867-68, 1868-69 and 1869-70.

Secondaries Secondaries	Rs.	Bs. 1.28, 29, 101 128, 28, 101 128, 28, 101 128, 28, 101 128, 28, 100 12, 100	1868-69. 1868-69. 18.94,7617,565 95.94,575 10.90,885 2,94,270 61,48,673 2,44,17,421 2,64,17,421 2,64,17,421 2,60,285 90,11,133 2,50,285 1,20,4,720 8,285 1,20,4,700 8,200 8,20	1869-70. 1869-70. 18. 3,65,07.078 37,61,325 11,596,732 110,400 35,00,690 7,15,145,10 2,25,60,207 40,22,439 2,64,440 5,22,06,673 60,960 45,74,408	1866-67. (Eleven months). Rs. 1,42,49,100 2,93,506 2,93,509 2,74,285 98,025 98,74,285 98,025 98,74,285 98,025 98,74,285 98,025 98,74,285 98,025 98,74,285 98,025 98,025 98,025 98,025 98,025 98,025 98,025 98,025 98,025 98,025 98,025	Exports. Rs. 1867-68. 18,55,183 10,000 10,000 10,000 2,03,542 2,03,542 115,10,266 13,03,600 14,06,600 15,00,377 15,000 1,00,60	1863-69. 18. 18. 59,55,013 2,800 30,4:0 1,45,500 9,95,625 68,29,200 1,18,092 1,10,092 1,10,092 71,5727	1869-70. Ra. 662 63 1,06 500 1,53,810 2,74,000 2,14,62 2,16,607 65,14,62 7,77,680
	100000	11 77 69 740	15 15 50 544	19 05 70 079	9 43 15 031	1 57 19 462	1.89.55.797	1,04,28,528

Value of Principal and other Articles of Imports from and
each year from

	1.0	-1-20	1 1 2			Ii
	cmd- arn.	and	rits, Li-	alll	red Ma- als,	
	inly I Y	'n,	pin		etu Ey	Bailway Materials and Stores.
	g.B.) ille	S Pu	oke	l A	ria
	st t	Voc ds.	a	O E	Pari Sari Sari	ate
	G, Wi	1, N	igu s.	ng.	E F	M.
	T so	Fred Fred	Line	chi an	reels.	ay es.
	in of the	ppg	alt Wi	Ma	ex eri	ito:
		A	H	877	T T	Ba
	£ 4.593.258	£ 487.067	£ 20% 704	£ 75.000	£	£
	6,035,985	482,861	397,258	70,770	1,445,513	
	4.690,437	409.811	330,113	80,694	531,085	29,86
***	6 537,564	431,937	376,835	130,925	589,174	33,97
- ::	6,246,561	416,456	557.756	530.045	715,696	20,83 847,28
	5,990.497	448,014	428,110	306,644	1.583,323	847,28 617,85
•••	5,575,212	618,713	467,314	593,773	1,159,327	011,00
	11.462,223	784,592	1,048,545	7 8,661	1,850,278	
*	10,861,654	584.790	783,744		1 089 09	7 007 00
•••	9,994.891	658,273	754,151	870 987	1,941,267	1,897,28 1,508,88
•••	9,268,168	760,753	1,091,353	752,059	2.359,257	1,303.88
	12.537.237		1,255.120	872,266	2,659,458	1.266.80
	12,702,956	1,097,297	1.129.534	1 054 584	3.042,085	682,44 1,415,48
iths)	12,399,054	928,518	1,109,847	1,002,951	1.9 9.075	1,415,48
* ***	18,555,517	947,286	1,072,826	1,885,874	8,854,689	2,416.98
	18,582,561		1,096,997	1,459,145	8, 895, 528	1,555,30
]			1,168,60
* · ·		*		* The figur	es in this co	
	1 1		<u> </u>	77		E
	Ba			SH.	<u> </u>	100
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ıIIc	tt l	ligi	ii.	£ #	I,	be
ರೆ .	ပ္ပ	[u]	E	3.2	ute	Saltpetre.
			Table 17		- 5	- ZŽ
	2.059.717	1 595 OCT	£	£	£	£
58,429	1,171,279		105 000	197,298	191,069	£ 216.06
61,029	2,525,186	1,136,887	177,459		168,074 1	196,84
38 265		1,390,776	416.875	240,253	170,982	258 78 303,85
68,410		1.204,860	569,261	37,980	184,588	211.00
69.913	8,492,200	1.220,179	811 270	271,591	285,777	308.61
40,162	3,296,698	1,267,460	1,300,417			261,64
48 604	3.08 ,727	1,377,954	488,036	355,877		261,64 226,74 341,38
119.6-7	5.009,109	1,506,260	570,717	2987.0		328,83
242,710	9,563,595	1.199.068	1,010,932	447,731	346,864	360,76
262,332	17,729,536	1,627,083	1.015.567	608.275	489,761	515.10
473 697	33,826,646	1,846,646	983,242	691,775		605,58 487,74 311,84
360,948	93,540,504	1,295,695	1,032,120	602,725	1,261,713	311.81
220,549	14,653,509	Cannot be	903.260		729,353	360,66 207,36
		distin-	000,200	400,479	634,190	207,36
					and the same of	
458,447	100 000 001	guished.	- 21 - 21 31	Acres de la constitución de la c	- C	The last
458,447 706,611 434,381	16,362,904 16,017,001	1,276,340 1,782,475	1,813,123 2,080,449	757,094 966,768	1,244,019 1,724,075	162,47 203,54
	### 100	## 4,593,258 ## 6,105,045 ## 6,045,045 ## 6,047,651 ## 6,246,661 ## 6,246,661 ## 6,246,661 ## 6,246,661 ## 1,462,223 ## 10,861,654 ## 9,263,163 ## 11,471,256 ## 12,587,237 ## 12,702,956 ## 12,587,237 ## 12,702,956 ## 13,555,347 ## 18,555,347 ## 18,555,347 ## 18,555,347 ## 18,555,347 ## 18,555,347 ## 18,555,347 ## 18,555,347 ## 18,555,347 ## 18,555,347 ## 18,555,347 ## 18,555,347 ## 18,555,347 ## 18,555,347 ## 18,555,347 ## 19,563,359 ## 19,563,595 ## 19,563,595 ## 19,563,595 ## 19,564,595 ## 19,564,595 ## 19,564,595 ## 19,564,595 ## 19,564,595 ## 19,564,595 ## 19,564,595 ## 19,564,595 ## 19,564,595 ## 19,564,595 ## 19,564,595 ## 19,564,595 ## 19,564,564,564 ## 18,564,564	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	### ### ### ### #### #### #### ########	### ### ### #### #####################

Exports to the United Kingdom at Ports in British India in 1850-51 to 1869-70.

ports.								d King- >tores of the
Section (Notes	Military Stores.	Salt.	Books and Stationery.	Other Articles.		Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Imports from the United Kingdom of Government stores not included in any of the Columns of Imports.
Cannot gui	24.079 55 34.404 36 318.598 3 288.695 5 380.693 11 607.164 22 995.663 21 (.022.602 11 7710.303 22 436.311 32 291.054 402.286 2 3 be distin- 6 shed. 6	12,389 1 19,369 1 15,803 1 15,803 1 16,803 1 17,581 1 17,581 1 17,581 1 17,581 1 17,581 1 17,581 1 18,899 1 11,230 2 11,230 2 11,230 2 11,230 2 11,230 2 12,411 2 12,197 2 13,4128 2 13,2128 2 14,566 3 17,954 2 17,730 2 17,730 2 17,730 3 18,8217 3	\$ 48,568 18,712 13,601 45,301 45,301 55,195 38,881 48,746 95,267 14,169 78,424 76 28,024 76 28,024 29,598 35 952 54,079 32,249	£ 771,94 686,24 696,18 743,02 893,58 948,5 2,002,52 2,151,13 2,500,20 1,165,72 1,205,72 1,609,07 1,617,55 1,640,48 1,774,77 1,688,59	1 9.2 7.2 1 9.6 1 10.8 1 10.8 1 11.2 1 11.7 7 16.9 7 20.4 1 18.3 1 18.3 2 1.4 1 19.5 1 18.3 2 1.4 2 1.4 2 1.4 2 1.5 2 1.4 2 1.5 2 1.4 2 1.5 2	£17,317 118,186 128,698 54,400 45,376 31,915 91,783 95,784 40,567 54,595 54,595 32,808 79,343 994,485 81,820 663,614 445,771 119,518 664,382	£ 8,10-4,916 7,138-888 8,428,293 7,724,173 7,724,173 7,724,173 10,631,077 10,667,824 11,009,270 11,261,369 14,209,997 18,566,783 27,544,155 44,957,196 46,8554,208 43,000,911 22,134-832 26,940,092 28,945,7573,838	£ 10,675 8,512 6,472 6,472 56,990 120,373 139,443 109,312 138,599 157,894 186,509 160,607 86,924 86,938 179,534 244,908 23,974 41,418 42,192 32,124
Seeds.	Shawis.	Silk Baw.	Silk Goods.		Sugar and Su- gareandy	Wool, Raw.	Other Articles.	Total Exports.
£ 185.181 398,099 264,149 238.359 538,490 819,087 414,588 591,712 1,313.215 1,062,215 1,217,554 734,647 734,647 1,293,090 1,506,267 1,512,034 1,251,854 1,104,566	£ 134.738 114.089 179,410 127,964 149,645 152,187 227.908 171,529 228,812 201,098 290,764 411,341 293,307 195,099 142,916 195,149 Cannot be { distin-	£ 609,450 630,537 664,454 578,238 468,607 649,909 621,059 667,708 650,697 718,393 914,698 542,787 688,679 802,896 922,001 571,586 626,484	\$ 311.2 224.5 267.8 281.3 280.2 317.5 241.8 92.6 158.4 146.2 96.7 189.1 118.7 70.9 64.1 37.8 42.8	1555	£ 709,743 689,152 605,321 784,658 812,319 092,413 389,464 896,182 145,643 780,400 825,711 614,811 524,630 642,767 233,034 65,498	£ 65,524 100,606 171,169 204,812 206,817 271,487 306,917 353,187 3	£ 704,945 660,:25 804,495 990,748 1,114,301 843,554 1,052,194 1,192,980 980,400 1,195,526 1,512,295 1,528,008 1,759,746 1,841,528 1,729,333 2,450,512	£ 104,016 7,198,888 8,428,293 7,742,061 10,395,497 10,631,077 10,667,824 11,099,270 11,261,369 14,209,907 18,566,783 27,514,135 44,957,196 46,854,208 43,000,911 22,134,882
1,248,124 844,740 957,847	guished. (61,534 60,782	1,081,403 892,499 1,113,779	46,4 82,6 76,0	58 606 605	23,163 304,652 241,404	608,842 641,203 395,400	1,815 815 2,637 204 2,557,386	26.900,692 28.945.371 27.573,838

Value of Principal and other Articles of Merchandise Imported from and Exported to the United Kingdom at Ports in Bengal in each year from 1850-51 to 1869-70.

	Years.		otton Goods, Includ- ng Twist and Yarn.	pparel, Woollen, and silk Goods.	ativida, and intita, Spirita, with Liquours.	osl and Coke, and Machinery of all kinds.	letals, Manufactured (except Railway Ma- terials) and Metals, faw.	silway Materiala and Stores.	ilifary Stores.	.tla	Sooks and Station-	esio itak ashio les.	mports of Government Stores not included in any of the Columns of Imports.
				, ,					9	e;	£.	ಛ	cı
50-51			2.881.972	317.596	172.869	47.146	651,530		4.266	376,965	75,134	372,848	2,980
1851-52		-	4,011,018	317,319	163,238	37,477	532,677	:	4,070	552,366	65,646	215,962	× 2
352-53	***	-	2,629,365	248,567	119,793	34,297	294,687	:	11,959	399, 362	63,244	251,005	90 00
53-54		-	8,341,791	242,023	167,443	74,560	342.420	:	111,339	35,802	77,303	210,012	00,00
54-55	1000		3,881,584	267,057	174,044	92,535	388,147	:	62,513	64,870	72,316	500,026	0,00
55-56		:	4,092,147	257,575	161,319	447,010	927 916	:	73,601	183,696	10,014	563 684	21.52
26-57			3,963,676	261,678	151,901	224,994	1.080 458	:	169,690	217,951	77 018	1 051 204	25.55
92-29	:		8,578,194	314,858	222,973	342,472	926,792	:	615,532	219,909	600 80	506.29	127.70
98-99		:	797,606,6	450,278	214,412	540,287	1 401 405	:	954,739	199.389	196 258	689,903	203.5
60 61	•	_	2 541 169	901,090	900,190	010,000	734 750	799 029	37.00	961 221	128,909	574,583	125 4
69-19		:	5,508,058	866 0F8	307 996	285 497	749 870	7.6350	56.421	246,697	116,255	512,719	90,4
69-68		-	5 474 388	360 995	405.578	231.434	804 550	396,102	41.032	322,171	166,756	616,615	3,18 0,18
63-64		14	1,698.396	473,802	448.887	491.027	948.725	478,863	51,523	269,979	169,148	742,171	27,1
64-65			5.773,290	575,583	416,597	255,067	1,017,703	116,470	54,429	293,743	131,947	612,024	52.2
65-66			7,236,990	545,617	489.591	220,496	980,912	455,581	103,868	186,822	170,482	672,398	88,9
E	even Months)	_	686 508 2	595,784	508.058	953,077	789,100	1.000,703	795	327,965	149,963	592,285	176,80
		10	000 000	486,551	474.828	767,179	1 470 531	1.224,132	2,039	550,123	242,323	855,464	160,4
69-89			0,342,324	546,393	473,013	481,947	1,653,808	557,274	Cannot be	650,369	164,595	800,508	Cannot
000 70		0	0.00.000	K00 1 K7	016 969	070 040	000 140	100 100	distin-	690.900	150 895	809.616	guished.

Amount of Imports from and Exports to the United Kingdom at the Ports in each Presidency and in British India in each year from 1850-51 to 1869-70.

	Total.	વ	8,114,179	8,557,217	7,781,824	10.305,539	10,635,607	10,669,848	11,014,816	14.210.072	18,566,903	27,514,244	44,971,263	43 397 640	23,147,578	_		
	Madras Pre- sidency	બ	770,151	1,112,167	1,058,915	983 406	1,298,406	1,247,291	1,013,349	1,293,411	1,983,817	8,585,481	5,513,054	5,170,400 5,560,393	1.806.527	2,576,893	4,001,788	:
Exports.	Bombay, including Sind.	ध	2,406,557	2,938,596	2,655,483	2,639,424 8 A17 994	4,430,635	4,436,000	4,929,514	7 918 747	10,390,234	16,028,744	29,080,150	97 069 897	13,432,348	15,8 16,178	13,986,478	13,418,826
Exp	British Bur- ma.	લ	:	: :	:	;	: :	: :	:	:	1,178,637	189'216	923,331	1,462,057	912,026	1.379,113	:	
	Bengal.	4	4,937.471	4,506,454	4,016,926	4,434,466 5,904,880	4,906,566	4,986,557	5,071,953	4,787,426	5,064,715	7,017,428	9,454,728	8.042,618	6 496 617	7.774 943	8,932,022	9,077,466
	Total.	લ	8.831,022	9.576.026	10,057,035	9.853,616	16 739 897	17,821,549	19,759,189	26,503,899	20,083,813	19,576,197	23,213,689	23,748,180	99 500 987	96 057 596	0-01-00-07	<u>.</u>
	Madras Pre- sidency.	લા	690,083	904,535	1,035,334	868,061	1,684 /92	1,790,357	1,804,2-7	2,243,974	2,500,529	1,883,033	2,080,107	2,271,425	9 0 9 1 707	9 9 9 914	9.984 151	
s <u>å</u>	Bombay, including Sind.	લ	2.866,009	2.684,598	3,318,494	8,489,505	4 919 371	4.868.685	6,729,720	7,779.220	7,593,514	7,659,854	11,506,941	11,328,944	7 710 655	6 898 850	8 757 509	6,862,253
Imports.	British Bur- ma.	ય	. !	:	: 1	:	:	:	: :	;	288 957	426,471	866,609	441.569	632,815	778 101	-	
	Bengal,	લ	6,974,930	6,910 542	5,703.207	5,496,080	10,480,498	11 162.507	11,225,182	16.480,705	0 785 751	9 619,843	9,260,032	9,706.243	11,423,919	12,601.609	15,640,596	13,518,376
	Years.			1		•	:	•	: :	:	:			:		S66-67 (Eleven Mouths)	:	
			18:00-51	859-52	1853-54	1854-55	855-56	1857-58	858-59	1859-60	1860-61	1869.63	863-64	1864-65	1865-66	1992 00	1867-68	02-6981

Value of Principal and other Articles of Merchandise imported from in each year from

1	3.1 1 A.				Imp	orts	1.	
	Years.		Cotton Goods, in- cluding Twist and Yarn.	Goods, and	Malt Li- quors, Spi- rits, Wines and Liqueurs.	Coal and Coke, and Machinery of all kinds.	Metals, Vanutac- tured and Metals, Raw.	Other Articles.
-	£	_ >	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	850-51			•••			*	
1	851-52			•••••				
-1	852-53	•••					*****	
1	853 54					•••••	*** **	******
1	854-55	400		•••		•••	•••••	
1	855.56			*****		•••		
	856-57	•••	•••••			•, •••	•••••	•••••
	857-58			•••••	•••••		••• ••	14.,***
	858-59	•••				1		******
	859-60					******		*** **
	860 61	•••			60.505	27.017	18.564	00 (27
	861-62	•••	221,152	55.142	33,595	37.047	38.873	28,457
	862-63		186,620	97.623	39,801	20,874		42 650
	863 64	.,	89,933	117.407	44,887	33,730	32,036	48,616
	864-65		150,026	115,082	57,768	46,569	16.905	55,219
	865-66		196,911	132,209	59,527	60,850	29,787	53 611
1	866 67(Eleven M	onths)	242,988	107.613	53,835	53,106	40,772	57 052
(1)	867-68		855,059	116,132	65,436	119.141	57.886/	64,447

Value of Principal and other Articles of Merchandise imported from Presidency, including Sind,

				2 7 000000	- 27	THY LIVER
			Imp	orts.		
Years.	Cotton goods. Including Twist and Yarn.	Apparel, Silk Goods, and Woollen Goods.	Malt Liquors Spirits, Wines and Liquors.	Coal and Coke, and Machinery of all kinds,	Metals, Manu factured (Ex- cept Eailway Materials) and Metals Raw.	Railway Materials and Stores.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1850-51	1.528,676	110,024		17,108	696,516	
1851-12	1,838.892	98,123	156,055	29,565		
1852-53	1,886,640	88,994	135,523	37,318		29 363
1853-54	2,022.525	111,472	-123,172	30,902	193,342	33,975
1854 55	2,442.448	103,359	413,178	76.553		20,832
1855 56	1,939,829	82,286	285,950	67,671	211,364	123,117
1856-57	1.828 791	99,683	224,732	66 329	395,180	293,160
1857-58	1,771,198	170,668	196 648	204.856		
1858 59	3,488,190	213.616	405, 517	158,830	809 097	
1859-60	3,906,300	234,761	342,654	161,500	826,674	
1860-61	3,704,950	134,509	352 029	257,428	1,122,855	832,707
1861.62	3,787,873	142,462	272 808	407,868	1,034 651	515,431
1862-63	3,253,384	194 859	494.374	375,508	1,407,591	676.790
1863-64	6,132,498	392,794	597,301	322,026	1,458,388	576,502
1864.65	5,951,132	589,900	304,532	525,237	1, 05, 168	408 527
1865.66	4,598,258	281,651	382,998	703,134	1,321,021	615,493
1866-67 (11 months)	3,318,216	147,234	590,531	704,583	1,058,008	849,067
1867.68	2,330,122	180,449		813,134	1,653,781	789,273
1868-69	4,305,114	223,943	376,329	856,873	1,449,157	809,702
1869-70	3,133,325			652,537	1,379,436	516,145

and exported to the United Kingdom at Ports in British Burma 1850-51 to 1867-68.

	1 2		Exports	i taxa		
Тота с.	Cotton, Raw.	Grain.	Oils,	Timber and Wood.	Other Articles.	TOTAL.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
		•••				
	*					
				* *** ***	÷	
,			~	• • • • • •		
*** **	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
*****						*****

111.11	******					
*****					,	*****
388.957	9,076	730,951	21,986	392.751	23.873	1,178 637
426,471	18 191	.641,274	9,124	221,817	27 275	917.681
366 669	22 179	696,104	9.044	156 560	39.444	923,331
441.569	93.457	933,865	12,668	378,146	43.941	1,462,057
532,845	100,729	1,301,765		283,268	12.570	1,732.718
555 866	66 324	720,702		91,618	33,400	912,056
778,101	28,649	1.092,851		91,929	65.682	1.279,113

and exported to the United Kingdom at Ports in the Bombay in each year from 1850-51 to 1869-70.

		Exp	orts,			
	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	,)	2.0		
Military Stores.	O her arti- cles.	Raw.	Seeds.	Shawls.	Wool, liaw.	Other Articles
			**			
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
14,700	322 911	1,931,865	26,832	118.561	65 524	264 272
18,969 21.424	252,750	1,101,927	31,653	109.080	100 370	304,401
172,981	246 398	2,249,986	46,796	165.497	150 313	306 00-
117,580	266,739	1,808,625	80,674	122.689	202 359	435, 136
127,863	313,876	1,578 923	87.254	134,567	205 135	357.60
301,564	$294.764 \\ 353.156$	2,320,454 3,189,376	214,761	137,129 216,976	270,647	474,30;
407.861	897,295	3 133 600	186,935	169,038	306,796	530,555
29 342	1.525.664	2.986, 431	336,822 798 459	220,772	551,782 339,045	444.75
443 538	1,567,192	3,650,395	580,952	182,038	417,151	584,80° 389,996
336 294	596,667	5,360,477	688 085	266.944	470,824	432,41
654,345	565,446	8,804,032	349,875	383,301	387,492	465,53
201,494	543 039	14,125 240	364.722	207.193	816,226	510,36
149,513	850,958	26 978,264	496,431	161,804	928 293	515 198
129,631	1,037,828	22,719.822	290,631	121.832	1,104,176	458,56
157,709	1.038.771	25,406,555	247,292	103,660	830,141	377.02
	1,000,366	11,861,836	181.571	76,238	737,902	279,36
Cannot	762,099	14,172 069	121,842	87.259	608,670	316,33
be distin	736,384	12,623,376	164.404	43,937	668,132	486,62
) guished.	704,090	12,147,245		30,257	469,228	722,27

Value of Principal and other Articles of Merchandise Imported from in each year from

	Cotton Goods,	Apparel, Silk	Malt Liquors,	Metals, Manufac tured (excep Railway Mate
YEARS.	including	Goods a n u	Spirits and	rials) and Metals
	Twist and	Woollen	Wines.	Raw.
	Yarn.	Goods.	-	£
	£	£	£	97.466
PF	182,610	59,448	77,600	55,974
850 51	186,075	67,419	77,960	39,543
1851 52	174,432	72,250	74,797	53,412
1852 53	231 802	81,240	85,720	126,896
1853 54	213,532	89,508	99,552	42,784
1854 55	214 585	76.595	110,487	107,685
1855-56	198 030	86,653	46,477	64,762
1856 57	223 820	133,187	47,693	138,916
1857.58	414 504	141.068	138 616 114,288	113,879
1858 59	516.904	128,175	141,363	130,988
1000 00	612.522	107,696	139,752	153,182
1000 07	476 943	111,376	151,600	108,243
	353,771	107,976	164,045	220,304
1007 00	550.529	137,123	161 858	202,309
	662,799	142,988	197,418	194,908
	670,797	137,820	10.,22	
1866 67		710 400	206,276	163,838
(Eleven Month	s) 1,012,171	110,492 134,168	208,805	220,426
	900.002		178,832	225,192
1868-69	1,181,439	150,507		1 1 1 1

YEARS-	Coffee.	Cotton, Raw.	Indigo.	Hides and Skins
1850-51 1851-52 1852-53 1853-54 1854-55 1855-56 1855-56 1857-58 1858-59 1860-61 1861-62 1862-63 1868-64 1864-65 1866-67 (Eleven Months) 1867-68 1868-69	£ 18,105 9,568 10,298 8,041 7.717 14,956 18,132 10,687 33,742 38,793 91,148 211,170 219,150 \$15,745 387,413 326,409 189,918 419,746 655,365	# 116,842 61,540 191,872 1 3 999 104,491 261,080 161,148 90,694 286 320 186,001 712 958 2,162,717 3,870 749 8,700,408 4,623,925 840,559 1,118,065 1,987,456	£ 235,925 162,757 329,616 285.411 209,936 451,784 851,076 270,166 326,862 387,075 228,407 380,365 498,239 362,262 322,249 297,135 115,779 388,183 507,917	£ 7,828 15 009 7,951 17 080 29,282 40.806 56.612 113,760 96 878 100 592 118,257 101 954 114,691 141,949 145,102 138,903 175,678

and Exported to the United Kingdom at Ports in the Madras Presidency 1850-51 to 1868-69.

		1	
ailway Materi-	Military Stores.	Other Articles.	Total.
ls and Stores.	Billibary Stores.	Other Hillicies.	Service Control
£	£	£	£
~ ~	945	168,427	586,496
	1.040	182,579	571 047
*****	1,021	177 912	539 955
	34 278	163,560	650,012
	108,602	154.254	792,339
224,116	129.174	183 490	981 231
324 692	136.250	151,727	1,051.514
******	209,210	303 201	981.873
	169,179	269.957	1,272.240
	322,354	389,449	1.585.052
265,535	201,521	181,005	1 640 633
272,054	360 528 193,785	190.014 1,195,221	1.703.849
92,618	121.711	211,907	1,203,214 $1,617,058$
211,439 $157,467$	106,994	247,011	1,681,426
344 364	137,539	258,171	1,941 017
145 443	1	245.827	1,884,047
	11		
296.937	Cannot be distinguished ?	380.484	2.209.914
296,937 191,934	Cannot be distinguished	380,484 349,790	
191,934 orts.		349,790	
191,934	Sugar and Sugarcandy.		2,284,151
191,934 orts.	Sugar and Sugarcandy.	Other Articles.	2,284,151
191,984 orts. Oils	Sugar and Sugarcandy.	0ther Articles. £ 165,177	2,284,151 Total.
191,934 Orts. Oils £ 17 593 17 019	Sugar and Sugarcandy. 28 199,681 264 093	Other Articles. £ 165,177 179,458	2,284,151 Total. £ 760,151 709 444
191,984 Orts. Oils £ 17 598 17 019 29,581	Sugar and Sugarcandy. £ 199,681 264 098 228,846	Other Articles. £ 165,177 179,458 314.253	2,284,151 Total. £ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867
£ 17 593 17 019 29,531 44 974	Sugar and Sugarcandy. £ 199,681 264 098 228,346 305,982	### Articles. \$\text{\$\pi\$}	2,284,151 Total. £ 760,151 709,444 1,111,867 1,058,915
191,934 Orts. Oils £ 17 593 17 619 29,531 44 974 46 095	Sugar and Sugarcandy. £ 199,681 264 098 228,346 305,982 145,825	### Other Articles. ### 165,177 179,458 314.253 283.428 170,174	£ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,915 713,520
191,984 Oils £ 17,593 17,019 29,581 44,974 46,095 33,424	Sugar and Sugarcandy. 2 199,681 264 093 228,846 305,982 145,825 279,897	Other Articles. £ 165,177 179,458 314.253 283,428 170,174 262,497	£ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,915 713,520 983,364
191,984 Prts. Oils £ 17,598 17,019 29,581 44,974 46,095 83,424 87,690	Sugar and Sugarcandy. 2 199,681 264 093 228,346 305,982 145,825 279,897 355,118	### Other Articles. ### 165,177 179,458 314.253 283.428 170,174	2,284,151 Total. £ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,915 713,520 983,364 1,294,279
191,984 Oils £ 17,593 17,019 29,581 44,974 46,095 33,424	Sugar and Sugarcandy. 2 199,681 264 093 228,846 305,982 145,825 279,897	Other Articles. £ 165,177 179,458 314.253 283,428 170,174 262,497 214 571	£ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,915 713,520 983,364 1,294,279 1,226 417
191,984 Orts. Oils £ 17 598 17 019 29,581 44 974 46 095 83,424 87,690 56 354	Sugar and Sugarcandy. £ 199,681 264 093 228,346 305,982 145,825 279,897 355,118 331 116	### Continuation of the co	£ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,915 713,520 983,364 1,294,279 1,226 417 1,008 349
### 191,984 ### 17 598 17 699 29,581 44 974 46 095 83,424 87,690 56 354 46,982	Sugar and Sugarcandy. 28 199,681 264 093 228,346 305,982 145,825 279,897 355,118 331 116 211,187 243,916 258,411	### Other Articles. ### 165,177 179,458 314.253 283,428 170,174 262,497 214 571 283,186 202,509 204,633 198,382	£ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,915 713,520 983,364 1,294,279 1,226 417 1,008 349 1,253,411 1,189,915
191,984 Orts. Oils £ 17 598 17 019 29,581 44 974 46 095 83,424 87,690 56 354 46,982 42,082 114,309 99,414	\$\frac{\mathcal{E}}{199,681}\$ 264 093 228,346 305,982 145,825 279 897 355,118 331 116 211,187 243,916 253,411 213,846	### Other Articles. ### 165,177 179,458 314,253 283,428 170,174 262,497 214,571 283,186 202,509 204,633 198,382 213,610	2,284,151 Total. £ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,915 713,520 983,864 1,294,279 1,226 417 1,008 349 1,253,411 1,189,915 1,933,317
191,934 Prts. Oils £ 17 593 17 619 29,531 44 974 46 095 33,424 37,690 56 354 46,982 42,082 114,309 99,414 194 065	Sugar and Sugarcandy. £ 199,681 264 093 228,346 305,982 145,825 279,897 355,118 331,116 211,187 248,916 253,411 218,846 141,709	### Other Articles. ### 165,177 179,458 314,253 283,428 170,174 262,497 214,571 283,186 202,509 204,633 193,382 213,610 254,731	£ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,915 713,520 983,864 1,294,279 1,226 417 1,008 349 1,253,411 1,189,915 1 933,317 3 585,302
191,984 Sets. Oils £ 17 593 17 019 29,581 44 974 46 095 83,424 87,690 56 854 46 982 42 082 114,809 99,414 194 065 811 096	Sugar and Sugarcandy. 2 199,681 264 093 228,846 305,982 145,825 279,897 355,118 331,116 211,187 243,916 253,411 213,846 141,709 182,296	### Continuation of the co	£ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,915 713,520 983,364 1,294,273 1,226 417 1,008 349 1,253,411 1,189,915 1 933,317 3 585,302 5,513,052
191,984 fts. Oils £ 17 593 17 019 29,581 44 974 46 095 83,424 87,690 56 354 46,982 42,082 114,309 99,414 194,065 811,096 112,062	Sugar and Sugarcandy. 28 199,681 264 093 228,346 305,982 145,825 279,897 355,118 331 116 211,187 243,916 253,411 213,846 141,709 182,296 220,719	### Continuation of the co	£ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,915 713,520 983,364 1,294,279 1,226 417 1,008 349 1,253,411 1,189,915 1 933,317 3 585,302 5,513,052 5,165 985
191,984 frts. Colls £ 17 598 17 019 29,581 44 974 46 095 83,424 87,690 56 354 46,982 114,309 99,414 194 065 811 096 112 062 38 199	\$\frac{\mathcal{E}}{199,681}\$ 264 093 228,346 305,982 145,825 279,897 355,118 331,116 211,187 243,916 253,411 213,846 141,709 182,296 220,719 116,007	### Other Articles. ### 165,177 179,458 314,253 283,428 170,174 262,497 214,571 283,186 202,509 204,633 198,382 218,610 254,731 328,955 278,032 319,755	2,284,151 Total. £ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,915 713,520 983,364 1,294,279 1,226 417 1,008 349 1,258,411 1,189,915 1 933,317 3 585,302 5,516,5985 5,860 333
191,984 fts. Oils £ 17 593 17 019 29,581 44 974 46 095 83,424 87,690 56 354 46,982 42,082 114,309 99,414 194,065 811,096 112,062	Sugar and Sugarcandy. 28 199,681 264 093 228,346 305,982 145,825 279,897 355,118 331 116 211,187 243,916 253,411 213,846 141,709 182,296 220,719	### Continuation of the co	

INLAND TRADE AND EMIGRATION.

The following table shows the number of Emigrants embarked from each Presidency of British India to various destinations during each of the undermentioned years:—

otal Emi	Number of grants.		21,872	29,404	12,490	10,258	21,545	27.779		22,5	6,580	13,358	15,274
нзи	West In-	0	8,905	11,367	2,254	1,433	1,875	2,344		7,783	3,266	6,377	5,887
TOTAL FROM BRITISH INDIA.	British Gui- ana.		:	:	2,967	2,643	3,887	3,582		9,637	3,001	5,014	6,685
AL FR	Reunion and Natal.	3.1	2,487	5,233	864	1,653	5,652	2,424		2.765		:	:
Tol	Mauritius.		860 10,530	12,704	6,405	4,529	10,131	19,429		2,331	313	1,967	2,702
	Total			<u> </u>	con-		986	683	,		-	-	
FROM BOMBAY.	West Indies.		No Emigra- tion to these	. :	Emigration discon- tinued during this		None		-	No returns		=	ŧ
ROM F	Natal.		No Er	Fa :	ngratio	eriod.	×		_	No re			
-	Mauritius.		860	- 	### ###	<u>~</u>	936	683				1 1	
	Total.	*	6,479	6,804	4,665	4,069	7,124	7,133		12,341	1,426	3,084	3,231
AS.	West In-	-	1,243	1,636	544	:	425	338		2,59	+1,426	+2,354	+2,028
FROM MADRAS.	British Gui- ana.		:	:	:	7	748	0#2		5,128	;	1	:
FROX	Port Natal.		984	:	:	1,362	*3,621	*2,424		1,853 +2,765	:	:	ï
. 1	Mauritius.		4,252	5,768	4,121	2,707	2,327	3,631		1,853	:	730	1,203
	Total.	:	7,669 14,533	22,600	7,825	6,189	13,485	2,006 19,963		10,175	5,154	10,274	3,859, 12,043
	West In-		7,663	10,331	1,710	1,433	1,450		-	5,188	1,840	4,028	3,859
FROM BENGAL.	British Guiana.		. :	:	2,967	2,643	2,139	2,842		4,509	3,001	5,014	6,685
ROM I	Réunion.	-	:	5,333	804	291	1,627	/ :		:	:	i	, É
4	Natal.		1,453		:		401	ŧ	1	:	•	:	:
	Mauritius.		5,418	6,936	2,284	1,82	6,868	15,115		478	313	1,237	1,499
	ıded.	pril.	:	1	:	:	:	:	roh.	:	;	:	:
	Fears ended	20th April.	1981	1862	1862	1981	1865	1866	31st March.	1867	898	6981	0281

* Including Réunion in these years,

To French colonies only,

During the past year considerable changes took place in the Inland Customs Department. The Punjab Salt Customs were amalgamated with the Inland Customs; and the charge of half the Sambhur Lake was assumed by the Inland Customs Department; the experiment of permitting the manufacture, under license, of earth salts within the line was tried on a considerable scale at Malowna in Oudh, and Karor in the North-Western Provinces; the Nagpore loop-line was abolished; the Raipore Division greatly reinforced; and the whole establishment so re-cast as to effect a very large saving without any diminution of efficiency.

Punjub.—The total value of imports during the year increased, and the exports decreased as shown in the following table:—

		ar .	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
			£	£	£
1868 69	 ***	***	2,569,477	2,699,044	5,268,522
1869-70	 	***	3,138,757	2,348,825	5,487,582

The decrease was confined to the trade with Rajpootana and Central India, Cashmere, and Bengal, and was to a great extent counterbalanced by the increase of exports elsewhere. Compared with 1868-69 there was a very large decrease in the imports of sugar, oil-seeds, and grains. On the other hand, there was a very large increase in the imports of salt and rice. and a considerable increase in those of cotton, prints, cotton cloths, and flour. There was a large increase in the export of sugar and wool, and a decrease in that of dyes, ghee, oil-seeds, rice, and sugar. The officials of the Maharaja of Cashmere continued to co-operate cordially with Dr. Cayley in opening out the Changchinmo route for traders between Yarkund and the Punjab. There was an increasing demand for indigo, and the green tea of Kangra, which sells in Yarkund, at from 8s. to 14s. per lb. The Palumpore fair was established in 1867. The one opened on the 1st November 1869, and continued through the month, was therefore the third. The total number of traders present was 420, of whom 200 were from Yarkund and Ladakh, 190 from the hilly regions of Spitti, Lahoul, Kooloo, Mandi, and Kangra, and the remainder from the plains of the Punjab. The value of the goods brought for sale was estimated at £31,400 and the value of the sales at £20,500. The first Peshawur fair was opened on the 1st December 1869, under great disadvantages, owing to the sickly season, and continued for 40 days. The traders who attended were, with few exceptions, Cabulees and Peshawarees. The gross value of the articles brought for sale was estimated at £50,000, and of those sold at £31,800. The fair was sufficiently successful to give encouragement for the future.

Central Provinces.—The statistics of the Central Provinces show considerable progress, but the increase was chiefly in the large imports of grain caused by famine, and in unusually large imports of sugar, owing to the opening of the line at Jubbulpore. The following figures show that there was also a revival of the export trade in silk and country cloth. The value of the last sprang from £347,562 to £904,470, and exceeded even that of cotton or European piece goods. The bulk of the trade is still with Western India, and increases steadily.

1 3	 					Tons.	Value.
Imports	•••		•••	•••		151,618 85,426	4,086 222 3,058,243
Exports Total	•••	•••	•••	•••		237,044 209,089	7,144,465 6,795,263
1868-69					•••	27,955	349,202

Oude.—The estimated value of the Imports and Exports of this Province was—

Exports 2,826.621
Imports 2,545,202

The principal exports are agricultural produce. Of grain of all kinds 4,973,910 maunds were sent out of the Province; of oil seeds 2,369,681 maunds. The imports of cotton amounted to 312,031 maunds against 43,795 maunds exported.

Lower Provinces of Bengal.—The ports of the Lower Provinces are Calcutta, Chittagong, Balasore, Cuttack and Pooree. Calcutta monopolises nearly the whole of the sea-borne trade. The Customs duties of Chittagong, however, realised £102,811, or nearly £11,000 more than in 1868-69, but the trade of the other ports was insignificant.

The following table shows the Imports and Exports:-

Imports and Exports: 1868-69 1869-70	£ 51,182,095 47,511,598	Net Customs Revenue : 1868-69 1869-70	£ 3,524,302 3,560,055
Decrease	3,670,497	Increase	35,753

British Burma.—In the sea borne trade of this Province there was, as will be seen elsewhere, a considerable falling off. The Inland trade stood as follows:—

Inland Trade: Exported to Upper Bur Imported from do.	ma and Shan States		:	1,232,407 882,097	1,283 588 905,308
Total Inland	•••	***		2,114,504	2,188,896

It is estimated that over 25,000 native boats were employed on the Irrawaddy alone during the year; besides which the steamers of the Indus flotilla made 33, and those of the King of Burma 18 trips. In November 1869 the first British steam-vessel, the "Colonel Fytche" passed beyond Mandalay, the capital of the King of Burma, and proceeded to Bhamo, the station on the eastern bank of the Irrawaddy, from whence the caravans proceeding to Western China usually took their departure, when the trade routes were open. It carried the newly-appointed Assistant Political Agent, and a party of merchants from Rangoon with a small consignment of goods to test the market.

Berar.—The only article on which Berar pays duty is salt, and on that the Revenue increased from £30,029 in 1868-69 to £31,600 in 1869-70, and this increase occurred in spite of a reduction of the rate of duty from 3 shillings to 2 shillings and 4 pence per maund. The difference is ascribed to the people having to rely more exclusively on legal supplies. Four fairs were held during the year, and altogether about 409,951 persons were present. The property brought for sale was estimated at £192,754, and consisted chiefly of English piece-goods; country manufactures, about three-fourths of which were sold.

Mysore.—The value of exports for the year is estimated at £1,211,660. There was a decrease in the export of areca-nut, coffee, paddy (rice in husk), rice, tobacco, betel leaves, and hides. Piece goods, coarse cloths, silk, ragi, tamarinds, and fresh cocoa-nuts, show a considerable increase. The imports were valued at £2,368,353, or nearly £100,000 in excess of the preceding year. There was a large decrease in piece goods, salt (sea), and potatoes; in chillies, cocoa-nuts (dry), cotton thread, grain, indigo, pepper, tobacco, turmeric, and silk cloths, there was also a falling off. On the other hand, there was a considerable increase in the importations of cotton, earth-salt, and betel leaves to a lesser extent of iron, rice, and sugar.

Coorg.—The chief export of Coorg is coffee and the bulk of it

is shipped for England at the port of Mangalore. According to the register kept at the toll-gate at the foot of the ghat leading to that port, 5,984 kandis, or 1,496 tons of coffee were sent This represented a value of £89,760. to Mangalore. produce of South Coorg is taken down the Periambadi ghat to the port of Tellicherry, and some of the coffee grown in the eastern portion is sent to Madras through Bangalore. The native coffee is said to be bought up and sent to the ports in the Persian Gulf and to Arabia. Rice and sandalwood are also exported in large quantities. Cardamoms, oranges, tobacco, teak, blackwood and poon spars for masts form the other chief exports. The chief imports are dry grains, vegetables, sheep and poultry from Mysore, and oil from the western coast. Large quantities of European liquor are also imported. No system of registering the trade of Coorg has yet been adopted.

CHAPTER XV.

RAILWAYS.

THE progress of Railways during the year 1870-71 which follows our report of last year is marked by the completion of Lord Dalhousie's system of trunk lines. The three Presidency towns are now united, and Calcutta brought within 21 days of London. Mr. Julian Danvers says:—The three presidency towns are united, and the north-west frontier has been brought into railway communication with the southern portion of the Commencing at Negapatam, the most southern peninsula. terminus of the present Madras system, and proceeding by Bombay, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, and Lahore, to Moultan, on the Indus, a continuous length of about 2,800 miles of railway has been formed. The extension line of the Eastern Bengal Railway, which terminates at Goalundo, at the confluence of the Ganges and Brahmapootra rivers, was opened by the Viceroy on the last day of the year. It will form a valuable addition to the original line, as much of the up-country traffic which formerly went on these rivers will now flow to the railway. Since the end of last year the chord line of the East Indian Railway has also been opened for traffic. A saving of 65 miles in the journeys from Calcutta to the North-West and to Bombay is effected by this route, and great facilities are given for making the coal of the districts through which the line passes available for this and other railways in Upper India.

The year was marked by a long and warm dispute with respect to the alteration of the standard gauges. The narrow gauge has now been adopted, and several new lines are to be at once

constructed on the principle.

The position in which the several companies now stand with respect to the Government right of purchase is shown here:—

Dates when the right of purchase can first be exercised by Government in the case of the several guaranteed Indian railways:—

East Indian, mair line ... 15th February 1879. " Jubbulpore line Great Indian Peninsula 21st April 1883. •• ... 17th August 1899. ... 1st April 19.7. ... Madras ...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi 1st May 1905. ... 1st January 1885. ... 30th July 1883. Eastern Bengal ••• Great Southern of India ... 1st January 1889, Oude and Rohilkund 2nd August 1887. *** ... 1st March 1890. Carnatic

The revenue derived from the Railways during the year ending 31st December 1870 amounted to £2,846,600, or about £340,000 in excess of the previous year. The gross receipts in 1870 were £6,213,865, as compared with £5,709,382 in 1869, and the expenses £3,367,261 and £3,203,171 respectively. The

amount paid by the Government for guaranteed interest during the corresponding period was in excess of the net receipts by £1,366,000, entailing to that extent a charge upon the revenues of the country. Of this, however, a sum of £500,000 may be taken as having been paid upon capital not yet representing open or productive lines. The gross receipts from passenger traffic in 1870 were £1,924,378, being £187,210 in excess of 1869, when the receipts were £1,737,168. Those from goods traffic were £4,149,978 in 1870, and £3,808,767 in 1869. Miscellaneous receipts were £139,509 and £163,447 respectively.

The number of locomotives and rolling stock belonging to each company and employed to carry on the traffic we have des-

cribed is given in the following table.

	Locomotives.		Passenger Carriages.		Trucks and Wagons,		of Ve- st De-	
Railway Company.	Former Number.	Adāed in 1870.	Total Number, 31st Dec. 1870.	Former Num- her,	Added in 1871.	Former Num- ber.	Added in 1870.	Total Number hicles on 31s cember 1870.
East Indian Great Indian Peninsula Madras Bombay, Baroda and Cen-	537 264 109	* 60 15	535 324 124	901 1,079 279	22 184 31	6,562 5,892 3,152	284 473 91	7,769 7,628 3,553
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Great Southern of India Eastern Bengal Onde and Rohilkund Carnatle	63 119 17 43 6 4	9 33 4 4	72 152 21 43 10	183 384 41 124 38 37	101 22 1	2,874 2,889 270 640 89 43	193 ''10 4 	3,057 3,067 311 796 127 80
Total	1,162	123	1,285	3,061	361	21,911	1,055	26,388

^{*} Two locomotives were condemned as worn out.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICE.

THE number of Miles of Government Telegraph Lines and Stations open in British India, the expenses incurred on account of construction, working, and maintenance of the same in each year since 1861 will be seen from the following:—

	×	I	Expenditure) ,		Receip	ts from	
Years ended.	Number of Miles.	Cost of Construc- tion.	On account of working and Maintenauce.	In England for Stores, Freight, &c.	Total Expenditure.		Service Wessages. Govern- meut and Depart- mental.	Total Receipts.
-	1	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861	11,093	33,897	140,533	25,599	199,529	51,358	12,024	63,382
1862	11.093	72,389	170,348	95,870	335,607	55,057	13,598	68,655
1863	11.350	38.449	131,697	100,410	270,556	64,868	10,837	75,705
1864	11,783	67,451	136,556	195,838	400.845	78.118	13,415	91,533
1845	13,269	113,411	153,450	44,334	311.245	80,338	12,387	92,725
1866	13,390	48,067	163,392	41,732	253,191	101,306	11,638	112,944
31st March.		2 .	10.0				1.72	*
1867	13,371	92,167	138,182	159,560	389,909	93,527	12,060	105,587
1868	13,705	128,491	198,552	86,540	413,583	95,632	18,867	114,499
1869	14,014	196,336	2 2,554	130,541	529,431	106.964	13,923	120,887

The Report of Mr. Monteath, Post Master General of India, refers to various changes made by the Postal Department during the year. Some of them, however, were superseded by later arrangements made during the year in which we write, and especially by an important alteration with respect to the transmission of Indian newspapers to places within India. This will be properly recorded in the Annals of next year. The following table shows the return:—

Year.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Service.	Registered.	Total.
1869-69	38,904,155	24,612,666	4,017,709	1,356,702	68,891,232
1869-70	44,668,194	26,594,484	4,117,424	1,487,816	76,867,913
Increase	 5,764,039	1,981.818	99,715	131,114	7,976,686
Increase percentage	14·81	8:01	2·48	9.66	11.57

Total number of Letters and Newspapers sent through the Post Offices of each Presidency or Province of British India, during each of the undermentioned Years.

Presidency or Province.			Years (ended	Years (ended 30th April).				Years (ended 31st March).	31st March)	
	1861.	1862,	1863,	1864.	1865,	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.	Number of Overs. Covers. Covers. Covers. Covers.	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.	Number of	Number of overs.	Number of Covers.
Bengal Madras Bombay North-West Provinces Sind Provinces Central Provinces	9,054,810 8,937,423 12,875,436 16,709,741	9.957.518 8.732,297 10.645,100 12,094,231 5,348,387 4 388,355		9,729,618 9,734,709 8,869,562 11,442,461 12,982,389 12,990,673 13,065,377 6,126,604 mder Punjab in 454,360 459,771	11,167,741 9,172,172 14,198,763 14,148,361 6,882,907 these years,	12,614,453 9,733,145 14,395,039 15,383,534 7,368,105 4	11.950,962 9,598,559 12,516,454 14,227,485 8,496,285 1,682,852 400.819	13,822,252 10,823,753 15,165,672 15,652,848 10,001,172 1,991,075	15.286.422 11.917,657 17,123,690 16,986,561 10,631,585 2,142,106 626,796	17, 888, 682 12, 890, 229 19, 045, 682 10, 276, 508 10, 237, 434 2,093, 300 2, 410, 531 690, 646
Total	47,077,410	46,565,888	48,804,654	48,804,654 51,556,502	55,986,646	59,931,904	58,882,810	67,978,365	74,664,817	83,032,957

by the Postal Authorities. Endeavours were recently made in this direction by the better organisation of The proportion of covers returned to the senders is reported to have increased. Notwithstanding this improvement in the working of the Dead Letter Offices, much amendment still is looked for and promised the Dead Letter Office in Calcutta and by the creation of a separate Dead Letter Office at Kurrachee.

The total number of highway robberies of mails was 31 against 33 in the previous year. The great bulk of the highway robberies occurred in Rajpootana and Central India, and probably resulted in some degree from the severe pressure of the famine in those parts of the country.

Fote. - Exclusive of Books and Parcels. Tholuded under North-West Provinces for this year.

Included partly under Bengal and partly under North-West Frovinces for the earlier years,
 Included under Bengal for this year,

The following shows the number of letters returned to sender and the letters undisposable:—

		Number.		Propor t	tion of ea	ch class ole.
	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869 70.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Letters returned to senders	723,266	880,933	971,405	40 65	42.66	44.61
Letters undis posable	1,055,982	1,184,201	1,205,920	59.35	57 34	55.39
Total	1,779,248	2,065,134	2,177,325	100	100	100

The Post Master General's Report contains the following:-

Statement showing the distance over which Mails were conveyed throughout India by Railway, Mail Cart, Horses, Runners and Boats, during the years 1868-69 and 1869-70.

Names of Postal Circles.	Rail	way.	Mail Car or Cam &		Runner	s or Boat ies.	s	ea.
	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868 69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Bengal	787	787	308	440	7,909	8,203	2,837	2,837
Madras	8625	S92 2	4928	371	6,549	6,655		
Bombay	1,161	1,231	1,000	987	7,085	6,723	2,445	567
North-Western Provinces	578	548	1,494	1,452	6,286	6,400	,	***
Punjab	529	553	2,002	1,023	3,629	2,978	7	
British Burma					1,038	1,338	824	324
Central Provinces	817	317	164	164	2,477	2,477		
Sind		105	•••	896	•••	724		1,885
Total	4,234	4,4333	5,460	5,833	34,973	85,498	5,613	5,613

CHAPTER XVII.

BRITISH FEUDATORY INDIA.

THE Feudatory portion of India under the British Government consists of 153 States, administered by their own Chiefs, with varying powers amounting in a few cases to the power of life and death, but advised and controlled by English officials, military and civil. This territory is being gradually surveyed topographically. A census of the population has been taken only in a few States which have recently come under the direct administration of English officials, during the minority of the chiefs. The latest return roughly estimates the area of British Feudatory India at 596,790 square miles and the popula-

tion at 48 millions, exclusive of Mysore and Berar.

British Feudatory India is supervised by the Foreign Department, which was organised by Warren Hastings in 1784 as the Secret and Political Department, and was changed in 1842 into its present form and name. Up to 1842 the Secret branch comprised generally all Government transactions connected with wars, negociations and missions. The Political branch comprised all ordinary correspondence with Residents and Agents in Native territory, managed territory and Non-Regulation Provinces. The Foreign branch comprised all transactions between the Government of India and Foreign European Powers. Now, every State to the south of the Himalayas is a feudatory of Her Majesty and does homage and pays tribute to her representative, the Viceroy. The Native States are no longer "Foreign." Native States are not guided by international law, but by the law which naturally exists between a paramount power and its feudatories. Foreign States with which the Government of India has treaty relations, are Independent Burma, Afghanistan, Persia, Oman. and Zanzibar. The Governor General is represented at Mandalay by a Political Agent who has consular jurisdiction over registered British subjects, similar to that conferred by the "capitulations" in Turkey and Egypt; at Bhamo there is an Assistant Political Agent. A Mahomedan gentleman acts as his Excellency's representative in Cabul. Of late the Persian embassy has been under the English Foreign Office. A Political Agent attends to English interests at Muscat and in the Persian Gulf, and another at Zanzibar on the East Coast of Africa. The Government of India protects, or exercises the influence of a superior over Munipore, Bhootan, Sikhim, Nepal and Beloochistan. At Munipore there is a Political Agent. The Commissioner of the Bhootan Dooars pays an annual allowance to Bhootan so long as the country is at peace; and he conducts our relations with the petty State of Sikhim. There is an English Resident, with physician and staff at Khatmandoo. An English officer represents the Government at Khelat.

COST OF ADMINISTERING THE FEUDATORY STATES 1N 1869-70.

The 48 millions of people in the Feudatory States, and the 7 millions of Berar and Mysore, contribute nothing towards the general revenues of India. Their chiefs, who a e guaranteed against insurrection and are interfered with only when disloyal or hopeless tyrants, draw the whole revenues from these 55 millions. The "tributes and contributions from Native States" in 1869-70 amounted to as follow:—

Government of India.			Du	vjab.		£
dotti intoite of Intestit		£	Sokeith	-		
Various Petty States		17,309		•••	•••	1,100
Nizam's Government on accoun	it of	11,000	Mundee	•••		10,000
			Kapoorthulla	••••		10,10
Mahratta Chou e	***		humba		• • • •	500
bhopal			Various Petty States		****	3,310
Various Petty States	•••	22,630	110	idras.		
Chief of Kootee (Indore)	•••	696	Mysore Government			245,000
Do. of Pabra (Indore)		150	Travancore ditto			79,613
Her Highness Shahjehan Begum (Bho-		Cochin ditto		10.00	18,000
nal)		366	Bombay		n.7.	2.5,000
His highness the Maharajah of	M v-	000	Subsidy from Cutch			23,369
sore	3	124				56,075
North-Western Province		124	Various Petty States		****	7,062
Tormono		40.000			3.T. band to	1,002
Tendances		40,000		tern	manratta	1 0 00
	•••	21,300			•••	8,24
Odeypore	• •	19,643	Rajah Wuckutsingje	e of Lo	onwarra,	1.1
Doongarpore	• • •	2,739	lst instalment			2,182
Banswarra		2,739	Rajah Bahadoor	Phond	Sawunt	
Kotah		19, 36	bhonslay, Chief of	Sawunt	waree	10,000
Boondee		16, 00		Chief	of Bam-	
Jhalawar		8,000				1,200
Various Petty States		708		• •		-,=0,
Odevnova		7,746	Total			6687,838
	• • •	4,710	10001	***		0001,000

Co	47 Yes boo o	T1:	aGeneral	and Doll	tical		£	£
lizam's Gov			under-men				21,622	
arlous Petry	Stares	t on accor	int or warm	assis CHO		• • • • •	15,006	
arrous r cons	States	Can	tributions.	•••	•••		10,000	
Iolkar's Stat	e in red						107,168	
Shonal							8,162	
arious Petty	States		•••		•••		24,290	
			ssions to No	ative Stat	cs. de.			
ageerdar of	Pahra (Indore)	•••		• • • • •		33)	
Widow of th	e Thak	our of Nys	goa (Indore)			313	
						-		186,917
All the second second			i Province:	•			100	- 0
I'ributes from	n variou	as Petty S	tates	• • • •	***		2,018	
		7 . 777						2,018
			stern Prov					
	ributes	from the	under-ment	toned Sta	tes.		10.000	
Jeypore	•••	• • • • •	***		•••		40,000	
loudpore		***	•••	***	•••		,000	
Odeypore Doongerpore	. ****	•••	27	•••	***	***	22,601 4,108	
Banswara	***	•••	•••		- ••		3,326	
Kotah	•••	1	•••				15,455	
Boondee			•••				16,0.0	
Jhalwar			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			4.1.	8,000	
Various Pett	v States						3,134	
			tributions					
Odeypore							645	
					111			114,269
					1, 4	1 - 1		4.14
			Cor	ried forwa	0.79-7			303,204

						£	£
		Bro	ught forw	ard			303,20
	F	unjab.		77		-	000,20
Tributes			stioned Sto	ates.	. 1		
okeith						1,650	
lundee		63		111		10,000	
upoorthalla			-		- 100	13,100	
humba			•••	•••		500	
arious Petty States			•••	• • •		3,858	
arroas rong States	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	***		0,003	28.6
	31	ladras.					40,0
macana Clamana	reishkus.	h and Sub	siay.			045.000	
ysore Government		***	***	2-1-1		245,000	
ravancore ditto	× - / • • • •		•••	100		79.613	
ochin ditto				34		22,00	
		1.0	100		2.0		31-,6
		ay and Si			A	200	
			tioned Sta	ites.			
ubsidy from the Ki	atch Gove	rnment				14.021	
attywar Tribute					}	54.085	
Various Petty States		2				7,863	
		tributions				,,	
agheerdars, Southe						7,288	
Nuzzurann	ah on Suc	essiano ta	Native Sta	100 Bec	***	.,	
Rajah Wuckutsingie					ì	2.182	
th ef of Sawuntwar		mailai, al	id Installia	0110	***	1,000	
Shimwasa Charry E		hamer Mr.	Innana Tua	main of I	Condon	1,000	
	nu Daoac	astry My	integee ina	maar or r	Lusbee	6	
Tasgaum	To a service of	·	Y	Consideration		. 0	
Teedia Nursince I			ouwastnan	. Sunkest	war	0.	
Inamdar of Mowje	y muinoor				•••	64	
eedia Nursince Bha	rutty Swa	mee of St	ınızeshwar	Mutt		127	
lajna, Mhar Suru	njamdar	or Mowje	ey Kullun	ibec Talo	oka		
Tasgaum	•••		•••	•••	***	35	
3. 3							86, 87
			ontribution				

COST OF ADMINISTERING THE FEUDATORY STATES

SINCE 1861-62.

The tributes and contributions from Native States seemed to diminish in the eight years ending 1868-69, owing to the fact that the Maharajah Holkar is gradually capitalising his tribute:—

Year		Tribute.	Year.		Tribute.
1861-62 1862-63 1863-64	···	782,724 28.276 715.990	1865-66 1866-67 (1 1867-68	11 months)	709 632 629,245 689,286
1864 65		681,144	1868 69 1869-70		687,363 765,126

The Allowances and Assignments in detail in 1858-69, in India and England, amounted to £1,863,615 as compared with £1,778,358 in the previous year.

General Abstract Account of the Allowances end Assignments out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements, in the year ending 31st March 1870.

LIOWANGES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS. Government of India.—General and Political. Pension of Wajed Ally Shah, ex-King of Oude Proporton of Pension of Waharajah Dulleep Sing tension to Ally Bahadoor, ex-Newab of Banda, including All-w- ance to the Family of the late Zoolificar Ally Stipends and Extra Allewances, &c., to His Highness Prince Golam-Mahomed son of the late Tippoo Sultan Pensions to the Family of the ex-Rajah of Coorg Dompensation Pagoda and Mosque Allowances Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, but not exceeding Rs.	120,000 1,200 3,600 3,828	
Government of India.—General and Political. Pension of Wajed Ally Shah, ex-King of Oude Proporton of Pension of Maharajah Dulleep Sing Pension to Ally Bahadoor, ex-Newab of Banda, including All wance to the Family of the late Zoolidear Ally Stipends and Extra Allewances, &c., to His Highness Prince Golam Mahomed, son of the late Tippoo Sultan Dompensation Dompensation	120,000 1,200 3,600 3,828	
Proportion of Pension of Waharajah Dulleep Sing Pension to Ally Bahadoor, ex-Newah of Banda, including All wance to the Family of the late Zoolficar Ally Stipends and Extra Allewances, &c., to His Highness Prince Golam Mahomed, son of the late Tippoo Sultan Pensions to the Family of the ex-Rajah of Coorg Dompensation	3,600 3,828	
Proportion of Pension of Waharajah Dulleep Sing Pension to Ally Bahadoor, ex-Newah of Banda, including All wance to the Family of the late Zoolficar Ally Stipends and Extra Allewances, &c., to His Highness Prince Golam Mahomed, son of the late Tippoo Sultan Pensions to the Family of the ex-Rajah of Coorg Dompensation	3,600 3,828	
rension to Ally Banadoor, ex-Newal of Banaa, including All-W-ance to the Family of the late Zoolflear Ally Stipends and Extra Allewances, &c., to His Highness Prince Golam Mahomed, son of the late Tippoo Sultan Pensions to the Family of the ex-Rajah of Coorg Dompensation Dompensation	3,600 3,828	
rension to Ally Banadoor, ex-Newal of Banaa, including All-W-ance to the Family of the late Zoolflear Ally Stipends and Extra Allewances, &c., to His Highness Prince Golam Mahomed, son of the late Tippoo Sultan Pensions to the Family of the ex-Rajah of Coorg Dompensation Dompensation	3,600 3,828	
Stipends and Extra Allewances, &c., to His Highness Prince Golam Mahomed, son of the late Tippoo Sultan Pensions to the Family of the ex-Rajah of Coorg Jompensation Describe and Research Allewances	3,828	
Compensation	3,828	
Compensation	3,828	
Compensation		
Decrate and Masone Allegrances		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, but not exceeding Rs.		
rensions exceeding as. 5,000 per annum, but not exceeding as.	1,567	
99 900	75005	
20,000 per anuum	15.085	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	14,904	
Total Government of India—General and Political		700 707
		163,761
Oude.		
Newab Malka Jehan	8 100	
Newab Malka Jehan	5,400	
Newab Sooltan Begum	825	
Political Pensions not exceeding hs. 20,000 per annum Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	20,400	
Maaffee Compensation		
Miscellaneous	5,725	
Total Oudo	1 7 7 7	72,663
Central Provinces.		. 2,000
Sustanic Gund Rajah	10,684	
Janoojee Rao Bhonslah Rajah Bahadoor, and the widows of the	10,003	
late Ruler Durreca Baee Sahiba Trimbuckjee Nana Aecher Rao Annunda Jace Sahiba Eshwant Rao Goojur Purbut Rao Goojur	4 200	
Durreea Baee Sahiba Trimbukjee Nana Aeeher Rao Annunda Face Sahiba Eshwant Rao Goojur Parbut Rao Goojur		
Trimbuckjee Nana Accher Rao		
Eshwant Rec Gasiur	3 571	
Purbut Ran Goojur	610	
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per	010	
	7,824	
VI. A STATE OF THE		
Pensions not exceeding i.s. 5,000 per annum	25,120	
Total Central Provinces		70,417
Bengal		
Stiney do und A longues of the Nizamut	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	
His Highnes: Newab Nazim's Personal Allowance	78,255	
His Highnes: Newab Nazim's Personal Allowance Her Highness Yunnce Begum Munnee and Buhoo Begum's Establishments	13 794	
Her Highness vunnee Begum Muhoe Beguar's Establishments Synd Azeem Ally Khan Raisoonnissa Begum (widow of Humayoonjah)	1,517	
Syud Azeem Ally Khan		
Raisoonnissa Begum (widow of Humayoonjah)	0 000	
Nawab Shumshe Jehan Begum (Consort of Furreedooniah)	4,480	
Nawab Shuinshe Jehan Begum (Consort of Furreedoonjah) Nawab Mulkzumaneeth Begum (second wife of ditto)	4,480	
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per	x,±00	4 ,000 -100
anuum	9,038	
Pansions not avagading wa 5 000 non annum	011001	
reasions not exceeding ks. 5,000 per annum	-2,102	
Other Pensions, &c.	146,638	
Rajah Bhoop Sing (Grandson of Rajah Kulyan Sing)	0 200	
onno-chutter charges paid in outlack	660	
Compensation to the Bhooteeahs for the resumption of the	000	
Dooars in Assam	K AAA	100
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5.000 but not exceeding Rs. 20.000 nor		
annum	2,700	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	2,349	
annum Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	1	
Compensations.	13,259	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Salt.	1	
Commonsation nevento under Consent	1 9 9	
vernment in lieu of Solt form only some lied to the	45,750	
Total and the state of pair formerly supplied to them	20,100	
vernment in lieu of Salt formerly supplied to them Saver.		
Compensations	0 050	
Compensations Sayer.	3,983	
Compensations		
Compensations	49,733	
Compensations	49,733	209,630

Foregoing Statement, -(Continued.)

Brought forward Allowances and Assignments, &c ,—continued.	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	516,47
North-Western Frovinces. Territorial and Political Pensions.		
Ishireepersad Narain Sing, Raja of Benares	10,000	30
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 and not exceeding Rs. 20,000 annum each	8,948	
Rajah Bulwant Sing	2,600	
Pensions granted on the resumption of Maafee Tenures Political Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum	12,42	
Ex-Rajah of Coorg	3,012	100
Pensions and Charitable Allowances.	55,892	
Charitable Pensions not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum Pensions and charitable Allowances under Rs. 5,000 per an	nnum 4,139 8,762	
Sayer Compensation.	12,991	-
Rajah Mohender Sing	2.410 5.552	
Miscellaneous Compensation under Rs. 5,000 per annum	***	
Commutation Pensions	7,962	
Total North-Western Provinces	£	76,28
Punjab. Territorial and Political Pensions.		
Rajah Bukht Ally	1,400 1,040	
Murdan Sing	917	
Rajah Fyztullub Khan Rajah Jeswant Sing	786	1 7
Sirdar Salch Mahomed Khan	857	1 1 1 1
Mohun Loll	600	
Yar Mahomed Khan	600	
Sirdar Sooltan Scennder	9.5	
Ajoodiah Pershad	650	
Pensions under Rs. 5 000 per annum granted on the resumpti- of Maafee Tenures	16 018	
Political Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances.	50,595 500	100
Pension of Mirza Ellahee Bux Pension of Ranee Kissen Kour of the late Rajah Bullub Ghur	500	1
Pension of Kon Khoshal Singh	450 28,434	
Charitable Allowances under Rs. 5,000 per annum	20,101	
Sayer Compensation.	29,884	
Allowances to Rajahs and others, in lieu of Customs, Tr	ansit	1 2
Duties. &c., abolished		0 171
Commutation of Pensiors	12,887	
Total Punjab	£	95,88
A COUNT CANADA	2.5	00,00
MADRAS	1	
Tanjore.	13.4	
Allowances to the Relatives, Servants, &c., of His Highness late Rajah of Tanjore, including commutation of Pensions & Allowances to the Family of the late Rajah Fretemp Sing	e 31,041	
	31,812	8 1 1
Masulipatam. Stipends to the Family of the late Nawab of Masulipatam	3,562	1,72
Ceded Districts.		1,1
Stipends and Extra Allowances to the Families of the late I Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan, exclusive of payments ma Bengal	lyder de in 3,217	
	10 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100 mg/100
Carried forward	23,791	688,0

Foregoing Statement, - (Continued).

M adras,—continued. Brought forward	1/3	688,093
Compensations, Pensions and Charitable Allowances.		- 135 1 3 3
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances, and Compensations in lieu of re-		
sumed Lands, Offices and Privileges, including Salt Compensations	£ 114,164	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	4.896	
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances	3,664	
Allemanage to Comindens Topograms and Francisco	29,890	
Allowances to Zemindars, Jageerdars, and Enamdars, &c	149,691	
Payment of the Debts of Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor	10,0.0	
Charges for a House for Ditto	10,000	
Carnatic.	312 305	
Territorial and Political Pensions.	312,000	
Pensions, &c., to the Families and Dependants of the late Newabs,	F0.001	
and to the Carnatic Family and Dependants, &c	58,931	
Stipends, &c., to Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor	34,023	
Payment to the French Government at Pondicherry, on ac-		
count of the Arrack Farm in the French Pettah at Masulipatam	355	
Kurnal.	93,309	
Stipends to the Family and Dependants of the Newab of Kurnal	10,123	
Total Madras £	1	454,328
Bombay and Sind.		101,000
Pensions to the Family and Dependants of the late Newab of		
	10,000	
Surat Newab Mahomed Ally Khan Bahadoor		
	5.058	7
Sugoona Baeesaheb Maharaj	6,000	1, 642 - 1
Pertab Rao Goojur	1,200	
Various lensions and Allowances above Rs. 5,000 and under	0.000	
Rs. 10,000 per annum	8,838	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, including commu	7 77 3	
tations	38,672	
Enamdars and Surrunjamdars	421,851	
Sayer and miscellaneous Compensations	11,450	10.1
Sultan Sudil Mahsin of Lahej	1.412	1.18
Allowances, &c., to the ex-Ameers of Sind and others	25,595	
Commutation of fractional parts of Enams	950	
Cristna Rao Wittul	2,202	1000
Dewasthan and Wurshasum Allowances	168,754	
Redemption of Huckdars' Bonds, &c.		111111111111111111111111111111111111111
,		701,85
Total Bombay and Sind		101,50
Total Allowances and Assignments out of the Revenues, &c. in		11 00 00
India	1 2 1 1	7 044 07
In England.	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1,844,27
Payments as in Home Assorbts	1	10.00
Payments as in home Accounts	1	19,33

THE 153 FEUDATORIES PATENT.

In 1858, when the Mutiny swept away the Emperor of Delhi and the East India Company, the Chiefs of India found themselves brought face to face with their Sovereign, Queen Victoria. Neither they nor we at first realised all that the change involved. Dimly groping after a definition of his new position, the late Maharajah of Putiala sought for the recognition of himself and his house as an Indian noble of the English Empire. Above all rewards for his great services in those days, he asked perpetuity for his house and honours. Sir John Lawrence, just made Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, worked out the Chief's idea into a recognition of the right of adoption on the failure of natural heirs. Lord Canning, after a reference to Her Majesty's Government, wrote that despatch dated the 30th April 1860, in which he decreed what Hindoo law had never absolutely ordained—that adoption to a raj should always be recognized by the Paramount Power, subject to the two conditions of loyalty to the Crown and fidelity to all engagements with the British Government.

The following is a complete list of the Feudatories and pensioners. The names of Mussulmans are in italics.

Feudatory.	Place.	Feudatory	1	Place.
Ajeygurh Rajah	Bundlecund.	Kishengurh hief	***	Rajpootana.
		Kolhapore Rajah		Kolhapore.
	Bundlecund.	Koomharsen Chief		Punjab.
		Koonhiar Chief		Punjab.
	Rajpootana. Pentral India.	Kotah Chief	***	Rajpootana.
	Punjab.	Kothur Chief Kothee Jagheerdar		Punjab.
Behree Jagheerdar .	Sundlecund.	Kunnya Dhana Jagheer	don	undlecund.
	dundlecund.	Kuppoorthulia Rajah		
	. Juniab.	Kutch (hief		Punjab. Guzerat.
	Benares.	Logassie Jagheerdar	1	Bundlecund.
	bundlecund.	Loharoo Nawab		Punjab.
	Punjab.	Makraie hief		Central Provinces:
Bhopal Begum .	Central India.	Maleir Kotla Nawab		Panjab.
	Kattiwar	Moodhole Chief		Southern Wahrat-
Bhughat Chief .	Punjab.		- 1	ta Country.
Bhujjee Chief	Punjab.	Mundee Chief		Punjab,
	- Rajpootana	Mungul Chief		Punjab.
Bijawur Rajah	Bundlecund.	Myhere Chief		Bundlecund.
	Bundlecund.	Hylong Chief	***	Punjab.
Bikaneer Maharajah	. Rajpootana.	Mysore Maharajah		Mysore.
Boondee Rajah	Rajpootana.	Nabha Rajah	•••	Punjab.
	Punjab.	Nagode Chief		Bundlecund:
	Madras.	Nahun Chief		Punjab.
	Punjab.	Nalagurh Chief	•••	Punjah.
	Central Provinces.			~
	Bundlecund.	Pulton		Satara.
Cambay Navab	Bombay.	Nizam	***	Hyderab .d.
	Central India.	Nowanuggur Chief		Kattiwar.
Chumba Chief	Punjab.	Nyagaon Rebai Jagheerd	ar	Bundlecund:
Chutterpore Rajah	Bundlecund.	Oodeypore Maharajah		Rajpootana;
	Cochin.	Paharee Chief		Bundlecund.
Cooch Behar Rajah Cuttack Tributary Chie		Palunpore Dewan		Bombay.
	Orissa.	Putowdee Nawah Pertahgurh Rajah		Punjab.
	Central India.	Poodoocotta Chief	•••	Rajpootana. Madras.
	Punjab.	Punnali Raja		Rundleannd
Dhar Chief	Central India.	Punt Prithee Nidhee		Bundlecund. Satara.
Dholepore Rana	Rajpootana.	Punt Sucheo		Satara
Dhoorwye , hief	Bundlecund.	Puttiala Maharajah		Punjab.
	Surat.	Putwu dhuns, Five		Southern Mahratta
Doojuna Nawab	Punjab.		12.71	Country.
Doongurpore Chief	Rajpootana.	Radhunpore Nawab		Bombay.
Dufflay Jagheerdar of Jhutt	Satara.	Rajpeepla Chief	71.1	Rewa Kanta.
1 urkote Chief	Punjab.	Ramdroog Chief		Southern Mahratta
Duttia Rajah	Bundlecund.			Country.
Edur (hief	Guzerat.	Rampore Nawab		Rohilcund.
Furreedkote Rajah	Punjab.	Rewah Raja		Bundlecund.
Gerowlee Jagheerdar	Bundlecund.	Sawunt Waree Chief		Sawant Waree,
Ghurwal Rajah	N. W. Provinces.	Serohi Chief		Rajpootana.
Gourihar Jagheerdar	Bundlecund.	Shapoora Rajah		N. W Frovinces;
Guikwar	Baroda.	Sindia Maharajah	,	Central India.
Holkar	Central India. Rajpootana.	Sirdar Shumshere	Sing	
Jessulmere Chief	Rajpootana.	Sindhanwal		Punjab.
Jaypore Maharajah	Rajpostana.	Sohawul hief		Bundlecund.
Jhallawar Rana	Satara.	Sooket Chief		Punjab.
Jheend Rajah	Punjab.	Sucheen Nawab		Bundlecund.
Jignee Jagheerdar	Bundlecund	Sumbthur Raja		Bundleeund.
Joobel Chief	Punjah.	Sumbthur Raja Sundoor Chief Suree a ! hief		Madras.
Joonagurh Nawab	Bombay.	Suree a hief		Punjab.
Joudhpore Chief	Rajpootana.	Tehree Chief		Bundlecund.
Jowra Nawub Jussoo Jagheerdar Karonde Rajah	Central India.	Tej Sing		Bundleeund.
Karanda Rajah	Bundleeund .	Touk Nawab		Rajpootana.
Karbmara Laharaish	Central Provinces	. Toree Chief		Bundlecund.
Kashmere Laharajah Keonthul Chief	Punjab.	Travancore Maharajah		Travancore.
Kerowiee Chief	Punjub.	Turoch Chief	***	Punjab.
	Rajpootana. Punjab.	Ulwur Chief	***	Rajpootana.
Ishulsea Chief	ir anijam.			

The salutes given to these Feudatories and to nobles in equal or subsidiary alliance, vary from 21 to 9 guns, as settled by the Queen in Council on 26th June 1867. Leaving out Mysore, till the Maharajah is pronounced fit to rule, and Berar

which we administer for the Nizam, these nobles govern a population and area larger than those of France and Belgium. Their troops far outnumber our Sepoy army; their ordnance, even that part of it which is serviceable, is equal in number to ours. Their wealth is enormous and their revenues are personal, for rarely does the money return to the people in the shape of expenditure on administration.

The statistics of these States and of the 31 States administered by their own Chiefs will be found in the following complete list of Feudatories and pensioners. Names of Mussulmans appear in italics and those of pensioners have an Asterisk:—

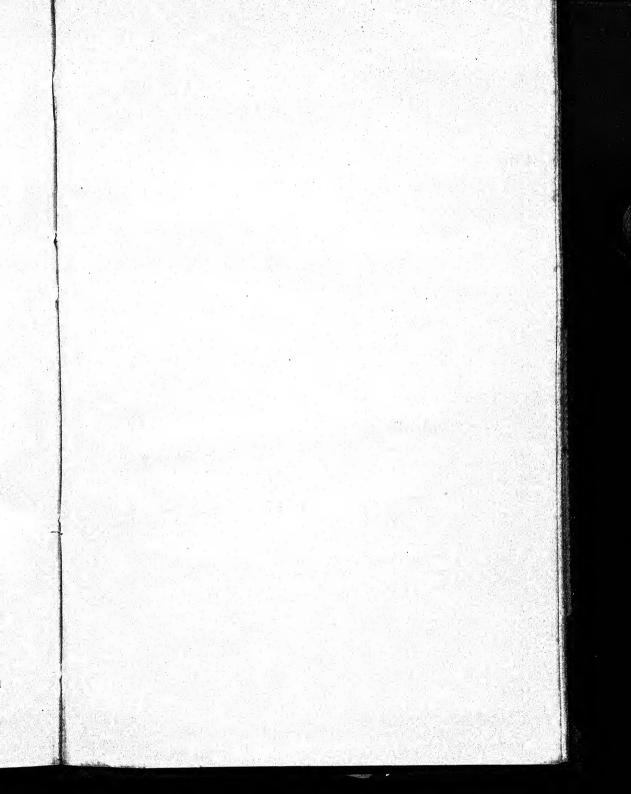
Under the Government of India.

Maharajah of Jeypore Maharajah of Joudhpore or Marwar Maharajo of Hoonidee Maharajah of Hoonidee Maharajah of Kotah Mabaraja Rana of Jhallawar Nawab of Tonk Maharajah of Kishengurh Maharajah of Bilaneer Maharajah of Blikaneer The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere Rao of Serohee The Rawul of Dongurpore. The Rawul of Dongurpore. The Rawul of Banswarra Rajah of Persabgurh Maharajah Holkar Begum of Bhopul Rajah of Jhar Chief of Dewsa Nawab of Jowra Rajah of Sultana Rajah of Setamhow Chief of Pupth Peeploda of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra Rajah of Selana Rajah of Selana Rajah of Selana Rajah of Sultana Rajah of Sultana Rajah of Sultana Rajah of Sultana Rajah of Jhar Chief of Pupth Peeploda of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Ag- raoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia Chief of Johut Mutwarra Rattoumal	pare Popula-	Annual Income.
War Maharajah of Jeypore Maharajah of Joudhpore or Marwar Maharao of Hooniee Maharao of Kotah Maharajah of Joudhpore or Marwar Maharajah of Kishengurh Maharajah of Kishengurh Maharajah of Kishengurh Maharajah of Bihurtpore Maharajah of Bihurtpore Maharajah of Bihurtpore Maharajah of Bikaneer The Maha Rajah of Ulwur Maharajah of Bikaneer The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere Rao of Serohee The Rawul of Dongurpore The Rawul of Bongurpore The Maharajah Sinchia Maharajah Of Serohee The Rawul of Bongurpore The Maharajah Sinchia Mediatized chiefs of Western Malwa. Mediatized chiefs of Western Malwa. Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra, Sheogurh, Dubooa Neenkhera or Tirla The Rawul of Bongurpore The Ra		£
Maharajah of Jeypore Maharajah of Joudhpore or Marwar Maharajah of Hooniee Maharajah of Hooniee Maharan of Kotah Maharajah of Kerowlee Maharajah of Kishengurh Maharajah of Kishengurh Maharajah of Bhorpore Maharajah of Bhorpore Maharajah of Bhorpore Maharajah of Bilamaer The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere Rao of Serohee The Rawul of Doongurpore The Rawul of Banswarra Rajah of Pertabgurh Maharajah Sinihia Maharajah Holkar Regum of Bhopul Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Seetamhow Chief of Duyth Peeploda of Peeploda of Peeploda of Peeploda of Peeploda of Peeploda of Peeploda for Peeploda of Peeploda of Peeploda of Peeploda for Headows Kalookhera , Nurum , Laigurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Agracda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johut Mutwarra Khuttewarra Khutewarra K	1,614 1,161,140	405.000
Maharajah of Joudhpore or Marwar Maharao of Hoondee Maharao of Kotah Maharao of Kotah Maharai Rana of Jhallawar Nawab of Tonk Maharajah of Kishengarh Maharajah of Kishengarh Maharajah of Bhuripore Maharajah of Bhuripore Maharajah of Bikaneer The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere Rao of Serohee The Rawul of Doongurpore The Rawul of Doongurpore The Rawul of Doongurpore The Rawul of Banswarra Rajah of Pertabgurh Maharajah Sinchia Maharajah Holkar Beyum of Bhopul Rajah of Ibar Chief of Dewas Nuwub of Journ Rajah of Setamhow Chief of Pauth Peeploda of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra, Sheogurh, Dubree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Agraoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia Chief of Johut Mutwarra Khuttewarra Rattonmal Ali Rajpore Jhabooa Neemkhera or Tirla Chota Burkhera Pure Mota Burkhera Record Burkhera Bhopawur Agency, Mediatized Chiefs	5,250 1,900,000	
Maharaja of Hooniee Mahara of Kotah Mahara Jana of Jhallawar Nawab of Tonk Maharajah of Kerowlee Maharajah of Kishengurh Maharajah of Bhuttpore Maharajah of Bhuttpore Maharao Rajah of Ulwur Maharajah of Bishaneer The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere Rao of Serohee The Rawul of Doongurpore The Rawul of Doongurpore The Rawul of Pertabgurh Maharajah Sinihia Maharajah Holkar Rajah of Pertabgurh Maharajah Holkar Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Rutlam Rajah of Rutlam Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Seetamhow Chief of Pupth Peeploda of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbara, Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Laigurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Ag- raoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia Chief of Johut Mutwarra Khuttewarra Rattonmal Ali Rajpore Jhabooa Neemkhera or Tirla Chota Burkhera Pere Mata Burkhera Mediatized Chiefs Of Western Malwa. Bhopawur Agency, Mediatized Chiefs Of Western Malwa.	5,672 1,753,000	
Maharao of Kotah Mabarai Rana of Jhallawar Nawab of Tonk Maharajah of Kerowlee Maharajah of Kishengurh Maharana of Dholepore Maharajah of Uiwur Maharajah of Bhuripore The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere Rao of Serohee The Rawul of Banswarra Rajah of Pertabgurh Maharajah Holkar Beyum of Bhopal Rajah of Dhar Chief of Dewas Nuwub of Journ Rajah of Rudam Rajah of Seltana Rajah of Rudam Rajah of Seltana Rajah of Rudam Rajah of Rudam Rajah of Seltana Rajah of Rudam Raja	2,291 224,000	
Mahuraj Rana of Jhaliawar Nawab of Tonk Maharajah of Kerowlee Maharajah of Kishengurh Maharajah of Bhurupore The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere The Rawul of Doongurpore The Rawul of Doongurpore The Rawul of Banswarra Rajah of Pertabgurh Maharajah Sinihia Maharajah Sinihia Maharajah Sinihia Maharajah Holkar Beyum of Bhopul Rajah of Johar Chief of Dewas Nawab of Jowra Rajah of Stilana Rajah of Stilana Rajah of Stilana Rajah of Stilana Rajah of Seetamhow Chief of Puuth Peeploda of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbaira Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Ag- raoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia Chief of Johut Mutwarra Khuttewarra Khuttewarra Raitonmal Ali Rajpore Jhabooa Neemkhera or Tirla Chota Burkhera or Sore p pre Mata Burkhera Mediatized Chiefs	5.000 450,000	
Nawed of Tonk Maharajah of Kerowlee Maharajah of Kishengurh Maharajah of Bhurporo Maharajah of Bhurporo Maharajah of Bikaneer The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere Rao of Serohee The Rawul of Dongurpore The Rawul of Banswarra Rajah of Pertajgurh Maharajah Holkar Rayun of Bhopul Rajah of Dhar Chief of Dewss Nawed of Joara Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Setamhow Chief of Puth Peeploda of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra, Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Agraoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johut Mediatized chiefs of Western Malwa. Mediatized Chiefs of Western Malwa. Bhopawur Agency, Mediatized Chiefs of Western Malwa. Bhopawur Agency, Mediatized Chiefs of Western Malwa. Bhopawur Agency, Mediatized Chiefs of Western Malwa.	2,500 226,000	
Maharajah of Kerowlee Maharajah of Kishengurh Maharana of Dholepore Maharana of Dholepore Maharana of Bhurtpore Maharajah of Bikuneer The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere Ravol Serohee The Rawul of Doongurpore The Rawul of Banswarra Rajah of Pertabgurh Maharajah Holkar Reyum of Bhoput Rajah of Ihar Chief of Dewas Nuwub of Josera Rajah of Rudam Rajah of Silkana Rajah of Setamhow Chief of Papth Peeploda , of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Agracad, Dhoolatis, Biloda, Burdia Chief of Johut Mutwarra Khuttewarra Rattonmal Ali Rajpore Jhabooa Neenkhera or Tirla Chota Burkhera Pre Mota Burkhera Releas Burkhera Bhopawur Agency, Mediatized Chiefs	640 131,000	
Maharajah of Kishengurh Maharajah of Bhurtpore, Maharajah of Bhurtpore, Maharajah of Bhurtpore, Maharajah of Bhurtpore, Maharajah of Bkuneer The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere Rato of Serohee The Rawul of Doongurpore The Rawul of Banswarra Rajah of Pertabgurh Maharajah Sinihia Maharajah Holkar Begum of Bhopul Rajah of Phar Chief of Dewas Nuwub of Joseva Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Seetamhow Chief of Pauth Peeploda of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbaira, Sheogurh, Dubree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Ag- raoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johut Mutwarra Khuttewarra Khuttewarra Khuttewarra Raitonmal Ali Rajpore Mahabooa Neemkhera or Tirla Chota Burkhera Die Mata Burkhera Muta Burkhera Record Burkhera Muta Burkhera Record Burkhera	1,873 188,000	
Maharana of Dholepore Maharajah of Bhurtpore Maharajah of Bhurtpore Maharajah of Blikaneer The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere Rao of Serohee The Rawul of Doongurpore The Rawul of Banswarra Rajah of Pertabgurh Maharajah Sinchia Maharajah Holkar Reyam of Bhopul Rajah of Ibhar Chief of Dewas Nusub of Journ Rajah of Sultana Rajah of Sultana Rajah of Sultana Rajah of Setamhow Chief of Papth Peeploda , of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Agraoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia Chief of Johut , Mutwarra , Khuttewarra , Rattonmal , Ali Rajpore , Jhabooa , Neentkhera or Tirla , Chota Burkhera , Peep Rawur Agency, Modiatized Chiefs Bhopawur Agency, Modiatized Chiefs Bhopawur Agency, Modiatized Chiefs Bhopawur Agency, Modiatized Chiefs	720 100,000	
Maharajah of Bhurupore, Maharajah of Bikaneer The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere Rao of Serohee The Rawul of Dongurpore The Rawul of Banswarra Rajah of Pertabgurh Maharajah Sindhla Maharajah Sindhla Maharajah Holkar Begum of Bhopul Rajah of Phar Chief of Dewas Nusub of Josera Rajah of Setamhow Chief of Pauth Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbaira, Sheogurh, Dubree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowyong, Dutanu, Agracoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia Chief of Johut Mutwarra Khuttewarra Khuttewarra Khuttewarra Rattonmal Ali Rajpore Mhabooa Neemkhera or Tirla Chota Burkhera Pre Mota Burkhera Mediatized chiefs of Western Malwa. Bhopawur Agency, Mediatized Chiefs.	1,250 192,382	109,437
Maharao Rajah of Ulwur Maharajah of Bikaneer The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere Rao of Serohee The Rawul of Dongurpore The Rawul of Dongurpore The Rawul of Banswarra Rajah of Pertabgurh Maharajah Holkar Begum of Bhopul Rajah of Ihar Chief of Dewas Nawub af Jowra Rajah of Seltama Rajah of Seltama Rajah of Sestamhow Chief of Pauth Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbara, Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Agraoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johut Mitwarra Mutwarra Mutwar	1,974 743,710	
Maharajah of Bikaneer The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere Rao of Serohee The Rawul of Dongurpore The Rawul of Dongurpore The Rawul of Banswarra Rajah of Banswarra Rajah of Pertabgurh Maharajah Holkar Beyum of Bhopul Rajah of Ihar Chief of Dewas Nuwub of Journa Rajah of Sultana Rajah of Sellana Rajah of Sultana Rajah of Sellana Rajah of Sultana Rajah of Rudana Rajah of R	3,300 1,000,000	
The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere Rao of Serohee The Rawul of Doongurpore	7,676 539,000	
Rao of Serohee The Rawul of Doongurpore The Rawul of Banswarra Rajah of Pertabgurh Maharajah Holkar Begum of Bhopul Rajah of Dhar Chief of Dews Nuwib of Joura Rajah of Siliana Rajah of Selamhow Chief of Pauth Peeploda of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra, Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Agraoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johut Mutwarra Mudiatized Ohiefs.	2.252 73,71.0	
The Rawul of Doongurpore. The Rawul of Banswarra. Rajah of Pertabgurh. Maharajah Sinihia Maharajah Holkar Begum of Bhopul Rajah of Dhar Chief of Dewus Nawab of Jowra Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Seetamhow Chief of Punth Peeploda. of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra, Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Ag- raoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johnt Mutwarra Khuttewarra Rattommal Air Rajpore Jhabooa Neemkhera or Tirla Chota Burkhera or Sore Pure Mata Burkhera Recent Malwa, Mediatized chiefs of Western Malwa. Bhopawur Agency, Mediatized Chiefs.	3,020 55,000	
The Rawul of Banswarra Rajah of Pertabagurh Maharajah Sinchlia Maharajah Holkar Begum of Bhopal Rajah of Dhar Chief of Dewas Nuwab of Journa Rajah of Stilana Rajah of Stilana Rajah of Seetamhow Chief of Pauth Peeploda of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutann, Agraoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia Chief of Johu Mutwarra Rattonmal Mutwarra Rattonmal Mutwarra Rattonmal Mutwarra Rattonmal Mutwarra Rantonmal Mutwarra Rattonmal Rate Rattonmal Mutwarra Rattonmal Rate Rattonmal Mutwarra Rattonmal Rate Rattonmal Rattonmal Rate Rattonmal Rat	1,000 100,000	
Rajah of Pertabgurh Maharajah Sinchia Maharajah Holkar Begum of Bhopul Rajah of Dhar Chief of Dewas Nusub of Joura Rajah of Seitamhow Chief of Pequida Rajah of Seitamhow Chief of Paputh Peeploda , of Peeploda , of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra, Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Ag- raoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johut , Mutwarra , Ruttonmal , Air Rajpore , Jhabooa , Neemkhera or Tirla , Chota Burkhera , Teles Burkhera , Feles Burkhera , Teles Burkhera	1,500 150,000	
Maharajah Sinihia Maharajah Holkar Begum of Bhopul Rajah of Ibhar Chief of Dewas Nuwub of Jowra Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Setamhow Chief of Punth Peeploda of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra, Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutann, Agraoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia Chief of Johut Mutwarra Mutwarra Mutwarra Rattonmal Ali Rajpore Jhaboca Neemkhera or Tirla Chota Burkhera Neemkhera or Sore pre Muta Burkhera Mediatized Chiefs of Western Malwa. Bhopawur Agency, Mediatized Ohiefs.	1,460 150.000	
Maharajah Holkár Regum of Bhopul Rajah of Dhar Chief of Dewas Nawub of Joura Rajah of Rutlam Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Seetamhow Chief of Punth Peeploda , of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbara, Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Ag- raoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johu , Mutwarra , Khuttewarra , Ruttonmal , Ali Rajpore , Jhabooa , Neemkhera or Tirla , Chota Burkhera , Reste Ruwera , Lee Russea	2,500,000	
Begum of Bhopul Rajah of Dhar Chief of Dewas Nusud of Jowra Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Seetamhow Chief of Punth Peeploda of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra, Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kallookhera, Nurum, Laigurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Ag- raoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johnt Mutwarra , Khuttewarra , Kattommal , Aii Rajpore , Jhabooa , Neemkhera or Tirla , Chota Burkhera or Sore p pre , Mota Burkhera , Eteo Burkhera	8,318 576,000	
Rajah of Dhar Chief of Dewas Nuwub af Jowra Rajah of Rutlam Rajah of Seilama Rajah of Seilama Rajah of Seilama Rajah of Seetamhow Chief of Pauth Peeploda ,, of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra, Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Agraoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johnt , Muttwarra , Khuttewarra , Ruttonmal , Ali Rajpore , Jhaboca , Neemkhera or Tirla , Chota Burkhera or Sore p pre , Mata Burkhera , Felor Burkhera	6,764 663,656	
Chief of Dewas Mayab of Journa Rajah of Sultam Rajah of Setamhow Chief of Pauth Peeploda of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra, Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Agracida, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johut Mutwarra Kuttewarra Kuttewarra Ruttommal Ali Rajpore Jhabooa Neemkhera or Tirla Chota Burkhera Dre Muta Burkhera Bhopawur Agency, Mediatized Chiefs.	2,091 125,0 H 256 25,000	
Rajah of Rutlam Rajah of Seltana Rajah of Seltana Rajah of Seetamhow Chief of Panth Peeploda , of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra, Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Ag- raoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johut , Mutwarra , Khuttewarra , Ruttonmal , Ali Rajpore , Jhabooa , Neentkhera or Tirla , Chota Burkhera or Sore p pre , Mota Burkhera , Belog Burdes , Mediatized Chiefs		
Rajah of Rutlam Rajah of Sillana Rajah of Seetamhow Chief of Papth Peeploda , of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra, Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Ag- raoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johut , Mutwarra , Khuttewarra , Ruttonmal , Ali Rajpore , Jhabooa , Neenikhera or Tirla , Chota Burkhera or Sore p pre , Mata Burkhera , Belos Burkhera	872 85,450 500 94,833	
Rajah of Seetamhow Chief of Punth Feeploda , of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra, Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Agraoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johnt , Mutwarra , Khuttewarra , Ruttonmal , Ali Rajpore , Jhabooa , Neenkhera or Tirla , Chota Burkhera or Sore p pre , Mata Burkhera , Eteles Burkhera	103 88,97	
Chief of Pupth Peeploda of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra, Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Laigurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Agraoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johut Mutwarra Khuttewarra Rattommal Ail Rajpore Ala Baychera Pere Mota Burkhera or Sore Pere Mota Burkhera Release Burkhera	100	21,900
, of Peeploda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra, Sheggurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutann, Ag- raoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johut , Mutwarra , Khuttewarra , Rattommal , Ali Rajpore , Jhabooa , Neenikhera or Tirla , Chota Burkhera or Sore p pre , Muta Burkhera , Feen Raives		
The Ropioda Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra, Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Agraoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johut Mutwarra Khuttewarra Rattonmal Ali Rajpore Jhabooa Neemkhera or Tirla Chota Burkhera or Sore Pore Muta Burkhera Felor Ruwsea	No.	
Thatoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra, Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Ag- raoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johnt , Mutwarra , Khuttewarra , Ruttonmal , Ali Rajpore , Jhabooa , Neenikhera or Tirla , Chota Burkhera or Sore , pre , Muta Burkhera , Keles Burkhera		
Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Ag- raoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johut Mutwarra Khuttewarra Khuttewarra Khuttewarra Khuttommal Ali Rajpore Jhaboca Neenkhera or Tirla Chota Burkhera or Sore pre Muta Burkhera Mediatized Ohiefs.		
Peepla, Nowgong, Dutanu, Ag- raoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johnt Mutwarra Khuttewarra Rattommal Ail Rajpore Jhabooa Neemkhera or Tirla Chota Burkhera or Sore Dure Muta Burkhera Recommand Muta Burkhera Recomman		
raoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johnt Mutwarra Khuttewarra Khuttewarra Rattonmal Ali Rajpore Jhabooa Neemkhera or Tirla Chota Burkhera or Sore pre Muta Burkhera Elea Burkhera Elea Burkhera	- 1	- 11 g 1 mg
Chief of Johnt Mutwarra Khuttewarra Rutonmal Aif Rajpore Jhabooa Neemkhera or Tirla Chota Burkhera or Sore pre Mota Burkhera Else Burkhera		
Mutwarra Khuttewarra Khuttewarra Rattonmal Ali Rajpore Jhabooa Neemkhera or Tirla Chota Burkhera or Sore pore Muta Burkhera Else Burkhera Else Burkhera		1.00
K huttewarra Ruttonmal Air Rajpore Jhabooa Neemkhera or Tirla Chota Burkhera or Sore Pore Mota Burkhera Recommended Moda Burkhera Moda Burkhera Moda Burkhera Moda Burkhera	7,00	0 800
, Rattonmal , Ail Rajpore , Jhabooa , Neemkhera or Tirla , Chota Burkhera or Sore p re , Mota Burkhera , Else Remea		201
Modiatized Ohiefs. Mata Burkhera Modiatized Ohiefs. Neemkhera Ohita Burkhera Else Burkhera		120
, Jhaboca , Neemkhera or Tirla , Chota Burkhera or Sore p re , Mota Burkhera. , Falsa Ruwas	10 30	6
, Neemkhera or Tirla , Chota Burkhera or Sore p re , Mota Burkhera. Falsa Parras	7 700	100
", Chota Burkhera or Sore p re "Mota Burkhera False Parasse	1,500 60,00	0 18,00
p re ,, Mota Burkhera		
" Mota Burkhera		
Kalas Parrias	100	- 1
		108
		1,000
Carried over	39, 396 13, 392 80	31 4,892,81

Feudatory,		Place	or Family.	Advare Miles.	Population.	Annual In- come.
Brought forward				139,396	13,392,861	4,832,819
hakoor of Mooltan		`				*
, Kachee Boroda		Dhar	Agency, Ve-			- 3
Bukthourh		(diat	ized Chiefs.		1 2 11 17	10.2
Baisola or Dhotia	•••)			- 11785	
Rajah of Nuram Chakoor of Bhadoura	***					
Khaltonn	•••	Gwal	ior Agency,			-
Sirsea		31	ediatized .		5 77 74	A. S. T. S.
Rajah of Ragoogurh	***		Chiefs.			
Thakoor of Burra	***					
Chief of Purwanee	•••	D. Ebe	el Agency.	3,000	26,611	8,456
Clief of Barudpoora		1			25,522	1 1
Jamma or Dabir		i		* ,		
Rajgurh Ghurree or Bh						
Kheree, Sillanee a	and		nar Agency,			
Chandourh	•••	G	uaranteed			
Jamtee		1	Ohiefs.			
, Chota Kusrawud	•••	į į			1.0	10 -
Thakoor of Pitharee	•••					1 2 3
Baglee Karodia				Ì	1 1	
Tonk		11				
Patharea		N.		100		
Dhungong	•••	11				
Singhana	•••	11 -				
Marma	• • •	Ind	lore Central			
Dhaura		Ager	icy, Mediatized Chiefs.	1		1
Kunjara		1	or Officers.	1-1	1-30	-
Ragoogurh			1 1 1 10		1 - 12 - 20 - 1	1 1 1 2 20
Kaytha Khuisee			1.1	0.57 %		1 Buch
Jhalaria	•••	11	*	162		44.15
Poonghat	•••	1!		80	4.5	
Bhojakheree	•••	ν.		68	00 010	7,50
Chiefs of Koorai Mahomedgurh)		22,349 4,000	7,50
Basowda					5,000	70
Raighur	•••					15
Nursinguih	•••	1)				
"Khilcheepore Larawut	•••					120 110
Dotharoa					1.0	1.
. Agra Burkhera			200			
Dubla Dheer	***		fs.		1 34	
Dhuna Kheree	. " ";"	10 .0	Mediatized Chiefs.	1		1 1 1 1
Khumalpore Dubla Ghosee	•••	Dhopal Agency.	[5			
, Khursia		le l	7		1 1 2 4 5	
Jhalera	•••	A S	tiz		1	
i. l.eerapore	•••	1 2	E E	-	1.0	1 2 2
ramguru	•••	g	Je	100		10 30 00
Landalan	***	님님			- V. 5	1
Jalria Bheel		1 - 1 -		B	1	1
Gagronee			30	10	V-18 11 19	18
Koonwar thae Singh	• •		L	00.00	1 2 - 7	
Bulwant Singh Lutchmun Singh & Isree Sing	h	1	1	96,337		100
	40			1	1 1 1 1	
Salim Singh		-		239,043	18,450,821	4,850,17

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual In-
Duringly followed		999.049	19 450 001	£
		239,043	13,450,821	4,850,175
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	: ⊴	22,400	3,170,000	635,80
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Punnah	. i g	-		10.00
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Nizam of Hyderabad Maharajah of Mysore	· Deccan.	78,003	10,666,080	2,150,000
Maharajah of Mysore	· Mysore.	i	1	150,000
Rajah of Munipore	 Burmese Frontier. 	7,584	5,000	1,425
Titular King of Oudh Ameers of Sindh	. Calcutta.			120,000
Ameers of Sindh	. Sindh, &c.	1 4		41,275
* Windows of Parent	Bengul.	1	J. 10 . 11	110 000
	· Moorshedabad	1	100	158,203
Rajah of Jyntia	. 11).		1 - 1	600
5 Cossyah States Rajah of Nuugklow		10,000	368,925	
	• 1		1	
Database IIII Wassan and L	λ.	7,632	1	100
Rajah of cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	1,364	10040	81,529
21 Mehals forming S. W. Fronti	Cooch Benar	1,004	13,640	01,026
Agency	Chota Nagpore	42,500	1,000,000	5
Agency 16 Tribt. Mehals of Cutta	k Orissa	16,608	750,000	100,000
Silehim	Darjeeling	1,550	7,000	2,000
	North-Western Pro	ovinces.	,,000	2,000
Nawab of Rampore	Rohilkund	1 890	484 691	100,000
Maharajah of Benares	Benares	1	200,000	1 200,000
Rajah of Gurwhal	. Himalayas	4,500	300,000	10,000
Rijah of Shahpoera	Ajmere	2,000	100,000	25,000
	Kumaon		200,000	8,000
	Punjab.		270,000	1
Bhawulpore	Mooltan	2,483	364,582	144,317
Chumba	Himalayas	3,216	120,000	16,400
Patuodee	Goorgaon	1	6,600	9,200
	Kashmeer	25,000	1,500,000	640,000
Putiala	Cis-Sutlej	5,412	1,586,000	400,000
	. do	1,236	311,000	.70,000
	do	863	276,000	70,000
	do	155	62,000	13,000
Matir Kotla	do	165	46,200	20,000
	Delhi	643	51,000	7,500
			6,390	1,000
	PR C 13 1	1	18.000	6,000
		598	212,721	57,700
	do	1,080	139,259	30,000
Sarmur (Nahan)		420	44,552	8.00
Kahlur (Bilaspore)	•	11	75,595	10 000
Hindur (Nalagur)	:	11	66,848 49,678	7.00
Bussahir	200	11	49,678	6,00
Keonthul	::11	11	45,025	3,00
Faghul		1:	18,083	
Jubbul		11	22,805	3,50
Bhajjee		11	17,262 9,001	1,80
Koomharsain		11	7,829	1,50
Koothar	Simla Hill States.	5,000	3,990	50
Dhamee		11 0,000		40
Baghat			2,853	40
Balsan		11	4,892	60
Mailog		11	7,358	80
Beeja			1,555	20
Taroch		11-	3,082	
Kunhiar		11	1,906	
Mungul		41	917	10
Durkooti]		612	5
		-	012	
Carried forward				

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
Brought forward		478,345	35,798,678	9,970,824
	1	986	77,339	15,000
he Punt Sucheo		500	110,193	12,000
he Punt Sucheo	Satara	350	67,967	7 500
he Duflay	C Datata	700 400	58,794	6,500 75,000
he Nimbalkur		400	47,100	665
he Waekur	Kolhapore	3,184	546.156	100,000
Rajah of Kolhapore	Sawuntwaree	900	152,206	20,000
Co. of Jamkhundee	16-			25.000
Oo. of Meeraj	Southern			23 000 15 000
Do. of Koorundwar	Jagheerdars			35,000
Do. of Sanglee			L	5,000
Do. of liamdioog	The Bhaway			10,000
	(olaba	- 001	FT 000	5.856
*The Angria Family The Seedee of Junjeera	Junjeera	324	71,000	17,000
* The Grand-duughters of the		335	ł .	10,000
Navabor Surat	Surat	0.00	13,000	8,500
Navab af Sucheen	Sucheen		19,000	6,100
Rajah of Bansda	Surat		15 000	9,000
	Jowar	300	8,000	2,590
Rajah of Jowar * Descendants of Nawab of Bro ch		350	175 000	02.00
Navorb of Cambay	Cambay	4,399	1,710,404	35,000
The Guidzwer	Baroda	4,900	1,110,404	6.0,000
418 separate jurisdictions in Katty- war, of which the principal are				
Okamundul, Joonaghur, Nowanughur, Bhow-		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
nuggur, Jufferabad, Wudwan		21,000	1,475,685	865,279
and Rajkots'	Kattywar	6,500	409,522	150,000
Bao of Kutch	Kutch	3,000	200,022	100,000
Pahlunpore Agency containing	***		ni.	
11 States, Pahlunpore, Ranhun- pore, Warye, Terwara and 7		0.015		
Hindoo States		6,041	321,645	64,09
Maheekanta (The Rajah of Edur		4,000	311,046	5 ,400
is the only powerful Chief)		4,500	022,040	27,500
Rajah of Rajpeepla	1.	1,600		7,50
Lajah of Barreah		3,000	1	10.000
Chief of Chota Codeypore Rajah of Loonawara		1,736	1	4,200
Chief of Sonthe	11	900 254	19,092	2,200
The Bubee of Bulasinore		204	10,002	4,000
55 Petty Chiefs with a revenue of	J		1	19,000
Khyrpore	Sindh	5,000	105,000	1
	122 L		La Maria	1-11-1
	Under Madras			
* Prince Azim Jah	Carnatic			30,00
Maharajah of Travancore	Travancore	6,658	1,262,646	
Rajah of Cochin	Cochin	1,131	399,060	110,54
Rajah of Poodoocottan		1,037	268.750	32,41
Jaghirdar of Bunganpully	Pollows	500	35,200	16,61
Rajah Sundoor Jeypore and Hill Zemindars		13,041	13,446	3,78
Ali Rajuh	Canbanore and	10,041	391,230	1
	Southern Laca-		0.00	
	tive Islands	9,446	1,000	2,00
Guina miles				
Grand Total		577,557	43,883,159	12,933,45



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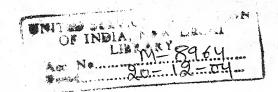
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